The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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Sheriff's office, Lancaster, Pa., Aug. 22, 1877.

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Our invitation of August 14, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, was accepted by some 200, embracing clergymen, church officers, architects, hotel proprietors, physicians, gentlemen connected with the public schools, and others. *Without an exception* the testimony was that it was *the great invention of the age*, in this direction. We have had several requests to afford one more opportunity for its inspection, and Messrs. Quinlin & Hooley have again consented to open their house for this purpose. The date is fixed in September to accommodate several of our city clergymen who are absent. Ladies will be equally welcome.
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Gents' Stylish Fall Overcoats, \$5, \$7, \$9, \$12.
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Boys' Suits and Youths' Suits equally low.

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BLAZING AWAY.

Plevna Proves a Hard Nut for the Russians to Crack.

A Regular Siege Will Probably Have to Be Adopted.

Osman Pasha's Troops Closely Blockaded by the Besiegers.

Additional Accounts of the Capture of the Turkish Redoubts.

Terrible Hand-to-Hand Fighting and Murderous Rifle-Fire.

Plevna Fired in Several Places by the Russian Cannonade.

Russian Losses Up to Thursday Night Over Seven Thousand.

The Turks Claim to Have Gained an Advantage at Schipka Pass.

GRAVITZA.

CONCERNING THIS GREAT REDOUBT.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 15—4 a. m.—Since the first three days' cannonading, the fight at Plevna seems to have been of the simplest character, displaying little tactical ability in the plan of attack. The capture of Gravitza is of extreme importance. The road leading from Plevna towards the west separates into three branches about three miles from the town, near the Village of Radichovo. The northern branch runs to Sistova, and forms the line of communication of the Russian army with its bridges across the Danube. The southern branch is the route to Tirnova. In the fork made by the dividing roads, and about a mile west of their point of junction, lies the Village of Gravitza. To the westward of this village, and on rising ground above, it was, at the beginning of the bombardment, established the principal Russian battery of heavy artillery, armed with twelve pieces of ordnance. On a height in the rear of the Village of Radichovo there was also a siege battery, in which eight guns were mounted, and in the darkness of the night of the 9th another battery was planted near this hamlet, which opened fire on the third day of the bombardment. Between the road leading from Plevna to Sistova and that leading to Nikopolis there is a high saddle-backed ridge, which drops into the plain on the west towards the Village of Verbitza, and falls on the east into the valley towards Plevna at a distance of about two miles from town. On this ridge, at the extremity of its summit towards Verbitza, was situated the great redoubt of Gravitza, which foiled Schakoffsky in his attack in July, but now is reported to have been occupied by six Russian and one Roumanian battalions that assaulted it under Rodenoff Tuesday evening. This redoubt had been, since Friday morning, exposed to a terrible fire. On one side it was bombarded with the eight siege-guns in the right flank of the battery above Gravitza, and on the other side it was exposed to the shells of the greater portion of the Roumanian artillery, which assailed it from the direction of Bivolar, while several Russian field-batteries on the slope towards Verbitza poured their projectiles into its embrazures.

COMMENT.

THE SITUATION AS OBSERVED IN LONDON.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, 6 PALGRAVE PLACE, STRAND, Sept. 15—4 a. m.—Operations before Plevna, Tuesday, have left the Russian army in the position of besiegers. The line of outer defense has been broken, but the greater part stands, while the inner circle remains untouched still in advance of the siege batteries which have been established. A sensible advantage has been gained. The three redoubts which Skobeloff captured Tuesday, lying as they do near the Ottoman line of communication with Sofia, would prove of immense importance if the policy were adopted of closing the road to that town against the Turkish convoy. As a means of penetrating Plevna their possession has also much importance.

THERE ARE OTHERS,

however, quite as strong, between them and the town. This, however, is no more than might be affirmed of every advance that is possible at Plevna. Under present conditions the place cannot be carried by a *coup de main*. A Russian battalion, ascending a slope before a redoubt, is exposed all the way from its cover—say for half or a quarter of a mile—to a terrible fire from the rifles of the Turks, who were invisible, and if the latter were good marksmen not a man out of a corps would reach the shelter of the trenches of the enemy. Such attacks as that made on the redoubt south of Plevna Saturday

SIMPLY CONSUME THE RUSSIAN INFANTRY

without any compensation. The Russian commander will have to call upon his field artillery for more efficient service in these advances. At present the Grand Duke's force has great superiority in this arm, of which no adequate use is made. The great Gravitza redoubt does not give entire access to Plevna, and it is very likely true that there are many redoubts between it and Plevna. Yet if this powerful work has been taken the capture of smaller ones must be more probable. All that can be claimed for Russian operations on Tuesday last is that they have done much to enable the Russians by combined advances to make Osman Pasha's position untenable. Now, however, that so much has been done to give Russian operations so much of the character of a siege, care ought to be taken

TO COMMAND THE TURKISH LINES OF RETREAT,

The object of this immense Russian array ought surely not to be merely to drive the Turkish army out of one strong place, leaving it at liberty to retire to another. The fear of provoking the fanaticism of the enemy by driving him to bay cannot for a moment be allowed a place in Russian calculations. It would be a most melancholy termination of this sanguinary struggle, if the Grand Duke Nicholas had to announce some morning that the Turks had retired in the night. Rather, the aim of the Russian commander should be to draw a closer girdle of fire until the Turks find it impossible to live under it, and equally impossible to get out.

PLEVNA.

WORK YET TO BE DONE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The experienced military correspondents of the *Times* and *Daily News*, after witnessing the attack Tuesday, arrive at the same conclusion, viz.: That Plevna must be taken by gradual approaches. The former correspondent writing from the Russian headquarters under date of Wednesday morning, appears to have been still unaware of any decided Russian successes, for he says the Emperor and Grand Duke Nicholas were on the battle-field until 9 last night. The Emperor returned to headquarters here at Poredin last night.

THE BATTLE-FIELD

of the last five days is silent this morning. There is talk of submitting the Turkish position to a regular siege, and sapping up to the redoubts, while a close blockade is being instituted, with intent to starve Osman Pasha's forces. The villages inclosed within Osman Pasha's lines are full of supplies for the simple wants of the Turkish soldiers, and the fields groan with heavy crops of maize.

THE LOSSES

this morning are spoken of here as about 5,000 to 6,000, but there are no details. The Emperor this morning has gone back to the battle-field to visit his soldiers.

Unless this position of affairs is shortly changed by a decided Russian success, the event of the campaign will turn on the movements of Mehemet Ali and Suleiman Pasha, rather than on the fate of Plevna; but information concerning these is of the most meager description. A telegram from Shumla, Sept. 11, shows that Mehemet Ali's central column is still at Kasseovoy. Mehemet Ali himself had gone towards Eski-Juma, and may be working westward to compel the Russians to abandon Tirnova and the Balkans.

REASSURING.

A telegram from Constantinople dated yesterday says: "Reassuring dispatches have been received from Osman Pasha."

BOMBARDMENT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A dispatch dated Bucharest Friday noon says: Since the capture of the Grivica redoubt before Plevna there has been only a continued bombardment of the town and other positions of the Turks.

ANOTHER ASSAULT.

Preparations are making for another assault.

WOUNDED.

There is an immense number of wounded, and but few surgeons.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Russian official bulletin, dated Poredin, 13th, says: Yesterday (Wednesday) we made no further attacks, but bombarded the Turkish fortifications and Town of Plevna at short range. Towards 4 p. m. the town began to burn, and two explosions were observed within the fortifications. The Turks made little reply to our fire, and directed all their efforts against our left wing, which threatened their rear. At this point Gen. Skobeloff

REPULSED FIVE FURIOUS ATTACKS,

but was compelled in the evening, after the sixth attack, to evacuate the fortifications which he captured Tuesday. During Wednesday night our troops intrenched themselves in their positions.

From the beginning of the battle up to 1 o'clock Wednesday afternoon 6,000 wounded have been brought to the field hospital.

There have been no collisions at other points of the theatre of war.

The Rustchuk column is concentrated in fresh positions, half a day's march behind the Kara Lom.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—A correspondent before Plevna telegraphs: At the taking of the Grivica redoubt the Turks neither ran away nor asked quarter. The first Russian who entered thought the redoubt was abandoned, but the garrison had only retired to the casemates and galleries, where they stood at bay. The Turks immediately tried to retake the redoubt, and poured a large number of men into the adjacent intrenchments. The Russians bombarded them, but

SUFFERED SEVERELY

from the rifle fire at only 300 yards' distance. This attempt to retake the redoubt and another desperate one on Wednesday were repulsed.

This correspondent, who is apparently unaware of the recapture of the other redoubts from Gen. Skobeloff, estimates that the Russians up to Thursday lost 7,000 killed and wounded, and the Roumanians, 2,000.

VICTUALED FOR TWO MONTHS.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that a dispatch from Sistova says it has been ascertained that Plevna is victualed for two months.

ROUMANIAN LOSSES.

LONDON, Sept. 15—5 a. m.—A Bucharest correspondent says the Roumanians report their loss before Plevna at ten officers and 200 men killed, thirty officers and 1,000 men wounded.

SCHIPKA.

A VILLAGE CAPTURED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—At Constantinople, on Thursday, the War Office issued a telegram from Suleiman Pasha, dated Sept. 10, reporting that on the previous day a reconnoitering party from the Village of Schipka pushed through the Balkans to the rear of the Russian position and captured a village held by a small Russian force, ten miles from Gabrova.

ON THE CONTRARY.

On the other hand, a special, dated Schipka, Sept. 12, says: "All was quiet there; nothing whatever is doing. What part of Suleiman Pasha's army remains at Schipka is not known, but the Turkish War-Office bulletin, above mentioned, indicates that his headquarters are still there."

TURKISH REPORT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—An official telegram from Suleiman Pasha says: "We opened a violent

cannonade upon the Russian positions in Schipka Pass on Thursday, which dismounted several of their guns and killed a great number of their artillerymen, principally by exploding their ammunition-wagons. In the afternoon their artillery was silenced."

SULEIMAN REINFORCED.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A correspondent at Vienna says Suleiman Pasha has received reinforcements which amply compensate for his losses in Schipka Pass.

GENERAL.

A LITTLE FIGHT.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The following Turkish official dispatch has been received from Shumla: "Baker Pasha advancing northwest from Gornazoudtz, yesterday, encountered four battalions of Russian infantry, supported by cavalry, near Karagatch. Aided by a Circassian detachment, Baker Pasha attacked the enemy, who, being reinforced by five infantry battalions, repulsed the Turks. Later in the day the Turks received cavalry and infantry reinforcements, and compelled the enemy to retreat to Vogitska with heavy loss."

ITEMS FROM VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—A Bucharest special says the Czarowitch's army has withdrawn completely behind the line of the Jantra.

Unfavorable rumors are current concerning the Russian position in Schipka Pass.

The new bridge at Nikopolis was still unfinished on Wednesday, owing to the scarcity of boats.

ASIA MINOR.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 14.—Mukhtar Pasha telegraphs that the Russians have evacuated Ardahan and retired to Fort Emiroglou.

ROUMANIAN RESERVES.

VIENNA, Sept. 14.—The mobilization of all the Roumanian reserves has been ordered.

SERVIA.

The 20th is now mentioned as the date when the Servian proclamation of war will be issued and Prince Milan will leave for the frontier.

MONTENEGRO.

Negotiations with Montenegro have been renewed on the basis of agreement made last year, but with more precise stipulations about the co-operation of the two armies. It is now reported that the plan first mentioned, namely, that the Servian forces should take the offensive in three directions, has been relinquished, and that the whole Turkish army is to operate against Nish, while on all other points of the frontier the defensive will be maintained. In consequence of the drain on the Turkish resources to confront the Russians, the Servians may expect to have a numerical superiority in whatever direction they operate.

GEN. SCOBELOFF.

Before Plevna Correspondence London Times.

Maj.-Gen. Scobeloff is a character—one of the most striking men I have ever met; he is a son of Lieut.-Gen. Scobeloff, of the Russian army, and has been in every campaign the Russians have had since he was old enough to enter the field. In Khokand, where everything was considered in a critical state, young Scobeloff was left to cover the rear of the army with five battalions and twenty guns. His elders in rank and years had selected him to bear the disgrace of the expected catastrophe; but he did not fancy this situation of affairs, attacked the enemy (numbering forty battalions) in the night, threw them into a panic, and utterly routed them, remaining master of the province. For this he was made a Major-General at 31, and became the object of much envy and calumny at the hands of the officers whose heads he had passed over. At the recent battle of Plevna he had his brigade of Cossacks and a battalion of infantry, the latter numbering about 700 men. Three hundred and forty of this battalion fell in the desperate contest, 170 of them being killed outright; unsupported, the remnant were compelled to fall back, but they retreated in good order, bringing away all the wounded, and actually left the deadly line of battle singing one of their wild but very melodious mountain airs. A Major-General, 33 years of age, tall and handsome, Scobeloff, is the ideal of a *beau sabreur* of the old Murat type. Brave almost to recklessness, yet possessing a certain shrewd aptitude for estimating chances and the strength of positions, he will make his mark in this campaign should his carelessness of personal danger not bring him before some fatal bullet,—he has already been wounded six times during his career.

FRANCE.

GAMBETTA'S CASE.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—A Paris dispatch shows how Gambetta, by taking advantage of all his technical rights, can prevent judgment against him from becoming definitive until after the confirmation of his election as Deputy, which would protect him from imprisonment. A correspondent, evidently replying to the argument of the *Gaulois* and *Figaro*, that the judicial decision sentencing Gambetta deprives him of civil rights for five years, continues: "I am perfectly aware that *arret en appel* becomes definitive when it is delivered, if the Court of Cassation does not quash the judgment, and inviolability can have no retrospective effect. I also know, as soon as it has been delivered, Gambetta may be imprisoned till the decision of the Court of Cassation, but I will not do any one, not even those who are most guilty of this act of Ministerial insanity, the injury of believing that they would make use of their power in that respect."

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTIONS.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Legal proceedings have been commenced against *Le Bien Public* and *Le Gaulois* for reporting Gambetta's trial.

DIED.

LISBON, Sept. 14.—The Portuguese historian, Herculano de Carvalho, is dead.

FAMINE.

IN INDIA.

Correspondence London Times.

MADRAS, Aug. 6.—It is now a year since it became apparent that famine was imminent over a large part of Southern India. The southwest monsoon had been a partial failure, and the crops that depended on the rains in June and July were for the most part withering. The severe pressure did not begin for two or three months later, for in most parts of the country there is always a stock of grain in reserve sufficient to last for some time. These were months of patient expectation. The northeast monsoon was not far off, and if it came at the usual time, and of average amount, all would yet be well. The scarcity would be ended by the following January or February, when the next crops would be ready to be reaped. So strong was the hope that one or two of the Southern districts continued exporting grain during the months of August and September, and in some cases even later. October came, and the usual preparations were made for the expected burst. The roads were put in readiness by clearing the numerous channels or outlets—so marked as characteristic of Indian highway—by which the water finds easy escape. The Master Attendant at the Port of Madras duly hoisted his flag to signify to all and sundry that the monsoon had come or ought to have come, and that the surf was dangerous. Precautions, alas! little needed. The month passed with barely a shower. November came and went, bringing to most of the distressed districts less than an inch of rain, when there ought to have been more than ten inches. And now it became apparent that Southern India was entering on a period of famine far exceeding in extent and severity any famine of which there is any record or tradition in this country. Private traders, as well as Government, were fully alive to the necessity of prompt and vigorous proceedings. The three adjoining districts of Kurnool, Bellary, and Cuddapah were in the beginning the most necessitous, and we find that so early as October large quantities of grain were poured into them. In the course of that month there was delivered by rail in these three districts enough grain to feed for the month half a million of people. In November that amount was doubled, and in the following month the average daily delivery was close on 1,000 tons, which, at famine rations, means the food of two millions of people, or rather more than half the entire population. Sadder and more unmistakeable signs of the severity of the distress were given in the same month by the register of deaths. In Kurnool, with a population of under a million, the number of deaths rose from 1,774 in September to 11,869 in December. In other words, at this early stage more than 10,000 persons perished in a month in a single district of slow starvation and the diseases caused thereby. This was a tremendous opening of the campaign that was to be waged throughout the next twelve months on various fields, though we cannot say with various fortune. The figures were not known immediately, and when they were made public they were without doubt a matter of surprise. No one could have guessed that at the very beginning of the distress the famine would strike so swift and so deadly a blow. This, however, is not a case for rashly pronouncing censure. Throughout the whole course of this lengthened struggle Government has been overmatched, and it must always be when the food of a whole people has perished.

It was at this time when the Viceroy had, in language resembling that of another Eastern potentate, called together "the Princes, the Governors, and the Captains, the Judges, the Counselors, and all the rulers of the Provinces" to meet him at the Durbar in Delhi. But meanwhile the famine was not idle. The area of its operations was widely extended in the first month of the present year, and while high authorities were finding their way back from the festivities at Delhi, the famine was preparing to strike a blow fitted to rouse the most careless from their security. The casualties of December in Kurnool were now equaled or surpassed in four or five other districts. In Cuddapah, which borders on Kurnool, 10,000 fell. This number is the excess of the deaths in January over those in September, and expresses the amount of mortality due to the famine. The same remark applies to the figures that follow, which in every case give the number of deaths to be traced directly or indirectly to the want of sufficient food. Nellore, bordering on Cuddapah, counted over 9,000 dead. In Kurnool its effects were not so fatal as in the preceding month, not, however, from any relaxation of its severity, but partly, no doubt, from a complete organization of relief and partly because the weakest and most destitute had already fallen, and some time was needed to bring down another 10,000 to starvation point. A gentleman happening to visit a village in Bellary, one of the most distressed districts, was surprised to see so few signs of distress. On asking the reason he was told that the very poorest had all died. But to resume our numbers. The deaths in Kurnool and Bellary united rose to 10,000; in North Arcot they were above that figure; and, taking the nine famine districts together, the excess of deaths in January over the average monthly mortality was 60,000. For the entire Presidency the deaths for the first five months of this year are 339,000 more than the average of the same period for the last five years, and this is exclusive of the Province of Mysore, and embraces only a part of the famine period. There is little doubt that the Sanitary Commissioner is not below the mark when he calculates that the number of people whose deaths may be traced directly or indirectly to the present famine has already reached half a million.

IN CHINA.

Correspondence London Times.

SHANGHAI, July 7.—A report has been received from Dr. Nevins, one of the missionaries who have been engaged in the distribution of alms in Shantung, describing the measures adopted by himself and his colleagues for the relief of the sufferers, and stating the present condition and prospects of the district in which he has been staying. Dr. Nevins located himself in the market town of Kaoyai, and having token measures to ascertain the most destitute people in the neighborhood, made arrangements for distributing ten cash (about one-half pence) per head per diem among them. At one time no less than 32,539 persons, residing in 383 neighboring town and villages, were being thus supported, and it is both surprising and gratifying to learn what great good the money effected. He writes:

"The people, by three successive years of scarcity, were reduced to the last extremity. All their supplies were exhausted, and every thing that they could sell or pawn was disposed of, so that they had no means by which they could obtain ready money to purchase grain. With a few exceptions, they were subsisting on the leaves of trees, roots, and wild plants from the hills; also to a considerable extent on chaff, and, when they could get them, sweet potato-vines and leaves. Nearly every face wore a starved and haggard appearance, and many men were reduced to mere skeletons. In not a few cases they ate slate-stones to allay the pangs of hunger. In these circumstances, the allowance given, though it seems a mere pittance, was received as a great boon. Invested in grain to mix with the leaves and roots which they were subsisting on, it supplied them food which was comparatively palatable and nutritious. It was nothing less than life itself to thousands, who must soon have perished without it. Some, though almost starving, used the money given them to purchase seed for sowing their fields. There are hundreds of acres covered with rich crops which without this aid would probably have remained untilled. Many declared that without it they would not have had strength to go into the fields to work, and without it many would not have been able to redeem their hoes from the pawnshops."

This, however, relates only to one district. I have before me a report from a Roman missionary, Pere de Marchi, which gives a harrowing picture of the distress still prevailing in the neighboring district of Lin Kiu. He writes:

"Fancy a vast tract of land, as it were, devastated by brigands; fields uncultivated, either for want of hands or because the famished peasants have not the necessary strength to bear the fatigues of husbandry; and the houses destroyed in order to sell the timber; in many houses there remains only one room where the wretched family shelter themselves from the inclemency of the weather. In the almost deserted villages you see but exhausted, cadaverous faces; How many families have become totally extinct through starvation; how many have gone elsewhere, after having sold their all at any price, without hope of return! But there is something worse. How many fathers of families who once lived honorably have committed suicide in order to avoid the ignominy of begging, all their family following the dreadful example! How many woe-stricken women—wives, sisters, daughters—have been sold by their fathers, brothers, and husbands to unknown people, till in some places you hardly see any females left! A Christian literate of this district assured me that in the Lu! Kui-hsien alone more than 100,000 women and children have been sold, which is shown by a register kept at the Yamen. . . . In several places of this district they were able to sow wheat, and it promises well, especially after the last rain, but to the southeast, in the midst of the hills where I now am, and where hardly any foreigner has penetrated, the land looks like a wilderness; there is neither wheat nor millet, and if ever they sow any late crop they must wait till the autumn for the harvest."

What drought did last year in the North, floods threaten to do this year in the South. From Foochow, for the second year in succession, we have accounts of terrible damage and loss of life caused by the overflow of the River Min; the neighborhood of Canton has been similarly visited; and, as if this were not enough, a correspondent writes Chinkeang that the ground in the neighborhood of that city is black with locusts, and that in the neighborhood of Nanking there is grave apprehension of a failure of the crops from drought.

SUBURBAN NEWS.

EVANSTON.

Last evening occurred an event of more than usual interest to the Evanston Methodist Church, as well as to others of the same denomination throughout Rock River Conference and in the East, it being nought else than the farewell entertainment to Dr. J. B. Wentworth, the pastor, and his estimable family. For two years Dr. Wentworth has performed the ministerial duties toward this flock, and now, having resigned his position, is about to return to the East, whence he came. The entertainment was a significant testimonial of the esteem in which the reverend gentleman has been held by his parishioners, the parlors of the church being crowded, and the expressions of regret at his departure being numerous. Nor did these expressions consist of merely immaterial words. "Words to the heat of action too cold breath gives," and so the people materialized the expressions of their lips in a substantial purse of $172, which Mr. Charles G. Ayers presented with such appropriate commentaries on things in general as always felicitate presentations of a similar kind. The Doctor having responded, social converse held sway. Ice-cream and its proper condiments, with music by Miss Ella Prindle, Mrs. F. B. Brewster, Mr. O. H. Merwin, and Mr. Ayers, were among the distinguishing features of the occasion. Dr. Wentworth will start Monday for New York, having preached his farewell sermon Sunday, taking with him his daughter Clara, but leaving the remainder of his family to tarry yet a little longer on the classic soil of Evanston.

SOUTH EVANSTON.

The anti-whisky town of South Evanston, with its abstinent "friends and constituents," is in a state of suspended eagerness awaiting culmination in a paroxysm of joy or dejection, as the case may be, when on next Monday Judge Farwell gives his decision for or against the motion for a new trial in the Calvary whisky cases. When "Lynch" and Adam Maher were tried before that Court a week or ten days ago for dispensing inebriety in its liquid form, the Court instructed the jury not to find Lynch and Adams guilty if they had been decoyed into selling liquors by hired minions of the village authorities. The jury did not find them guilty. The Village Counsel took exception to the Court's instructions to that noble twelve, and moved for a new trial. Whether it will be granted or not remains to be seen—next Monday. The Village Counsel thinks it has two decisions of the Supreme Court which take precedence over the Court's, making it admissible for detectives, under the village ordinance, to buy and drink beer without being accessory to the selling thereof.

WASHINGTON.

Suspicious Detective Business in the Treasury Department.

Much Rottenness Discovered in the Collector's Office at New Orleans.

Gov. McCormick Will Soon Retire from the Treasury.

Contracts Awarded for the Chicago Custom-House Roof.

THE TREASURY.

DETECTIVES DETECTED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—A Commission, of which Assistant Secretary McCormick is the head, has been ordered to examine into the organization and personnel of the Secret-Service Division of the Treasury, and the different kinds of work its members have been in the habit of performing. To the surprise of Gov. McCormick, when he desired to learn something of the methods of this force, he ascertained that in many respects it acted indefinitely, and performed much work of which the Secretary had no knowledge. Some of its detective work is believed to be of a character difficult to defend, and the object is to purge the force of all disreputable characteristics. It is quite probable that Gov. McCormick will urge that the present organization

BE ABOLISHED,

and that new methods will be proposed for execution under new men. There are no charges whatever against Mr. Brooks, the head of the division. There will be serious efforts made by Mr. McCormick to provide in the future against the infamous kind of detective work of a political character which has lately been exposed in connection with another branch of the Special Agents' work under the Treasury.

ROTTENNESS.

Revenue-Agent Tompkins, one of the best officers in that service, has been engaged for over two months investigating affairs in the Internal Revenue Collector's office in New Orleans. He has forwarded several reports to Commissioner Raum, showing a very bad condition of affairs, both in the Collector's office and in the methods pursued by his deputies. These latter are eleven in number. They are found in numerous cases to have blackmailed taxpayers, and otherwise to have oppressed them. Commissioner Raum has had a number of these reports in his possession for some time, but as yet no action has been taken on them.

MOORE.

The friends of Special-Agent Moore give out that the report of the Commission appointed by Secretary Sherman to investigate the Norfolk Custom-House frauds vindicates him, and leaves Agents Tingle, Ayer, and Chamberlain in an awkward position. Secretary Sherman decides for the present not to make public this report, and the only information concerning it comes from the special champions of Moore.

M'CORMICK.

The retirement of Gov. McCormick from the position of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is entirely voluntary, and is against the wishes both of the President and Secretary of the Treasury. The resignation was tendered a month ago, to take effect Oct. 4, but the date of his retirement is not known. The relations between Gov. McCormick, Secretary Sherman, and the Administration have been of the pleasantest character, and only failing health, caused by the confining duties of his position, would induce McCormick to relinquish the office. It is stated that he will be nominated to some prominent diplomatic position. During his brief tenure of office Mr. McCormick has developed executive ability of a high order.

NOTES AND NEWS.

OLD ZACK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Ex-Secretary Zack Chandler is here for a few days on private business. He says he never felt better in his life, but declines to talk on politics. It is easy enough to see, however, that he is not at heart a very earnest supporter of the Administration.

NOT HARMONIOUS.

The Administration has not succeeded in organizing a Civil-Service system which is harmonious in the different departments of the Government service. Secretary Sherman's personal notions of Civil-Service in theory and practice are radically different from those of Secretary Schurz. It is due probably to this difference of opinion that a number of the Treasury clerks from Ohio are to go home to vote. Some of these clerks even give out that they understand that it is expected of them that they shall do so. It is a question whether they can vote in Ohio without previous registration.

A charge has been made against Second-Auditor French, of the Treasury Department, that he has employed clerks irregularly. For this and other reasons it is stated that there is to be an investigation of his Bureau.

DEFREES.

A statement was recently made that Public Printer Defrees has issued a circular to Senators and Representatives notifying them that he does not desire any interference in the management of the Government Printing Office. A gentleman just returned from Berkly Springs, where Defrees now is, says the report is false, and that Defrees has issued no such circular. The only circular he has issued is one warning all persons from coming here to seek employment in the Government Printing Office, as the positions are all filled.

WANTS OFFICE.

Seaton Sales, of North Carolina, is a new candidate for Doorkeeper of the House.

THE CHICAGO CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The contract for the iron purlins for the roof of the Chicago Custom-House building will be awarded to the Pennsylvania Architectural Iron Company, and the slating contract to Knisely, of Chicago, both the lowest bidders. The Architect's office here is informed that the stone of the Custom-House building continues to scale badly in many places.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Doctors—The Young Men's Christian Association of the Dominion in Session at Quebec.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 14.—The Canada Medical Association passed resolutions to the effect that, in all criminal trials, when medical opinion suggests the probability of mental unsoundness, the accused should be placed under the supervision of experts for a sufficient time to enable them to determine whether he was insane or not at the time the crime was committed. Dr. Workman, of Toronto, was elected President of the Association for the ensuing year. The next meeting will be held at Hamilton, Ont.

At the Provincial Synod of Church of England to-day a motion was made concurring in the appointment by the other House of a delegation to attend the Convention in the United States, and a clerical and lay representation from this Synod was named to attend. Several alterations in the clauses of the canon on the consecration of Bishops were proposed and adopted, and others were under discussion when the Synod adjourned.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—The Dominion Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association met again to-day. Mr. Irving, President of the St. John, N. B., Association, reported on the work going on in that province. He stated that New Brunswick had fourteen Associations. St. John's was the most important, and possessed a $40,000 building. Since the fire outdoor services had been held in the shanties. Mr. Weswell, of Halifax, reported on the work in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The Halifax Association was the third established in America. There were thirty-six associations in Nova Scotia. Mr. Cree, of New York, spoke of the work among railway men. He stated that Canada and the United States have 80,000 miles of railway and 800,000 employes. In the great railway centres in the States where the Y. M. C. A. work was largely carried on, there was little destruction of property during the late strikes. Reports from Ontario and Quebec showed that the former had sixty associations and the latter but four. To-night a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Chalmer's Church, in connection with the Convention.

BRIGHAM'S MOTHER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The *Tribune* says Brigham Young's mother, now 98 years old, is living at Martinsville, Ind. Her faculties are yet bright. She is in very humble circumstances, and dwells with some bitterness upon the fact that her son, who so greatly prospered in this world's gear, should have forgotten her, leaving her to an old age of penury and want.

THE RAILROADS.

111 MILES IN 109 MINUTES.

Detroit Free Press, Sept. 14.

There was to be only one stop in the 111 miles that separates St. Thomas from Amherstburg [on the Canada Southern Railroad]. The engineer, Macamber, was surrounded by an admiring throng, and passengers and railroaders commented on the handsome appearance of his iron steed. The steam gauge just before starting showed a pressure of eighty-five poudds, a moderate figure for a locomotive. Conductor A. B. Crawford sang out "All aboard!" and the special pulled out from St. Thomas at 5:27 p. m. A grand hurrah from the platform signaled the departure.

Once the bridge was cleared Macomber "let her out." Bishop Borgess in the palace-car, after receiving the salutations of the gentlemen of the party, sat down, and dinner was served to him and his traveling companions upon a small table. No one noticed any particular motion in the car. There was no disarrangement of the dishes, crowded and small as was the table. The hum of the train was somewhat sharper than usual, and the rushing air against the windows sounded like the sweeping of a rainstorm. Otherwise there was no indication of unusual speed to a person in the car.

Presently watches were taken out and observations made. The reverened clergy, as well as the more worldly laity, became interested.

"A mile in sixty seconds!" ejaculated one. Shortly after—"A mile in fity-eight seconds!" Again—"A mile in fifty-seven seconds!" and the enthusiastic Frank Moran, with a cheer that intensified the excitement, announced that his stop-watch marked but fifty-five seconds to the mile.

At the rear end of the last coach sat General Manager Muir, his eyes fixed on the ever appearing ever vanishing track, with a demeanor philosophic, as if such speed was an everyday affair on the Canada Southern. On the opposite side sat Superintendent Taylor, and near at hand Train-Dispatcher Noble; Frank P. Taylor counted the miles.

Before one could point out an object it had vanished. Before a question could be asked and answered a mile had sped; five miles were traversed in the interval while cigars were handed around and lighted by as many men. A flock of blackbirds flying towards the west, with all their fleetness in cleaving the air, were soon left behind and lost to view.

The wires on the telegraph-poles swung up and down from the movement of the train. The bushes on the side of the ditches shook as if swept by a hurricane, and the tall and gaudy yellow coxcombs that grew beside the fences bent to the ground in a seemingly overpowering desire to get loose from the earth and follow the rushing train. The dust from newly-ballasted portions of the track and the chips and leaves rose up fiercely against the force of gravitation and whirled and gyrated like vapory clouds in a tempest. A thin line of smoke stretched interminably in the distance. The impetus of the train increased; the vehemence with which it rushed forward created a vacuum that apparently took nature some seconds to overcome and the spirits of the passengers were exhilarated by the unprecedented speed at which they moved through space.

A side-track passenger-train saluted us with cheers and locomotive whistles. Neither was heard; before the sound could reach the ears of the passengers in the special it was beyond hearing. One could see the rushing steam and the waving handkerchiefs. Train-Dispatcher Noble reported that six miles between Highwood and Ridgeton were made in five minutes; the fifty-seven miles between St. Thomas and Charing Cross were made in fifty-six and a half minutes. A halt at Charing Cross of four minutes for water, and then on again with the same overpowering velocity. But go as fast as it might the Canada Southern train could not overtake the sun; it sank, and nightfall came on. Then could be seen the work of the fireman. Each time he opened the furnace a volume of sparks shot out, and the trailing fire came down upon the track like the pyrotechnics of an aerial mine.

Finally, a sharp twist that sent the standing passengers over to the right, and directly another that sent them in the other direction, and the yard of Amherstburg Station was reached.

Hurrah! One hundred and eleven miles in 109 minutes! The fastest time in America—beating by three minutes the remarkable run of Vanderbilt's special train.

CHICAGO & CANADA SOUTHERN.

The separate organizations affiliating with the Canada Southern Railroad, being the Canada Southern proper, the Canada Southern & Bridge Company, the Chicago & Canada Southern, and the Detroit, Toledo & Canada Southern, have heretofore had their affairs administered by the same President and Board of Directors. It has already been published that at the meeting of the Chicago & Canada Southern Railroad Company held in New York Monday Sidney Dillon, was elected President. In view of the fact that Sidney was one of the parties who endeavored to secure control of the Michigan Central previous to the last election and failed, Vanderbilt defeating him, the following from the New York correspondent of the *Commercial* may be regarded as significant of an intention at some time, either near or remote, to complete the Chicago & Canada Southern Road. Mr. Dillon is Jay Gould's man, and it is well known that the latter tried to get the Michigan Central, but was defeated. It is evidently his intention to finish the Chicago & Canada Southern, and use it in place of the Michigan Central. The correspondent says:

For some time past the Canada Southern people have been in negotiation with William H. Vanderbilt for an arrangement by which the New York Central shall guarantee the interest upon its bonds in consideration of receiving increased business. Mr. Vanderbilt acceded to the terms proposed. The unfinished portion of the Canada Southern Road was to be rapidly built, and through connections made between Buffalo and Chicago. Several meetings were held in this city between Mr. Vanderbilt and the Canada Southern people in the early summer, but the peculiar position of the former as holding considerable Lake Shore stock, was said to have interfered with the negotiations. It became known in Wall street to-day that arrangements were made on Thursday and Friday last by which the New York Central will guarantee 4 per cent upon Canada Southern bonds. The road will also be completed as soon as possible to Chicago.

The New York *Indicator* explains the matter as follows:

A great deal of needless mystery is thrown around the Canada Southern negotiations now going on, by which New York Central is to guarantee the interest on the bonds. The facts are as stated in the *Indicator* of Monday. Mr. William H. Vanderbilt has agreed to guarantee 4 per cent upon the Canada Southern funds on behalf of the New York Central. The Canada Southern people are willing to accept this, and will go on and complete the road to Chicago as soon as possible. Mr. Vanderbilt, by the recent rise in Lake Shore, has been able to market his block of stock, and is now in a position to negotiate with the Canada Southern people. The Canada Southern is a shorter route to Chicago than the Lake Shore, and Mr. Vanderbilt will have a road, at small cost, in his own hands that will effectually prevent speculators from buying Lake Shore to force him to take it off their hands at high prices to control the annual election.

THE NEW YORK POOL.

The New York *Tribune* speaks as follows of the weakening of the New York pool on West-bound business:

At the time the plan went into operation, July 1, it was agreed that of West-bound freight from New York, the New York Central and Erie Roads should each carry 33 per cent, then Pennsylvania 25 per cent, and the Baltimore & Ohio 9 per cent. The result has been that the New York Central has been obliged, each week, to turn over a large quantity of freight to the other roads.

The statement is made, by those intimately acquainted with the freight business of this city, that the greatest opposition to the apportionment scheme has come from the large merchants who make very heavy shipments to the West. For the purpose of breaking up the pool it is stated a number of these merchants agreed among themselves that, so far as practicable, they would order all their goods to be sent by one line, and by this means create the impression, if possible, among the officials of the favorite line that its percentage was too low, and if it were not for the agreement compelling it to turn over its excess of freight to the other roads is would be doing a much larger business. The New York Central was the road selected, and old merchants who for years had been sending their goods by other roads suddenly dropped their old friends and began shipping by the Central.

The sequel indicates that the merchants may have succeeded in their efforts to create trouble among the members of the compact. At the meeting of the Executive Committee having charge of apportionment business, which was held in Commissioner Fink's office last week, informal notice was given by the representatives of the Central Railroad that its managers were not satisfied with the percentage allowed them, and that they should insist upon an increase. Friends of the Erie and the Pennsylvania Companies were positive in their assertions yesterday that the managers of those roads will not consent to any reduction in the proportion carried by them, and further trouble was consequently apprehended.

DECREE ANNULLED.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 14.—Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has granted an order vacating the decree directing the sale of the Chicago & Lake Huron Railroad, set down for the 20th. The Trustee is directed to amend the foreclosure so that the rights of the bondholders may be fully presented to the Court before any further decree is made.

ITEMS.

Mr. William Colebrooke, formerly prominently connected with the Chicago press, and for the last two years private secretary to Judge Beckwith, General Solicitor of the Alton Road, was among the successful applicants for admission to the Bar of Illinois at the examination at Ottowa yesterday. Mr. Colebrooke is an exemplary young man of very fine talent, and he cannot fail of becoming a shining light in the profession he has chosen.

Mr. W. K. Ackerman, First Vice-President of the Illinois Central Railroad, has been confined to his bed by sickness for some days. It is stated, however, that he is convalescing, and that he will soon be able again to attend to his duties.

Mr. R. G. Meldrum, Western General Freight-Agent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, returned from a trip through Europe last evening, much improved in health.

CASUALTIES.

PANIC AT A FAIR.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 14.—The State Fair closed to-day with a large attendance. It has been a success financially, the receipts being about $25,000, which will be ample to pay all obligations, and leave a balance in the treasury. During the grand review of premium stock in the horse ring this afternoon, one of the teams became frightened and ran away. This frightened the other stock, and many of them broke away from their grooms and created great excitement. One team dashed with furious speed among the terrified animals and upon the Marion Cornet Band, which headed the procession, throwing them right and left to the ground. The confusion which followed was terrible. The thousands of spectators who filled the track and grand stand became wild with excitement, and it was with difficulty that many persons were saved from being crushed to death. The only serious accident resulted to Harry Conrad, tenor-drummer of the Marion Band, who, although badly hurt, will recover. K. Clark and W. L. Clark, also of the Marion Band, were somewhat injured, but all are in a favorable condition to-night.

THE NEW YORK FIRE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The verdict of the Coroner's jury in the late disastrous fire at Hale's piano-factory was rendered this afternoon. The jury say: "We feel it to be our duty to censure the owner of the premises, J. P. Hale, on account of his neglect to provide adequate means for extinguishing the fire, and would recommend that the proper authorities compel the owners of such buildings to provide a tank or tanks filled with water placed at the top of the buildings, with standing pipes from the same with hose attached on each floor, and that all drying-rooms ought to be built strictly fire-proof; and, further, that the Commissioners of Public Works should cause to be provided larger water-mains in that part of the city."

FATAL COLLISION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 14.—By a collision of two freight trains on the Rock Island Railroad at Victor, Ia., at 1 o'clock this morning, while one was side-tracking, a brakeman was killed and two cars smashed.

A RUNAWAY RUN OVER.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—A runaway boy from Cincinnati was killed here this morning, being run over by a freight train.

POLITICAL.

WISCONSIN DEMOCRATS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 14.—The Democratic County Convention to-day chose delegates to the State Convention, two favorable to Judge Vilas and two for R. E. Davis, of Middleton. It is generally thought that Judge Vilas will decline to run, and his son, Col. William F. Vilas, will receive the full support of his father. Col. Vilas is a strong man, perhaps the strongest on the Democratic side, and, should he be nominated, will make a strong and determined run. Gabe Bouck, of Oshkosh, has warm supporters in the State, and may receive the nomination.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Committee of the body known as the Independent Republicans of New York has decided against the election and sending of delegates to the Republican State Convention. This makes one less complication, and indicates a peace and union policy on the part of this not small or uninfluential section of the party in this State.

HENRY COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Greenbackers of Henry County have nominated W. T. Allen for County Judge; M. Cole, Clerk; George Emmert, Treasurer; W. H. Russell, Superintendent of Schools.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

His Alleged Connection with the South Carolina Ring.

From a Statement by Ex-State Treasurer Parker in New York World, Sept. 10.

"I don't wish to say anything which may appear like a personal attack upon Chamberlain, though I acknowledge that I have been offended by his treatment of me. I do object, however, to being made the scapegoat of the Ring, and I am by no means willing that Chamberlain and Kempton should foist off any of their load upon my shoulders. I am tired of hearing about what Parker did and how he acted in this transaction and that, when I know that my share of the questionable doings of the Ring from 1868 to 1874 was no greater, to say the least, than the other members with whom I acted. During these six years the corruption and peculation increased yearly, and it is idle to attempt to palliate or deny it. If the present investigation in South Carolina is pushed, the extent of the corruption will be laid bare, and all who were parties to it will be brought to judgment. I wish it to be understood that I do not shrink from the investigation. I desire rather that it be made as thorough and searching as possible, and I am ready to hold myself responsible for my share in it.

"For Chamberlain and Kempton to deny that they were privy to what was going on is simply ridiculous. Some things undoubtedly Chamberlain had no hand in directly, though they were done under his nose, and he must have known about them. In other transactions his name did not appear, but there can be no question that he was concerned in them some way. In other cases still he reaped a direct benefit from his co-operation. Take the case of the Marine and River Phosphate Mining Company. The 'shady' transactions connected with the management of this Company, and the bills lobbied through the Legislature for its benefit, are quite generally known. The measures by which the interests of its stockholders were subserved in the Legislature have been published in the Charleston papers; but Chamberlain's connection with it has not heretofore been stated. The stock of the Company was owned largely by members of the ring, and Chamberlain held one-fifteenth of it. It was $500,000, I believe, in all, so that Chamberlain's share of the stock was $32,000. Tim Hurley, Chamberlain's right-hand man, and the Treasurer of Charleston County, lobbied the bills for its benefit through the Legislature. Then there was the Greenville & Columbia Railroad. The bills in connection with the road were notoriously disreputable. The capital stock was held in twelve shares, I think, of $25,000 each. Scott, Neagle, Patterson, Chamberlain, Cardoza, Kempton, Hurley, Crews, and myself were stockholders. I know, also, that Chamberlain received $2,000 direct for his connection with the transaction, which I do not care to yet make public. It was the same transaction alluded to in the letter which Elliott read in the last nominating Convention. He rose in his seat, brandishing this letter, and threatening to make its contents public. An agreement was thereupon patched up between him and Chamberlain, and he made the least of his previous threats against him."

New York Tribune, Sept. 12.

Ex-Gov. Chamberlain, of South Carolina, was visited at his office, No. 346 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, by a *Tribune* reporter, who asked him if he had any statement to make in reply to the charges made against him by Niles G. Parker, ex-Treasurer of the State of South Carolina, of complicity in a ring to rob the State. Mr. Chamberlain said that he had carefully read Parker's statement, or so-called confession, and emphatically denied all the charges therein contained. He was ready and willing at all times to answer to the proper authority for his acts while in South Carolina. He then made the following statement, which, he said, was all he was willing to say at present:

"Niles G. Parker, during my term of office of Governor, was sued by the State of South Carolina to recover for a large amount of coupons which he was charged with stealing, and afterward converting into State bonds. In this suit he was arrested and held to bail, which he was unable to give. The case was tried in June, 1875, and a verdict rendered against Parker for $75,000. He was finally released from jail on habeas corpus, and instantly fled from the State and has never returned. Since that time he has diligently sought to implicate me, in order to obtain money and immunity for himself. His agents and attorneys have visited Columbia repeatedly on this errand, and through one of them, Parker now actually confesses, he sold certain papers, to be used against me politically, for $4,000. I know, also, that his wares were offered to those Republicans who were hostile to me for my course as Governor. They were likewise offered to the Democratic committees last fall, and, I am glad to say, they found no market there. I have also the best reasons for stating that he has over and over offered his testimony against me to the officers of the present administration in South Carolina, and I can only conclude that they found it as unworthy as did others.

"Having failed to realize further upon his stock of scandal, and being himself now under new indictments at Columbia, he comes forward in a fresh effort to palm off his budget upon the general public. Now, I, for one, do not feel called upon to notice Parker or his statements, further than to give the foregoing facts, and to pronounce his charges against me, one and all, maliciously false. None of them are, in fact, new, except the charge that he bribed me with $2,000 to do something which was so base that even he could not name it. With this exception, they have all been repeatedly published in South Carolina for political effect in the last four years. If anybody demand of me that I should do more now than deny such charges, put forward by such a man as Parker confesses himself to be, he will not be gratified by me. I am amenable to the laws of South Carolina at all times for my acts, and whenever the officers of the law in that State wish to call me to account, I shall respond and meet my accusers. In the meatime, I shall trust to the evidence I have given to the country that I have been the friend of good government and the foe of dishonest men of all parties in South Carolina,—evidences which, less than one year ago, men of all classes and parties in that State accepted as conclusive,—to protect my character with those whose good opinion is valuable."

CRIME.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

New York Sun, Sept. 13.

At half-past 11 o'clock last evening Edward Newman killed Kate Hayes, his sweetheart, in the hallway of the tenement at No. 44 Gouverneur street, and then stabbed himself in the heart, inflicting mortal injuries. Miss Turner, the only living witness to the tragedy, gave the following account of it. She said: "I have been working with Kate Hayes at Todd & Co.'s salt packing-house at No. 44 Tompkins street the past three years. She met Ed Newman there. He was a pork-packer there. At 8 o'clock this evening Mr. Newman called at my rooms. We sat here talking together, when, at about a quarter past 8, Miss Hayes entered. She brought her sewing and chatted with us, seeming in excellent spirits. She and Newman spoke about the factory, and their long and pleasant employment together. When they left they both seemed friendly and good-natured. Katy kissed me good night, and I bade them take good care of themselves. They stood in the hall at the front door until a quarter to 12, when Mrs. Vandover went down to put out her milk-can.

"I had laid down to go to sleep, when I heard Mrs. Vandover's voice:

"'Miss Turner! For God's sake, come.'

"I sprang from my bed and reached the second landing. There lay Katy, covered with the blood that gushed from her throat. 'I am dying! I am dying!' she muttered feebly."

Mrs. Vandover, the landlady, says: "I was getting ready to retire, and, as usual, I put the milk-can outside of the door, but delayed doing so, as the couple stood there so long. I told Miss Turner finally that I couldn't help disturbing her friends. As I got to the first landing Miss Hayes darted past me, exclaiming, 'I am dying. He has killed me.' I put out my hand and felt the hot blood flowing. That same moment Edward Newman sprung toward me and said, 'Kiss me, Katy, I have killed myself, too.' I was so paralyzed with fright for a moment that I could do nothing. Then I called my boys, Frank and Theodore. They alarmed the neighborhood. Miss Hayes' mother, at 230 Monroe street, was summoned, and the police came and took her body."

Miss Kate Hayes was a hard-working, quiet, and modest young woman, described by all who knew her as an estimable lady.

Capt. McElwaine, of the Madison-Street police, said: "I just turned out my men as word came of a murder and suicide at 44 Gouverneur street. Immediately proceeded to the house, and found the body of Kate Hayes, who had just died, lying in a pool of blood on the second landing. All along the stairs were pools of blood. Standing by her, leaning against the door, I found Edward Newman. I asked, 'Who did this?' He replied, 'I did, and I am dying.' I sent him in charge of officers to the station, where it was found that he had stabbed himself in the lower lobe of the heart with a double-edged oyster-knife."

The knife was the same with which he had killed Miss Hayes, having stabbed her in the throat. Newman was sent to Bellevue Hospital. He cannot live. He and Katy Hayes kept company for three years. Her parents forbid him the house. They therefore met at Mrs. Jane Turner's. Just before the tragedy she was overheard to say, "Let go my hand," in a voice that indicated that they were struggling, and not good-naturedly. After Katy died, Newman knelt beside her body, and afterward laid down by her side.

Under the glim light of the oil lamps in the corridor leading to the cells of the Madison Street Police Station was the body of Kate Hayes, on a stretcher, early this morning. The calm face was that of a young, bright, intelligent girl, Her hands were clasped on her bosom. From her throat gushed a torrent of blood, which covered her modest garments. In her hair was a white flower. Under her, crushed out of shape, was her hat, a brown straw, covered with flowers, bedaubed with blood. In her ears were coral drops, and on a breastpin was a portrait of a woman.

Edward Newman was 27 years of age, a native of this country, and lived in Sixth street, Williamsburg. Miss Turner said that she had known him for three years, and he was always considered a good-natured, temperate, and intelligent man. When he first made the acquaintance of Miss Hayes he evinced a strong regard for her. This was noticed in the shop. At times, however, he grew moody, and seemed as if desirous of breaking off his acquaintance with her. Miss Hayes had often remarked that she thought that Ed Newman suspected her of receiving the attentions of a fellow-workman. "But," Miss Turner said, "there was no reason for his jealousy." In the few confidences I have enjoyed from her I was left to infer that she regarded Newman with a stronger feeling than that of friendship. She was a modest girl, and was widely beloved.

OUTRAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—Yesterday afternoon two tramps entered the house of Mr. James Chaplain, a few miles below the city. All the members of the family were absent except Mrs. Chaplain and her little daughter. The visitors requested to be furnished with food, which was soon placed before them, and to which they did full justice. They then made an assault on Mrs. Chaplain, both of them outraging her person in the most brutal manner, and leaving her nearer dead than alive. The family is quite respectable, and the house which they occupy was once owned and dwelt in by the grandfather of the Hon. James G. Blaine. Two men supposed to be the villains wanted were arrested this morning. One of them gave his name as John McCoy and the other as Philip Boyle. The latter said he had just arrived from Columbus, O. He exhibited his discharge from the regular army in August last on account of disease. Mrs. Chaplain, if she should be able to make the journey, will be brought here to-morrow to see the parties, and, if possible, identify them. There was considerable talk for a while of lynching the monsters, but better counsels prevailed.

PINNEY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The United States Grand Jury to-day reported in court, finding four indictments against George M. Pinney and ex-Pay Inspector Rufus C. Spalding for issuing fraudulent Government certificates of indebtedness. Bail was fixed at $3,000 on each indictment. Pinney's divorced wife to-day has a long communication in the *Bulletin*, reciting the means employed by Pinney to bind her to his wishes and interest since his return from exile. It is a most remarkable revelation of villiany and brutality. It contains one point of special interest, where she states that the alleged agreement produced by Pinney in evidence, according to which Pinney left some $500,000 in charge of W. B. Carr to be devoted to liquidating Pinney's indebtedness to the banks, was a sheer fraud, having been made up by Pinney since his return, and written out by her at his dictation. She alleges that the suit she has commenced against Pinney and the Presidents of the Masonic and Savings and Loan Banks will bring the whole matter to light.

JAIL-BREAKING.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

WAUKESHA, Wis., Sept. 14.—Five inmates of the County Jail in Waukesha, Wis., made their escape last night at about 7:30 o'clock. The Sheriff and Deputy were absent from the premises; and the Turnkey, Mr. William Wood, went in to lock the prisoners in their cells for the night. Having unlocked the outer door of the corridor, in which the prisoners remain during the day, he stepped in and was locking the door behind him when he was felled to the floor by a blow with a stout maple stick that had been used for a towel-roller. The gang then made their way out, and were presently lost in the darkness. The town was rallied immediately, but thus far there is no trace of them. The escaped jail-birds were awaiting trial as burglars or counterfeiters, and are desperate characters. Other prisoners remained quiet. Mr. Wood was at first pronounced fatally hurt, but has improved during the night and may recover. It is to be hoped that this escape will lead to the establishment of a workhouse, which is much needed here.

FATAL AFFRAY AT A BALL.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 14.—A crowd of roughs, headed by Gus Clark, ex-Councilman of the Eighth Ward, Cincinnati, in attempting to force their way into a private ball at Eclipse Hall, Newport, Ky., last night, were prevented by City-Marshal Locke and assistants. A fight ensued, in which James Fitzgerald, one of the Eighth-Warders, was fatally shot by the Marshal.

THE BURLINGTON STEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Sept. 14.—The Parsons defalcation will certainly reach a cool hundred thousand. The bank announces the deficit in their accounts at $50,000, the exact amount of Parsons' bond to them. The School District is out $36,000, and other interests suffer more or less. Parsons carried on his operations at the bank by abstracting money from the Reserve Fund.

THE UNKNOWN.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—A special to the *Times* from Centralia, Ill., says a man was arrested there to-day answering the description of the man who, a day or two ago, shot and killed two men and mortally wounded another at St. Elmo, Ill. He will be held till officers or parties can arrive to identify him.

SHOT HIS WIFE.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—This morning about 7 o'clock Charles Croft, residing at 21 Prospect street, in this city, shot his wife, inflicting a slight wound. He then shot himself, the ball lodging in his brain, from the effect of which he will probably die. Cause, domestic troubles.

STABBING AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DEKALB, Ill., Sept. 14.—A stabbing affair occurred on our streets last night, in which a farmer by the name of Hayes was cut in eight different places by a man named Dunn. Cause, poor whisky. Hayes will probably die.

RIOTER INDICTED.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Sept. 14.—John Van Hoesen, leader of the Albany strikers, has been indicted for riot and for obstructing railroad trains.

HANGING BY THE THUMBS.

Brutal Punishment of Prisoners in a Connecticut Jail.

New Haven Palladium.

Keeper Blakeman, of the Litchfield Jail, who had a prisoner strung up by the thumbs Aug. 15, to punish him, says in reference to the case:

"The jail is very small, and there are nearly double the number of prisoners all the time that there is capacity for. We could not make Birmingham obey the rules, and at last, to preserve discipline, we strung him up. He had been screaming and shouting before this, and those screams were what the crowd heard. At first he cursed and swore at us all the more, but it finally brought him to terms. Since then he has been perfectly quiet and well behaved. We tied him up by his thumbs and allowed the toes to remain on the ground. The punishment is only for extreme cases. Last winter I learned that there was a conspiracy to club Mr. Elwell, the Deputy Warden, gag him, get the keys from him, and break out. One of the parties 'squealed.' Then we took the seven that were in it and strung them up until they confessed the job. It fetched them."

Following is a description of the mode of punishment:

The cells in the jail face the stone area where the punishment is inflicted, so that the prisoners must see the torture and its effect. This is done as an example, and it is effectual, for no prisoner who has seen a man strung up has been so rafractory that a threat of similar punishment will not subdue him. The gentleman who knew of the use of the punishment to extort a confession from the seven men said that these were placed in a row, one by one. Then a stout but small cord was tied about the thumbs just below the first joint, and so tightened as not to slip over the joint. Then the other end of each cord was tied to an iron bar, the arms being stretched out, and the whole weight of the body, coming on the joint, made the small cord cut deeply into the flesh. The tip of the toe was allowed just to touch the stone floor, and this only adds to the agony, for there is always a desperate effort made to bring the feet squarely on the floor. This brings a greater strain on the thumb-joints. The torture is so intense that the sensibilities gave way, sickness at the stomach follows, and then faintness. The seven men confessed the plot after a few minutes of this torture, and would have confessed anything to free themselves. The keepers, although they say the punishment is a slight one, confess that they use it only in desperate cases, and that they need to use it but once. The suggestion of it causes a shudder to those who have suffered it. Birmingham's offense was the use of improper language and calling the keepers names. Since his punishment the healthy look he had when imprisoned is gone, and he appears sickly and broken down. His manner has changed from bluster to abject submission, like that of a person in constant fear.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15—1 a. m.—For the lake region, southeast veering to westerly winds, warm, partly cloudy, followed by cooler, cloudy weather, local rains, and rising barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	29.99	67	79	S., gentle....	.....	Fair.
11:18 a. m.	29.91	76	68	S. E., fresh..	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	29.85	79	61	S. E., fresh..	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.81	81	55	S., fresh.....	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.78	74	72	S., fresh.....	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	29.77	73	72	S., fresh.....	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 82; minimum, 65.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Buffalo	29.99	70	E., gentle..	......	Clear.
Cheyenne	29.74	48	W., brisk..	......	Clear.
Cleveland	29.95	75	N. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Davenport	29.69	75	S., brisk....	.01	Threat'g.
Detroit	29.88	67	S. E., gentle	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.50	64	N. W., gent.	......	Threat'g.
Escanaba	29.66	68	S., fresh....	......	Clear.
Grand Haven	29.79	70	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
Port Huron	29.90	67	S., gentle..	......	Clear.
Keokuk	29.67	75	S., fresh....	.25	Cloudy.
Leavenworth	[illegible]	70	N. W., gent.	.02	Clearing.
Marquette	29.69	69	S. E., brisk.	......	Hazy.
Milwaukee	29.96	74	S. W., fresh	......	Fair.
Omaha	29.67	61	W., gent....	......	Clear.
Toledo	[illegible]	69	Calm........	......	Clear.
Yankton	29.64	60	W., gent....	......	Fair.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamships Nederland, from Antwerp; Hansa, from Bremen.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—Arrived, steamer Alaska, Panama.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Steamships Iberian, from Boston, Castalia and P. Caland, from New York, have arrived out.

NEW COTTON.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 14.—The first bale of the new crop of Tennessee cotton was sold on 'Change to-day at 50 cents per pound, George J. Goodrich & Co. offering and J. N. Sperry purchasing. It graded low middling, and will be shipped to New York.

SENATOR MORTON.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 14.—Senator Morton was somewhat fatigued to-day, but nothing unfavorable.

GAMBETTA.

His Prosecution by the MacMahon Ministry.

What the London Papers Say About the Extraordinary Proceeding.

The Duc de Broglie the Author of the Action, and What He Hopes to Effect Thereby.

The London *Standard*—the Tory organ of England—of the 28th of August says:

"M. Gambetta is certainly a fortunate man. There is a conspiracy among his opponents to promote his success. Thanks to the indefatigable efforts in his behalf, he has attained a notoriety in ten years which he certainly could not have achieved in twice that length of time by his own unassisted endeavors. The Government of the Marshal has resolved to crown the edifice of M. Gambetta's good fortune. It seems incredible; but so it is. He is to be prosecuted for his speech at Lille. Whatever the law may say or permit, any person of dispassionate judgment will feel that it is rather unfair that M. Gambetta should be prosecuted for injurious or calumnious accusations against the Marshal, when the supporters of the Marshal in the press every day hurt injurious and calumnious accusations against M. Gambetta, and against all the Marshal's adversaries. To try to silence M. Gambetta, the leader of one party, at the same time that the Marshal, the leader of another party, claims and exercises full rights of speech, will strike the whole world as unfair. The Marshal has ended, we regret to say, by repeating M. Thiers' mistake. He wishes to be Chief of the Executive and head of a party in the State at one and the same time. This cannot be. M. Gambetta put the point tersely and pointedly at Lille. When the French Nation, he said, has pronounced its opinion categorically, the President of the Republic must either bow to its decision, or resign his post. The dilemma is obvious; to refuse to be bound by either alternative is to assert that the Executive should consult the country, but not pay any attention to the answer."

The London *News* said of the prosecution:

"M. Gambetta, it is stated, will appear before the tribunal of Lille to answer the charge of insulting Marshal MacMahon. The great Republican orator will have his opponents at immense disadvantage. The prosecution of M. Gambetta for his speech at Lille is the wildest abuse of authority on which the advisers of Marshal MacMahon have yet ventured. It is more like the freak of some stupid tyrant suddenly awakened from sleep than like the act of a set of statesmen. The more serious aspects and consequences of such a step are almost lost sight of in the first instance, because of the monstrous unfairness, the preposterous foul play of the proceeding. The President of the Republic finds that the Representative Chamber does not approve of his policy. He obtains the concurrence of the Senate, and orders a dissolution of the Chamber. There are to be new elections for the express purpose of ascertaining whether the voice of the constituencies does or does not approve of the policy of the President. One of the foremost leaders of the Republican party, the ablest and most influential by far of all the younger statesmen of France, delivers a speech at a public meeting on the subject of the forthcoming elections, and the President has a prosecution instituted against him. There is nothing in the speech which in the slightest degree transgresses the ordinary bounds of political discussion, even in France. There is nothing that excites to hatred or contempt of the Government, unless it be held that to argue against the policy of a Ministry is to excite a hatred and contempt. The speech is simply a powerful argument on the question which the constituencies of the country are not merely invited, but are even compelled, to decide; and because of that argument M. Gambetta is to be prosecuted. Apparently the Ministry think that since they cannot answer him they had better try to silence him. One of the charges made against Warren Hastings was, that he got rid of a person who would have been an inconvenient witness, by inducing corrupt hirelings to bring a criminal charge against the man, and a conscientious Judge to sentence him to death. But, if this charge were justifiable, it would at least have to be admitted that Hastings gained his end. His enemy was effectually reduced to silence, consigned to the ranks of those who proverbially tell no tales. But it is out of the question to suppose that Marshal MacMahon, or the Duc de Broglie, or M. de Fourtou, or any combination they can effect, can reduce to silence a man like M. Gambetta.

"Prosecuting a man like M. Gambetta for a political speech would in any case be a grotesque blunder, but, if such a step could ever be justified, it would only be in the event of his having said the very opposite of what he did say. If he had told people in Lille to prepare for a protracted struggle, if he had declared his conviction that even after the elections the Government would still resist the will of the Nation, and that Marshal MacMahon was a despotic personage who would neither submit nor resign,—then it is possible to understand how a French Cabinet might bring itself to see the propriety of a prosecution. The Second Empire, with all its follies and offenses, never fell into any error so shameful as that which the Government of Marshal MacMahon seems determined on committing. The prosecution of the Comte De Montalembert was a serious blunder, that of M. Prevost Paradol a paltry piece of persecution. But neither M. de Montalembert nor M. Prevost Paradol was a recognized political leader of a great party actually about to engage in an electoral contest with the Government. There might be some show of public spirit, some pretense of acting without personal malice, in either proceeding. But M. Gambetta is at present the most active opponent of the Government. He is the man who has nominated the rival candidate for the Presidency, if the majority of Frenchmen find that they can not endure the conduct of Marshal MacMahon. But for his having anticipated such a movement by putting forward the name of M. Thiers, he might himself be the opposition candidate. To endeavor to silence such a man by the threat of a prosecution, is a positively despicable stroke of policy. It is like an attempt to imitate the famous Jarnac stroke, the cut behind, in the memorable French duel of old days. Or, to use still less dignified illustration, it is like some of the electioneering tricks described in some of Lever's novels, when a candidate who wants to get rid of a too formidable opponent induces some creditor to issue a writ and have him arrested and clapped into gaol at the critical moment.

"Such a policy as this cannot fail to disgust the French people. So far as experience can teach us, it would seem as if they can endure any fault in their Governments better than meanness, any error of policy better than that which is simply ignoble. A people should indeed be strangely indifferent to all that pertains to political liberty if they could long tolerate such a policy as that which is illustrated in the prosecution of M. Gambetta. If the leader of the Opposition may not criticise the policy of the Ministry, then the whole system of so-called Constitutional and Parliamentary government becomes a hollower sham than that which is at present kept up in Constantinople. On a memorable occasion during the Second Empire, M. Thiers, protesting against the manner in which the newspapers were treated, exclaimed in words of penetrating irony: 'Give us liberty of the press, as in Austria!' That was in the days when something like despotic rule still prevailed in the Empire of Francis Joseph. M. Thiers might now exclaim with equal effect: 'Give us liberty of speech, as in Turkey!' There is, apart from all other objectionable qualities, a certain coarseness about this new-fashioned way of dealing with a great political opponent which must shock a people who like some semblance of dignity and grace in the conduct of even the poorest of their Administrations. It ought to operate as an effective warning to the French people to be sure, when they next elect a Chief Magistrate, that he fully understands the nature of his authority. Marshal MacMahon evidently regards himself as an Imperator lifted to power on the shields of a victorious and adoring soldiery. He is, perhaps, mistaken even as to the adoration; he is certainly mistaken as to the nature of the power to which he has been elevated. Had he repelled the German invasion; had he entered Berlin a conqueror, and brought back the horses from the Brandenburg Gate, and carried off the sword of the great Frederick from the Museum, he would not have been entitled to trample on the political Constitution of his country. As it is, Frenchmen must be lost in wonder at the curious complacency which leads a soldier who has not been successful to put on the ways of a Cæsar or a Napoleon."

The speech of Gambetta does not contain the word "Marshal" or "President." The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Now, on scrutinizing the speech, it is impossible to find the word 'Marshal' or 'President.' The only personal allusion to him is in a passage where M. Gambetta, remarking that nobody knew or could say why the Chamber was dissolved, added:

"'To explain it is reserved, doubtless, for the professions of faith which will come by and by, and for a letter written by the head of the Executive power, a letter the addresses of which are being prepared in various department, by requisitioning the sacred and ordinary soldiery.'

"This was a hint at a statement that some troops had been employed in directing wrappers. With this exception, everything applicable to the Marshal is impersonal,—the peroration, for instance, in which M. Gambetta repelled the idea that in the event of a Republican majority *on n'en tiendra aucun compte*, adding:

"'Ne croyez pas que lorsque tant de millions en Francais auront parle il y ait personne, a quelque degre de l'echelle politique ou administrative qu'il soit place, qui puisse resister. Quand la France aura fait entendre sa voix Souveraine, croyez le bien, Messieurs, il faudra se soumettre ou se demettre.'

"It is true that in earlier portions of the speech M. Gambetta denounces the conflict as an audacious attempt of the Clerical spirit; declares the dissolution to have been without pretext, grounds, or reason; denounces the severities of the Government and the inflammatory language of its organs; and speaks of a condition designed to overturn the Republic. But all this is apparently directed against the Ministry rather than against the Marshal. It can only be concluded, therefore, that the indictment will be based on the concluding phrase,—*se soumettre ou se demettre*,—a phrase which, ever since its delivery, has been the text of a lively, but by no means heated, controversy."

An explanation of the Gambetta prosecution is made by the correspondent of the London *Times*, as follows:

"The Republicans all talk of the prosecution as a gigantic blunder, but they do not see what it is designed to effect. They ought to know M. de Broglie well enough to acquit him of infatuation, and to suspect something more than mere personal vengeance. Now, the prosecution is clearly his doing, for not only is it in his department, but the late Bucheron episode shows that he retains his ascendency in the Cabinet. The truth is that he foresees the possibility, to say the least, of a defeat at the elections, in which case, as he told the Senate Committee before the dissolution, the Ministry will cease to exist; and his most heated opponents must give him credit for a resolution not to exceed the bounds of the law. He contemplates, then, the contingency of the Left returning to office; but he is anxious to give up the reins to the most moderate section of the Left. What he is bent on preventing is a Cabinet including M. Gambetta; for M. Gambetta, though repeatedly questioned, both by Irreconcilables and Conservatives, has never recanted his subversive programme of 1869, and, though he might possibly be held in check by his colleagues, his tenure of office would certainly be prejudicial to the country, and in all probability to the Republic itself. Now, M. Gambetta has always avoided personal affronts to the Marshal, as if he looked forward to holding office under him; and at some official ceremony last winter he even, as Chairman of the Budget Committee, got himself presented to the Marshal. He has profited by M. Jules Simon's mistake, and has foreborne any reflections on the Marshal. The latter, therefore, however suspicious of his Radicalism, has had no reason for personally disliking him. This prosecution, however, will erect an impassable barrier between them. The Marshal, though not a man to harbor a grudge, as his acceptance of M. Simon showed, cannot offer a portfolio to a person judicially convicted of insulting him. You will say, perhaps, that, even in his Lille speech, M. Gambetta did not insult him; but, at any rate, he approached it nearer than he had ever done before, and though he made abundant use of the convenient '*Ou*,' making it difficult to say whether he referred to the Marshal or his Cabinet, his peroration—*Il faudra se soumettre ou se demettre*—was at least blunt and irritating. There is simple ground for convicting him for insulting the Marshal and the Cabinet jointly. Such a conviction will disqualify him for office until 1880,—it will ostracize him, if you prefer the word. True, it may earn him some cheap momentary popularity, but this will evaporate long before three years elapse. This disqualification, moreover, will throw him back on the Radicals; it will make him more than ever unable or unwilling to counter sa queue Radicale, as he once said. Now, the Left Centre ought to be very grateful to the Government for thus ridding them of a dangerous auxiliary, for they will enter on the inheritance of the present Cabinet, always supposing the latter to be overturned; and, if M. Gambetta's opposition forces them to lean on the Right Centre, the greater the chances of a Conservative Republic and of its bridging over 1880. You may object that M. de Broglie, with his preference for Limited Monarchy, is not likely to devise so ingenious a plan for the benefit of the Republic, but he knows that, as long as the Comte de Chambord lives, Monarchy is out of the question; and, given the choice between the Empire, a Conservative Republic, and a Radical Republic, he will choose the second, especially as the first and third inevitably lead to each other. Besides, he may think that France, whenever the opportunity presents itself, will feel a Limited Monarchy to be the best of Republics, avoiding the inconvenience and danger of Presidential elections. But, however this may be, the Moderate Republicans ought to thank him for shutting out M. Gambetta till 1880, by which time M. Gambetta will either have become so violent as to remain disqualified, or so sobered down as to be capable of office without detriment to the public interests."

GAMBETTA IN COURT.

Dispatch to London Times.

PARIS, Aug. 31.—M. Gambetta, in compliance with the summons addressed to him, appeared this afternoon before M. Rangon, Juge d'Instruction, at the Palais de Justice. A considerable crowd had collected outside, and on his driving up, hats were raised, and there were a few cries of "Vive Gambetta!" A number of advocates and journalists followed him up the stairs, but were not allowed to go further, and while waiting for admission M. Gambetta conversed with great calmness on the prosecution. He described it as the last act of a government at bay, the beginning of the end, and said it had produced the worst effect, not only in France but in all Europe.

On the arrival of the Magistrate there was a private interview of about twenty minutes' duration. M. Rangon read certain passages of the Lille speech, the choice of which apparently foreshadowed a charge of libeling the Marshal and insulting the Ministers, and he asked whether M. Gambetta acknowledged responsibility for the publication of the speech. M. Gambetta replied that he deemed it necessary in the present political situation to deliver the speech, but that he denied having libeled or insulted anybody, and challenged the detection of any passage of that nature. He acknowledged having furnished the speech to M. Murat, publisher of the *Republique Francaise*, and declared that he accepted the entire responsibility for its publication.

The interview was a very courteous one. M. Gambetta left the building by a different door, but the crowd hurried thither, and raised cries of "Vive Gambetta!" "Vive la Republique!" An unusual force of police had been posted round the courts, but there was nothing to call for their intervention.

Two Western Inventions.

San Francisco Alta.

A gentleman who is well known in this city has just completed an invention which he justly claims to be one of the most useful ever discovered. It is a water-faucet, through which, if water is run, it comes out as cold as ice-water. Boiling water, placed in any receptacle and allowed to run through, will be found as cool and delicious as water in which ice has been melting for an hour. The faucet contains a number of small tubes inclosed in larger ones, and between the outside of the one and the inside of the other certain chemicals are packed, which produce the desired effect. The inventor declines to give any further particulars.

Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise.

A carriage-maker of this city has invented a giraffe baby-wagon which will be found of great use in going up and down our steep cross-streets. This invention prevents the spilling out of the baby in going down hill, and makes the little wretch comfortable in going up hill. The body of the carriage is suspended on a self-adjusting pivot, which causes it to incline forward in going up and backward in going down hill. It is called the "giraffe baby-carriage" for the reason that the first idea of making such a wagon was suggested to the inventor by seeing the giraffe-cars used in the steep inclines of our mines. By the use of the new wagon the number of broken-nosed children seen growing up in the town will be greatly diminished, it is thought.

One of President Grant's Last Letters to Packard.

Washington Dispatch to New York Tribune.

As many Ohio Republicans are still outspoken in their disapprobation of the Southern policy of the present Administration, Secretary McCrary has forwarded to Judge West, the Republican candidate for Governor of that State, a copy of President Grant's letter of March 1, 1877, to Gov. Packard, of Louisiana, with a suggestion that it be published. The following is the letter referred to:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1877.—*To Gov. S. B. Packard, New Orleans, La.*: In answer to your dispatch of this date, the President directs me to say that he feels it his duty to state frankly that he does not believe public opinion will longer support the maintenance of the State Government in Louisiana by the use of the military, and that he must concur in this manifest feeling. The troops will hereafter, as in the past, protect life and property from mob violence when the State authorities fail; but, under the remaining days of his official life, they will not be used to establish or to pull down either claimant for control of the State. It is not his purpose to recognize either claimant.

C. C. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

THE BROKEN BANKS.

Receiver Strong Has Not Yet Fixed Up His Bond.

Josaphat's Assignee Files a Schedule of Assets.

A Nice Array of "Doubtful" and "No Good."

There is no change in the affairs of the State Savings Institution. The Assignee was at the bank yesterday to watch the bank-building and the books and papers, and to see that nobody took them away. He lay in the back room on the sofa during most of the day, compelled to assume that attitude by an attack of a very unpleasant nature usually prevalent about this time of the year. Around him on the little marble-top table stood two or three medicine bottles, containing various mixtures intended to be of a soothing nature, but which apparently gave the sufferer no relief. The clerks in the large room were standing about doing very little of anything except to speculate on their chances of being retained when the Receiver takes possession. If a hundredth part of the crowd which has besieged Mr. Strong at his private office, on the street-corners, in the street-cars, and everywhere else, are accommodated with a place, there will be nothing left for the clerks in the bank, who, knowing more about the books than the outsiders would learn in a year, ought, according to all good policy, to be retained in their positions. During the day, Mr. Davie, the expert, who has been diving into the mysteries of Spencer's account, sent out notices to the members of the Depositors' Committee requesting them to meet him at the bank this morning, when he will make his final report.

THE RECEIVER CAME NOT

near the bank yesterday, nor was there any necessity for his visiting the place which once knew Spencer, but which, in all probability, will know him no more forever. Then there was another reason why Mr. Strong did not go there. He was over head and ears in the business of preparing his bond, and getting names of securities for that document. A reporter for this paper called upon him in the afternoon, and was informed that he hoped to file his bond to-day or Monday. Many of his friends were out of the city, and it was no easy matter to get up a $2,000,000 bond on a moment's notice. He had already secured several names, which he did not think it advisable to furnish to the reporter, and hoped to secure the remainder of them and file the document with the Court to-day. The first thing Mr. Strong does when the bond is filed and approved, and he takes possession of Spencer's shell, will be to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the exact condition of the bank. It will then be his aim to realize on the real estate, and whatever else can be sold, for the purpose of declaring a dividend at as early a day as possible. He has been visited by any number of needy depositors, for each and every one of whom he expressed the most kindly sympathy, and a desire to pay them something just as soon as he can convert the assets into cash.

BOUGHT ENGLISH FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUEBEC, Sept. 14.—Detective Staffington reports that Williams bought $5,000 in Bank of England notes. He did the business at the Montreal Bank, and with brokers. The officials of the bank identify the photograph of Spencer as being that of Williams.

THE JOSAPHAT BUST.

Mr. Edward A. Gibbs, Josaphat's Assignee, filed his bond and inventory of the assets found in Emil's shop yesterday, and will proceed to close up the absconding banker's affairs as rapidly as possible. The labor of making out the inventory was slight. So well had the crafty Emil provided for the smash that but little was left behind of any particular value. Hence the Assignee and his co-laborer of immature years had no difficulty in putting into the following shape what remains of the miserable ruins:

	Nominal.	Actual.
Office furniture and fixtures	$ 206	$206
Notes—		
Henry Leeb	10	10
Fred Ulrich	21	21
Heinrich and Sophie Niehaus	25	25
E. De Vide	55	55
Jacob A. Koch	65	65
William Wietzbarger	71	D.
William Wietzbarger	71	D.
Johan Pfingi	150	D.
Anton Klowsowski	35	D.
Otto Von Fritsch	10	D.
P. McIntyre	700	N. G.
Moritz Sonneschein	150	D.
B. Ginsberg	700	N. G.
Charles Folksdorf	20	D.
Charles Folksdorf	20	D.
Charles Folksdorf	20	20
Charles Folksdorf	20	20
Charles Folksdorf	8	8
Selim A. Lazarus, £40	200	N. G.
Open Accounts—		
Richard Josaphat	1,932	D.
Schmitt, Nast & Co	244	D.
C. B. Richard & Boas	25	25
Heinrich Marcuse	1,140	D.
Knauth, Nachod & Kuehn	131	131
H. F. Brand	10	10
A. Schumacher & Co	2	2
Coin, gold, and currency	60	60
Real estate	6,139	684

"D" in the schedule stands for doubtful; "N. G." is sufficiently expressive without explanation.

As to that real estate in McGoffin County, Ky., an abstract of the title of which was filed with the inventory, no value can be placed upon it for the good reason that there is nobody as yet who seems to be sufficiently posted on Kentucky lands to place an estimate on these 320 acres.

ANTIETAM.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—The men writing about the battle of Antietam seem to speak without knowledge. I venture to say that Gen. Burnside never gave any "reason for his delay" in attacking the Rebel right, because he made no delay. He was ordered to attack, and he did attack. The Antietam Creek in his front (the Rebel line of defense) was a deep and unfordable stream, whereas on the right, in Hooker's front, it was divided into several branches, and formed no obstacle. Burnside had no avenue for advance except the narrow and open stone bridge, perfectly covered by a rocky hillock on the other side, which was "lousy with Rebels," admirably posted and covered. His first business was, of course, to dislodge these forces by artillery and musketry fire from his side of the stream. While this effort was making, repeated messages were sent him urging haste. The last of these messages I myself carried, if I remember rightly, and it was to the effect that the passage must be forced at once at any cost.

Within a quarter of an hour after the delivery of this peremptory order our brave fellow-townsman, Henry Kingsbury, fell mortally wounded, at the head of his regiment, in the vain and hopeless effort to charge across the bridge in the face of such a storm of fire.

Later in the day a ford was found a mile or two lower down the stream. Some regiments were thrown across, and, advancing up the stream, took the Rebels in flank, and had driven them to some extent when night closed the fight.

Possibly, with our present lights, we may feel that more might have been achieved by longer and harder fighting; if so, it only shows how much better hindsight is than foresight. It seemed then as if we had done our utmost, and must pause for breath. Even the brave Sumner said, when it was proposed to renew the battle next morning, that to try again would be to risk the success we had already gained—as for his division, it was fought out.

JOSEPH KIRKLAND.

Testing the Telephone's Power.

New York Tribune.

An interesting experiment with the telephone was tried Saturday, at the office of the Telephone Company, of New York, in the *Tribune* building. In order to determine through what resistance the telephone could be operated, the wire was cut, and Mr. Roosevelt took one end in his right hand and the other in his left. Communication was then established through the telephone with Broadway and Thirteenth street, the office of the Burglar Alarm Telegraph Company, and messages were transmitted both ways with the usual distinctness. The resistance offered by Mr. Roosevelt, previously ascertained at the Western Union Telegraph Company's office, was 40,000 ohms, the electrical measure of resistance. This is the resistance of five times the length of the the Atlantic cable. The experiment was so successful that two and then three men were introduced in the circuit, and afterwards five, and every word from Thirteenth street could be heard as plainly as before any resistance was introduced. The resistance overcome by the current of electricity, when five persons were in the circuit, was, of course, 200,000 ohms, or the resistance opposed by twenty-five times the length of the Atlantic cable. Before the experiment was tried, the hands of each person were moistened with water, in order to offer as little resistance as possible to the passage of the current. No sensations were experienced by any one,—owing, undoubtedly, to the delicacy of the current. This experiment was tried without the use of an electric battery.

In the telephones used, a soft iron disk is placed about a thirty-second of an inch from a permanent magnet, inserted in a wooden handle somewhat resembling a dice-box. Around the permanent magnet is a coil of insulated wire, to collect the electricity generated by the proximity of soft iron to the permanent magnet. The fine wire, after the induction of electricity, transmits the current along the line. At the other end, the current causes the metal disk there to vibrate in unison with the disk of the telephone at the transmitting end.

THE COURTS.

New Suits, Bankruptcies, Judgments, Etc.

Annie E. Nichols, in her own right and as guardian of Austin F., Catharine W., and Alice Haven, filed a bill yesterday against Caleb C. Webster and Seth Gage to compel them to pay certain taxes. She states that in 1868 she leased to Gage five lots on the corner of Indiana avenue and Eighteenth street for the term of seven years at an annual rent of $1,500 and all taxes. The lease in 1875 was renewed for another seven years at the same rental. Just prior to this time Gage assigned the lease to Webster. Ten buildings were erected on the land when Gage obtained the lease. All the taxes were paid up to 1873, but since then both the city and county taxes to the amount of nearly $3,000 have remained unpaid, and the property has been repeatedly sold for taxes. The complainant has been unable to ascertain at the Comptroller's office the buyer at the tax sales, so as to know the exact amount due for taxes and interest, and she now asks that Webster and Gage may be compelled to pay her the amount due for back taxes, that she may have a lien on the buildings therefor, and that a Receiver may be appointed to receive the rents pending the determination of the present contest.

ITEMS.

Henry L. Salisbury was yesterday adjudicated bankrupt by confession, and a warrant issued returnable Oct. 13.

Judges Jameson, Gary, Moore, Rogers, and Booth will hear motions to-day.

The $2,000,000 bond of David O. Strong, the newly-appointed Receiver of the State Savings Institution, has not yet been filed, and Mr. Strong's attorney thinks it will not be ready until Monday.

Judge Gary is engaged in hearing the case of A. H. Burley, Receiver of the Cook County National Bank, vs. Jack Sturges, to recover $150,000 due on margin-certificates issued at the time of Sturges' corner by the Cook County National Bank. Sturges' defense is that the corner was run by Allen, who put up the money, and that he (Sturges) only acted as Allen's agent or broker.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

The Singer Manufacturing Company began a suit in debt for $2,000 yesterday against S. S. and Jethro D. Brown and Nathaniel S. Hickok.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Edward Borneman filed a bill yesterday against Amanda Weatherway, Alice Tallman, W. H. Tallman, Herbert Spring, Kitty L. Spring, Ida Bickford, Mary Monroe, Ellen Davis, Frank Davis, Loramie Bennett, Charles Bennett, Hiram Bickford and wife, Aaron Gibbs, Louis D. Hoard, and the unknown heirs of Sarah E. Morse, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,100 on Lots 35 and 36 in the Subdivision of Block 1 of out-Lot 12 in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the E. ½ of Sec. 29, 40, 14.

F. A. Bonita sued Darius and Charles B. Egleston for $1,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

John Parker commenced an action in trespass against Antony and Mary Bullman to recover $5,000 damages.

Nils Monson filed a bill against E. A. Linn, Anna C. Bergquist, Ida H., Nellie C., Sarah M., John M., and Charles E. Bergquist, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,300 on Lot 19, Block 7, in Delavan's Addition to Chicago.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.
JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE GARY—28, 31, 33 to 39, 41 to 43, and 44 to 51, inclusive.
JUDGE JAMESON—150 to 154, 157 to 165, 167, 168, 170, 175, 176, 177. No. 148, Goldie vs. Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, on trial.
JUDGE MOORE—35, 36, 37. No. 30, Morgan vs. Briggs, on trial.
JUDGE ROGERS—Set case 374 and calendar Nos. 1 to 12, inclusive, on new calendar.
JUDGE BOOTH—1 to 14 of new calendar.
JUDGE MCALLISTER—Set cases. Term Nos. 262, McKittrick vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company, and 351, Sloan vs. Pennsylvania Company. After this during the remainder of the month all motions in the Circuit Court; also passed cases with a jury.
JUDGE WILLIAMS—General business.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—Samuel Brigham vs. Elizabeth Scroneld, $226.—August Wohlers vs. Emil Josaphat, $4,985.66.—William Weadley et al. vs. James Ryan, $258.59.

JUDGE JAMESON—W. H. Smith vs. Charles E. and J. B. Durand and Melville R. Doty; verdict, $200, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE ROGERS—M. L. Pierce, administrator, etc., vs. Potter Palmer, $812.50.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court met pursuant to adjournment. The following business was transacted:

7. Rehearing Docket—Dodman et al. vs. Miller et al.; rehearing denied.

551. Geraveson et al. vs. Wilson; appeal dismissed.

109. Dinet vs. Pfirshing; leave given to plead by next Monday, the 17th inst.

10. People's Docket—John Brown vs. The People; time extended to the 21st inst. to file briefs.

12. Reharing Docket—Hawke et al. vs. Jenning; rehearing allowed, and the judgment of the Court below affirmed by stipulation of parties.

FARMING IN ENGLAND.

A Long Way Behind Farming in America.

Mr. Thomas Meehan, the agricultural editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, who is now on a visit to England, has written several interesting letters to his paper, from the last of which we copy the following:

"As regards farming in England, I was astonished to find how little it had progressed in the last half-century. Over the whole country men were mowing grass with old-fashioned scythes, sometimes in a string of a dozen together, hired at so much a day 'and their beer,' as they were in the olden time. Once in a while an American mowing-machine would be seen in use, and more commonly a 'hay tedder,' a machine for scattering the hay after it had been mowed in the swaths. This scattering is all avoided by our mowers, but saves the hand-scattering necessary after hand-mowing; but we found quite a prejudice against these tedders, 'for,' said a quite intelligent farmer, 'it shakes out the seed and we lose that in weight when selling the hay.' The hay crop in England is rather an important one, as sheep and cattle are of more consequence to them than grain. There is an immense breadth of country under grass, and, as their sun is 'not so warm' as ours, it takes several days and much turning over to dry it enough to store safely. The average weight per acre is greater than ours, but the extra labor they put on it brings up the cost. The hay is mostly drawn away from the fields in one-horse carts—the carts of the old heavy pattern, enough for an ordinary horse to draw alone, just as we might have seen fifty years ago. Men and women are seen everywhere at work in the hay-fields, and it did seem to me that there were enough of them at it throughout the Kingdom to move the whole harvest of our Middle States. There are some few very large farms, operated by very wealthy owners, where I saw steam-plows, steam-threshers, and other labor-saving farm machines, but they are not generally diffused—indeed, not all diffused—among the general cultivators. I asked a farmer of some 250 acres why he had not some of these machines, and he thought his farm was too small. He was astonished when I told him that farmers of much less than 100 acres with us depended mainly on these machines. Another farmer told me he would have long ago had some of them, but he was afraid the laborers would burn down his stacks and barns if he introduced them. The farmers, I find, are very much at the mercy of the farm-laborers; much more so than they are here. They hesitated to introduce machinery out of sympathy with the laborer, and now they have not any sympathy for him. I was on one farm looking about with the owner, when three hired laborers came in a half-hour after the time agreed on for work, and the farmer expostulated, but in quite mild terms, I thought; but as we were at tea he was called out by the men, who wanted their immediate pay. They were 'not going to work for a man who talked to them in that way.' They were paid, and my friend declared that he had said that 'as long as he could get one man in England to mow he would never have a Yankee mower about.' He is cured now, and the mower is in his hands.

"Still, the influence of good example tells. Sir Robert Peel once told his tenantry he would give them iron plows if they would discard their old clumsy wooden ones. He found them a year or two after rusting in waste places. They excused themselves: 'They make the weeds grow. They went deeper than the old plows, and brought up old seed that had been waiting for years a chance to grow.' But I was pleased to see on a visit to Tamworth that Sir Robert's efforts had done good—for certainly the farming here is above the average of English farming—especially in the matter of freedom from weeds. In the matter of cleanliness—freedom from weeds—American farming is far ahead of English. Thousand of acres are so filled by buttercups, which no cattle will touch, that not a tenth part of the ground can be grazed by the cattle. The yellow charlock, a sort of mustard, is so abundant that grain fields are of such a golden yellow with them that the lustre can be seen for many miles away, and the person not knowing that grain was beneath would think the weeds were the crop, and the crop the weeds that should be torn out. Poppies, blue-bottles, and corn-cockles, with numerous other things, abound, and I am not wrong in saying that one-tenth of all the farm land of England is given up to weeds. The American would admit of the hoe or harrow, and in this way in a season or two get rid of the whole stock, but here such machinery would interfere too much with the rights of labor. In many cases where these weeds had been cleaned from the growing grain, they had been taken out by the hand labor of women and children.

"I cannot go into details in a short letter like this: but I will say that, except in a few cases, not enough to be perceptible on the whole to the general looker-on, English farming is a long, long way behind American farming. With the same amount of land, and the same amount of cash capital per acre, the American farmer will produce double the results. And I say this after going to England with a contrary impression.

"There are a great many excellent things we might copy from the English to advantage; but English beer-drinking, English railroading, and English farming are surely not among them."

The Prince of Wales' Indian Presents.

London Letter.

I doubt if Solomon ever saw anything so gorgeous as this collection at Bethnal Green. Fancy a whole large glass case full of gold and silver gems,—all ablaze with diamonds! Imagine a bedstead whose coverlet, pillows, and curtains are made of India shawls of the finest texture ever turned out from the looms of Cashmere! Conjure up a dressing-gown composed of the plumage off the backs of millions of gorgeous-hued humming-birds! See for yourself a palanquin of tortoise-shell, inlaid with gold, with downy cushions covered with strange stuffs whose woof seems as if it were diamonds, its web rubies and emeralds. One glass case is full of jeweled swords, all of enormous value and great beauty. The handsomest came from Delhi, and, with its jeweled hilt, and scabbard, and waist-belt, is valued at $50,000.

Scalps vs. Bodies.

A Deadwood correspondent writes: "Our County Commissioners passed a resolution offering $250 reward for the body of any Indian found in this (Lawrence) county, dead or alive. The order came just as the Indians had left—and so did the troops. 'Make it scalps, Jedge,' said the boys (every lawyer here and every civil officer is a Judge, and every man with good clothes a Colonel), 'and then, you see, it won't take so much packing, 'cause, you see, some of them Injuns weigh 180 pounds, an' how can we get 'em in? Us boys expect to get one a week apiece, the way we shall work it, and it will take more to pack 'em in than it will to get 'em. You see, we boys are all pards, and are going to divide the catch. Make it scalps.' They were told that a well-developed scalp would be considered a whole Indian, and they winked themselves out."

THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS patrons throughout the city we have established Branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main Office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays:

WILLIAM H. WINNING, Bookseller and Stationer, 154 Twenty-second-st., near Wabash-av.
S. M. WALDEN, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1009 West Madison-st., near Western-av.
ROBERT THRUMSTON, West-Side News Depot, 1 Blue Island-av., corner of Halsted-st.
GEORGE HENRY, Books, Stationery, etc., 330 Division-st.
ANTON KROG, News Depot, Stationery, etc., 394 Milwaukee-av., corner of Carpenter-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A BARGAIN—BEING IN BAD HEALTH AND UNable to enjoy recreation heretofore indulged in, I will sell at a great bargain, at private sale, my entire stud of trotting and carriage horses, among which may be mentioned:
One pair of matched jet-black carriage horses, perfectly gentle and safe for a child to handle, one 6 and one 7 years old. Both sired by same horse—Morgan and lady Bellfontaine stock. Will drive either single or double.
One full-blooded Ethan Allen gentleman's roadster. Has been well handled and is very speedy, containing more horse to the square inch than any horse I have ever known.
One 8-year-old pacing mare of Black Hawk and St. Lawrence extraction. Will single foot under saddle; with careful and judicious handling can be broke to trot. She is a great favorite and shows a whirlwind of speed.
Will also sell single and new double harness, top buggy (best make) with pole, new road wagon, new cutter (made to order for trotting) very roomy and high, together with whips, robes, blankets, etc.
I will sell very cheap for cash, much less than I have been offered and refused on several occasions.
Parties desiring to purchase can investigate for themselves by calling at my stable, rear of 429 South Park-av., just south of George B. Mansur's trotting stables, or address "R. J. G." Journal job office.

AUCTION SALE OF FIFTY HORSES, CONSISTing of draft and driving horses, and a few trotters; 4 top and 2 open buggies; 2 phaetons, almost new; 4 new top grocery wagons; 1 second-hand top and 2 open delivery wagons; 1 new farm wagon; also a lot of single and double harnesses, at WREN & CO.'S, 196 and 198 Washington-st., Saturday, Sept. 15, commencing at 10 a. m. Stock always on hand at private sale.

DOWN WITH THE PRICE OF PHAETON BUGgies and all kinds of carriages. Special bargains. Call and see H. J. EDWARDS, 235 Wabash-av., near Exposition.

FOR SALE—THIRTEEN HORSES; ALSO THE largest stock of new and second-hand buggies, carriages, Clarence sulkies, road-wagons, top delivery wagons, express-wagons, new and second-hand harness, single and double, all of the best make. Horses, buggies, wagons, &c., let by the day or week. Will sell on monthly payments or exchange. Must be sold to pay advances. H. C. WALKER, 249 and 251 State-st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD HORSE, SOUND, FIT FOR heavy work, cheap for cash, at 747 West Madison-st.; also a saddle pony.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH ROAD-MARE, 6 years old, sound, and speedy, perfectly kind; sold for no fault; also, a nearly-new top-buggy, Willet's make, and fine set of harness; will sell together or separate. Can be seen at HARVEY EDGERTON'S Livery Stable, 39 Fourteenth-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE YOUNG SADDLE horse; stylish and very kind. 123 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALL FIRST-CLASS GOODS AND AT REASONAble prices at the Union Furniture Company's warerooms. 503 West Madison-st. Payments to suit purchasers.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—ELEGANT BLACK walnut counter with marble top and ground glass elevation, 12 feet by 8 feet, for other furniture or carcarriage. Address N 51, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNITURE AND CARPETS FOR cash and real estate. Call or address 146 Madison-st., Room 1.

WANTED—EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD: MUST be cheap for cash. Address, with price, M 31, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE—WILL SELL HALF OR WHOLE interest in a good-paying drug store very cheap. Address N 80, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—LARGE MANUFACTURING ESTABlishment; also houses and lots suitable for all classes. D. W. KEAN, 58 LaSalle-st.

FORECLOSURE OF CHATTEL MORTGAGE—Stock of drugs, patent medicines, fancy goods, store furniture, etc.: a complete and stylish drugstore, situated in the best place in Pewaukee, Waukesha County, Wis.; will be sold at public auction on Wednesday, Sept. 19, at 3 p. m.; no opposition, the nearest drug store being 12 miles west or 6 miles south. For further particulars write to CHARLES I. ENGEL, Pewaukee, Wis.

FOR SALE—A DRUG STORE ON THE BEST CORner of the Public Square in the City of Bloomington, Ill.; stock clean and under $5,000. Address A. S. EDDY & CO., Bloomington, Ill.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE—FOR SALE—RESTAURant 180 East Randolph-st., doing a good business, cheap for cash. BURCKY & BERLIN.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—BRICK BUILDING, WITH counters and shelving, in Centralia, Ill.; best stand in the place for dry-goods store. Apply to C. D. HAY, on premises.

SUGAR PLANTATION FOR SALE—ONE OF THE largest, most productive, and highly improved sugar plantations in Louisiana is offered for sale, with present crop, and everything complete; the present owner's health and age the cause of sale. For particulars address HENRY WARE, Bayou Goula, Iberville Parish, La., or JAMES A. WARE, P.-O. Box 2764, New Orleans, La.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A LARGE SORREL HORSE. APPLY TO HAGUE & BLOCKE, Sixty-fourth-st. and Stony Island-av.

LOST—ON FRIDAY, SEPT. 7, BETWEEN FIELD, Leiter & Co.'s retail store and Wells street depot, a red morocco pocket-book, containing season ticket of admission to Exhibition, annual pass on C. M. & St. P. Railway for Mrs. H. C. Wicker and family, and a small sum of money. Finder is welcome to the money if they will return the pass and papers to H. C. WICKER, General Office Building C. & N. W. Railway, Kinzie-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—$10 REWARD—A RED COW, milking, 5 years old, strawberry spots on sides, white face, dulap on neck, halter on. Return to Forty-second and Halsted-sts., opposite Transit House. No questions asked.

LOST—AT THE HYDE PARK HOTEL FIRE, A gold watch and chain; locket and ring attached to chain. A reward of $25 will be given and no questions asked if returned to NORTON & CO.'S office, 162 Washington-st.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY, ON THE SOUTH SIDE, gold eye-glass; bow connecting the glasses broken; black silk cord attached; wrapped in white paper. Finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving same at Tribune office, or at 22 Harmon Court.

STRAYED—OR STOLEN—ON THE NIGHT OF Monday, Sept. 10, from lot on Hyde Park-av., between Forty-third and Forty-fourth-sts., a medium-sized bay horse, with dark points, about 7 years old, a little lame in right fore leg or shoulder. A liberal reward will be paid for information which will lead to his recovery. A. J. HOWELL, 155 State-st.

$5 REWARD—LOST ON ASHLAND-AV., BEtween Van Buren and Madison-sts., a lady's red Russia-leather pocketbook containing $12 and papers. The above reward will be paid for returning same to 298 Marshfield-av.

SEWING MACHINES.

70 FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, ALL WARRANTED, at less than half the lowest prices. Private loan office, 125 Clark-st., Room 2, up-stairs.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—ON TERMS TO suit, elegant new 4-story marble-front house, northwest corner Ashland-av. and Jackson-st. Keys at 214 Ashland-av.

FOR SALE—$250 CASH TAKES A COTTAGE 20X40 feet, and lot 25x128; possession immediately; balance to suit; cost $2,500. Apply at 255 Rumsey-st., two blocks from Milwaukee-av.

FOR SALE—MY NEW AND VERY COMPLETE 4-story double brick residence, southwest corner Pine and Pearson-sts.; will rent for 8 per cent (and taxes) on price asked, which is less than valuation; and is in a locality where the future of residence property is assured; being the best-built house in Chicago. It will prove an excellent purchase, either for a home or as an investment. C. W. DURHAM.

FOR SALE—EXTRAORDINARY CHANCE—I MUST have money, and to raise it will sell a 2-story and basement stone front house, lot 25x125, with brick barn, West Side; improvements cost over $10,000; I will take $8,750, $2,250 cash. Address N 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD WITHIN THREE days—26 feet on Michigan-av., near Congress-st. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—246 WEST CONGRESS-ST. 20 or 50 feet, 8-room house, bath, etc.; every convenience; desirable property. Apply at 180 West Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—BETTER THAN A SAVINGS BANK—I will sell my house and lot, 1098 Wilcox-st., for $1,800, $200 cash, balance in monthly payments of $15 each; it is a 9-room cottage, lot 25x150, two blocks from street cars; party now occupying will show premises. E. R. WALKER, 222 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT, 25x175, FRONTING Central Park, for $700 cash; also a lot on Thirty-seventh-st. for $500—$250 cash, on the balance 2 years' time will be given; I want to leave the city. H. MORE, 531 Warren-av.

FOR SALE—25 OR 100 FEET ON WABASH-AV. OR State-st., north of and near Fifty-fifth-st. boulevard, for $700 a lot, half cash. J. H. KOPF, 14 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—MUST BE SOLD—MONROE-ST., BEtween LaSalle and Fifth-av.; lot 20x125. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—THE BEST SAVINGS bank—$100 will buy a choice lot two blocks from depot, $125 one block from depot, and $150 the very choicest lots one block from depot—$15 cash down and $5 per month until paid. The most accessible, most beautiful and healthful suburb near Chicago; the lowest fares; three colleges, and good public schools. Free ride to see the property. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, GROVE LOTS, and houses and lots, five minutes' walk from depots, schools, churches, and markets; gas, lake water, and sewers; will build to order; best property for the money in Cook County; shown free; only 30 minutes' ride; 54 trains daily. Call on S. S. WILLARD, Room 6, 80 Dearborn-st., or C. D. PERRY on property, corner Sixty-fifth-st. and Wentworth-av.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL LOT, one block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly; cheapest property in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—LARGE FRAME house, lot 47 feet, a corner, Hyde Park, near depot; offered very cheap; incumbrance three years to run. O 61, Tribune office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—10 FARMS, SITUATED IN KANKAkee, Iroquois, and Vermillion Counties, Ill., at low prices and easy terms. Apply to, or address, JAMES MIX, Kankakee, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—WE CAN SELL 50 OR 80 FEET ON State-st. or Wabash-ave., north of Van Buren-st., not too heavily incumbered, to first-class party who will give for equity good, clear, and productive city property and some cash. S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 81 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A SMALL WELL IMPROVED FARM within sixty miles of Chicago and adjoining some live town. State full particulars and lowest cash price. O 94 Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

North Side.

TO RENT—NEAR LINCOLN PARK AND LINCOLN-av. cars, low rent, a new 14-room brick, south front; a fine marble-front, with furnace; a fine brick and large barn; each with modern conveniences and well located. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—471 NORTH CLARK-ST., 9 ROOMS; near North Side street-car stables; very desirable location for boarding-house; house open for inspection. Apply to WALTER MATTOCKS, Room 1, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING 332 INDIANA-ST.—FIRST-class house; in good repair. Apply next door, or to GEORGE C. NEWBERRY.

TO RENT—336 NORTH STATE-ST.; ELEGANT marble-front, three-story and basement; all modern improvements. Apply at Room 42, 162 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MY PRESENT RESIDENCE; IS IN good order and desirable location; 9 rooms; plenty of yard room and good barn. Apply at the house, 34 Dunning-st., four doors east of Lincoln-av. street cars, or at my office, 80 Illinois-st. References required; will rent for $25 till May 1 if suited. H. A. STREETER.

West Side.

TO RENT—$25 PER MONTH—ELEGANT THREE-story brick house, 778 Fulton-st., in fine order. Apply at 780 Fulton-st.

TO RENT—$10—NICE COTTAGE; 5 ROOMS; GOOD locality; 305 Hubbard-st. PETERSON & BAY, 163 Randolph-st.

South Side.

TO RENT—NO. 4 PARK-ROW; PARTLY FURnished; rent taken in board; also, 25 Vincennes-place, also partly furnished. Apply at 4 Park-place.

Suburban.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—FINE 2-STORY HOUSE and 6-room cottage, one block from cars; free ride to see them. E. N. TILLOTSON, 106 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS IN A private family. 361 State-st., corner Harrison.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY at Room 30, 115 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—A LARGE HOTEL WITH 50 ROOMS above first floor. On ground floor there is as follows: One large saloon with fixtures, large office, wash-room, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and outside shed, with a large piece of ground with it, in the rear of the hotel. It is in one of the best locations, opposite the Union Railroad depot, all finished in a first-class style, and partly newly built. It is for rent on reasonable terms. For any information address H. A. GEISE, banker, Quincy, Ill.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE ON the West Side, centrally located, for a small private party; modern improvements and sure pay. Address WM. H. THOMPSON, 239 West Madison-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

16 AND 18 EAST ADAMS-ST.—FURNISHED rooms to rent near the Exposition Building; day-board also; terms moderate.

31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—ENGLISH HOUSE. Excellent rooms and board, $5 to $7 per week; restaurant tickets, 21 meals for $4.50. Day board, $4.

445 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT WITH BOARD, a furnished front alcove room; also a room suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged.

North Side.

225 ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL room, also single room, with hot and cold water in each room, with board to the right parties with references.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., between Madison and Monroe-sts.—Good rooms and board $1.50 per day. Liberal reduction to persons staying a week or more.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO BE accommodated with day board by an American or Swedish family in the vicinity of Sedgwick and Division-sts. Please call at tea store, 324 Division-st.

BOARD—BY TWO LADIES A SHORT DISTANCE from Chicago; give terms and location; references given. N 52, Tribune office.

MUSICAL.

AN ORGANIST OF EXPERIENCE WOULD LIKE A position. Is familiar with the Episcopal service. Address STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

DECKER BROS.' PIANOS.
HENRY F. MILLER PIANOS.
BRADBURY PIANOS.
STORY & CAMP PIANOS.
ESTEY ORGANS.
For sale on easy payments, or for rent.
300 instruments now in stock. Remember that we deal in none but reliable goods, and that we can offer you the [illegible] to be found in the city.
STORY & CAMP, 211 State-st.

PIANOS FOR SALE AND TO RENT, REPAIRING and tuning, at the Chicago Piano Factory, 246 South State-st., by J. PRESTON.

STEINWAY PIANO AT A GREAT SACRIFICE; cost $650; $235 cash will buy it; splendid tone and in fine order. 235 West Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE.

A SECOND HAND PIANO, WITH OTHER SALABLE property, will be taken in exchange for a tract of superior Kansas land. Great bargain will be given for three days. Address No. 81, Windsor Hotel.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD FARM OF 250 ACRES, 80 miles northwest of Chicago, for city property. Address O 97, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD STOCK FARM OF 200 acres, 130 acres improved, house and barn, 3½ miles from village; also one large two-story new house and two lots in the Village of Sparta, Monroe County, Wis. Will exchange for a stock of boots and shoes, groceries, or dry goods. Address Box 428, Sparta, Wis.

TO EXCHANGE—SEVERAL THOUSAND ACRES in Central Kansas, suitable for stock farm or colonists, for clear property. Address OWNER, 146 Madison-st., Room 1.

STORAGE.

ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF STORAGE FOR FURniture, merchandise, carriages, etc.; money loaned 10 per cent year. HARRIS & CO., 180 West Monroe-st.

FIDELITY STORAGE COMPANY, 78 AND 80 VAN Buren-st.—Ample facilities for storage of furniture and general merchandise; liberal advances at legal rates; free insurance; safety vaults for valuable goods.

BOOKS.

BOOKS BOUGHT—CASH PAID FOR LIBRARIES and small parcels of books, down-stairs, at MILLER'S Cheap Bookstore, 102 Madison-st.

CASH PAID FOR BOOKS—CASH IN YOUR HAND. Good books will always bring big prices. CHAPIN'S Cheap Book House, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT PAIR OF DIAMOND shirt-studs; cost $60; will sell for $45. Address N 27, Tribune office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—S.: SATURDAY OR MONDAY, either, 3 p. m. JOHN.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN SAMPLE ROOM; ONE who can attend to the business, with small capital. Apply at 38 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—GOOD SITUATION IN OFFICE (MANufacturing business) to party with $1,500, which will be well secured. O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY THE CHIEF FURNISHING house of the city—A practical glove-salesman to take charge of the glove stock. Address O 96, Tribune office, stating age, experience, and salary wanted.

WANTED—A SMART, ACTIVE MAN TO TAKE charge of a stove and hardware stock; must be thoroughly posted in the business. Address N 61, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—5 FIRST-CLASS UPHOLSTERERS, AT 460 Wabash-av.

WANTED—50 GOOD TAILORS, AND ONE TO EXamine work, at NICOLL, the tailor, Lakeside Building, 214 and 216 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BLACKSMITH TO GO INTO the country; wages, $1.50 per day. Apply to MINER T. AMES & CO., 134 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—A MAN TO COOK IN A SALOON; will get board and room; in Bryant Block, corner of Randolph and Dearborn-sts., basement, 87.

WANTED—A GOOD WHITE BARBER FOR SATurday; no walking whisky-barrel, no beer swiller, nor gin-pig need apply. 601 State-st.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—FIFTY MEN TO LEAVE FOR MEMphis on the levees on Monday night; 50 gravel-train men; 5 men for Lake Superior; 25 for pineries; also farm and section hands. 258 South Water-st. E. G. HAIGHT.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR FIRST-CLASS MEN who feel above ordinary canvassing but are seeking some permanent and respectable business; we want to hear from a class of men not usually obtained by means of an advertisement; must be over 30 years of age, good moral character, and who will make their mark in our employ; to such we will offer a chance of promotion in a few months to responsible positions. Address, with full particulars, W. J. HOLLAND & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—50 MEN TO CANVASS CHICAGO AND vicinity for the sale of the Eureka Self-Lighting Gas Burner; no tape, no fuse, no electricity, no matches; an entirely new article of novelty and great utility; sells at sight; territory for sale or lease in any part of the United States or Canada. Office 161 South Clark-st., Room 4.

WANTED—BOOK-AGENTS TO SECURE TERRItory for "Some Folks," by the author of "Helen's Babies," and "Hawkeyetems" by the humorist of the Burlington Hawkeye. Address O. J. GRIFFITHS, Chicago.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT AND ENERGETIC SOlicitors for plain copies, India ink, water-colors, and oil, at office of W. L. WHIPPLE, 327 State-st.

WANTED—MEN AND WOMEN, EITHER SEX, can clear $5 to $15 per day with our 200% on small capital; will send a dollar package for 50c to the unemployed or circulars for stamp. RAY & CO., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS, GENERAL AND TRAVELing, to sell the Emerson patent book-binder and other articles. Workers will find money in this. JOHN B. BARRETT & CO., 150 State-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, in private family, at 275 West Washington-st.

WANTED—A DINING-ROOM GIRL TO GO A short distance into the country. Apply between 10 and 11 Saturday at Room 5, Methodist Church Block, corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—SMART YOUNG GIRL TO DO SECOND work; wages not to exceed $2 per week. Call at 107 Throop-st., West Side.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT GIRL for general housework in private family. 37 Park-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO ASSIST AT HOUSEkeeping, two in family; good chance to learn good trade. 205 South Halsted-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—COOK AND DINING-ROOM GIRL TO go to Michigan. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Come to-day prepared to commence work. 400 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—50 EXPERIENCED DRESSMAKERS at GHORMLEY'S, 266 and 268 Wabash-av. Apply before 10 o'clock Monday morning.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN WIDOW as housekeeper for gentleman and child; a good, pleasant home guaranteed; state salary expected. Address N 81, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN HAVing experience in the drug trade in Britain. Testimonials from largest firms in Glasgow. Address G. TURNBULL, Columbus, Wis.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRY-goods salesman in city or country. N 57, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 21 years; can write a fair business hand; as entry clerk or copying deeds for lawyers. Reference. Address N 54, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) in private place as coachman and general work. Willing and industrious. Good reference given. Address O 99, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD DRY-GOODS salesman to travel in Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. N 55, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL AS cook or to do general housework in a private family. Apply at 606 State-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—COOKING OR SECOND work. Call at 603 Union-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO FIRST-CLASS girls, first and second work; city reference. Apply for two days at 500 Michigan-av.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER IN private family; can cut and fit; terms $1 per day. N 62, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW WITH A daughter 9 years old, as working housekeeper; wages very small; no objection to country; widower's family preferred. Address P. O. Box 19, Englewood.

SITUATION WANTED BY AN AMERICAN WOMan as housekeeper in a small family. Call at 184 North Peoria-st., near Indiana.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR LADIES' AND GENTLEmen's cast-off clothing. Orders by mail promptly attended to. JONAS GELDER, 368 State-st.

COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND MOTHS EXterminated by contract (warranted); article sold; houses examined free. A. OAKLEY, 180 East Washington-st.

DENSLOW IS STILL GIVING HIS BEST $3 CARD photographs for $2 per dozen. Call and see them. 184 East Madison-st.

DIAMOND JEWELRY MANUFACTURER, A. LAUDERBACK, 70 Madison-st., southwest corner of State, up one flight; a variety of settings on hand.

HO! FOR FLORIDA—CALL AND GET OUR papers and pamphlet giving information about Florida, and Orange Park in particular. Low railroad fare given to see the property. Inquire of GEO. R. CLARKE & CO., 92 Washington-st.

PATENTS—PARTIES WHO INTEND APPLYING for patents will find it to their interest to transact their business through our agency. We give particular attention to the sale and disposition of patents, as well as procuring them. Caveats filed on short notice, and a general business transacted. Charges moderate. L. B. COUPLAND & CO., 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

PATENT RIGHT OWNERS WHO WISH TO SELL territory call or write L. P. SWIFT & SON, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 14.

TO FERTILIZER MANUFACTURERS—A RESIdent of Baltimore, Md., having several years' experience in the fertilizer trade and a large acquaintance among the most reliable dealers and farmers of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Delaware is desirous of making an arrangement with some Western manufacturer of fertilizers to sell their ground bone, dissolved bone, bone black, phosphate, and other fertilizers; satisfactory reference given. Address W. A. G., 173 Mt. Royal-av., Baltimore, Md.

TO BANKERS—WHO HAVE GONE OUT OF BUSiness and wish to sell their counters, cashier's desk, and fixtures, may find a purchaser by writing (giving description of same) to the Lake City Bank, Warsaw, Ind.

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WANTED—LADIES TO CALL AT THE GRAND Pacific hotel, Room 406, and see the unrivaled French tailor's system of dresscutting, trimming, and designing by PROF. LIVINGSTON.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND COIL HEATERS, 1-inch pipe or larger. Inquire at 19 South Jefferson-st.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Room 5 and 6. Established 1854.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER. Money to loan on watches, diamonds, and valuables of every description at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office (licensed), 99 East Madison-st. Established 1865.

FOR SALE—$4,000 MORTGAGE SECURED ON first-class inside lots, due two years; interest 9 per cent. N 79, Tribune office.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE SAVINGS Bank books and all other savings bank books in cash, half money, and inside lots low for Fidelity books at par; money to loan on all kinds of good collaterals. Chicago Loan Company, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 12.

NICKELS IN SUMS OF $2 AND UPWARDS CAN be had in exchange for currency at the counting-room of the Tribune Company.

PENNIES CAN BE HAD IN EXCHANGE FOR currency at the counting-room of the Tribune.

TO LOAN—$10,000 TO $50,000 AT 7 PER CENT; smaller sums at 8 and 9. WALLER BROTHERS, 94 Washington-st.

WANTED—$3,000 TO $5,000 CAPITAL IN A SPEcialty closely identified with the immense grain trade of the West this season, with certain and guaranteed margin of 10 per cent; security ample and first-class. Address O 84, Tribune office.

8 TO 9 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMproved real estate in Chicago, and Illinois farms within 100 miles. B. L. PEASE, Reaper Block.

$8,000 AT 7 PER CENT ON CITY IMPROVED. Other sums at 8 per cent and 9 per cent. Would take good unimproved in the city. Want good farm applications at current rates. We buy State and county bonds. W. P. DICKINSON. CHAS. GARDNER. Nos. 99 and 101 Washington-st.

$31,500 TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS OF $500, $700, and upward, on city and farm security. Low rates. Cash on hand. HIGLEY, Room 9 Exchange Building.

$50,000 WANTED FROM FIRST PARTIES; 8 and 9 per cent; no commission; to loan on No. 1 Illinois farms and inside improved city property. Address N 50, Tribune office.

$50,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT AT current rates. EDWARD S. DREYER & CO., 98 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

MACHINERY.

HOLMES, PYOTT & CO., BUILDERS OF STEAM engines, steam pumps, stamp mills, and mining machinery, including chilled shoes and dies. 13 North Jefferson-st., Chicago.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. Engagement of Edwin Booth. Afternoon: "Lady of Lyons." Evening: "Brutus." Mesdames Don, Price, Tanner, etc.; Messrs. Booth, Wheelock, Pearson, etc.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of Lawrence Barrett. Afternoon: "Romeo and Juliet." Evening: "Richard III." Mesdames Cummens, Foster, etc.; Messrs. Barrett, O'Neil, Price, etc.

Adelphi Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. "Scouts of the Plains." Texas Jack, Big Buckshot, Donald McKay, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Cotton's Opera-House.
Monroe street, between State and Dearborn. First-class olio. "The Fool of the Family." Afternoon and evening.

New Chicago Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Sherman House. Haverly's Minstrels. Messrs. Add Ryman, Billy Carter, Moran, etc. Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building.
Michigan avenue, opposite Adams street. Inter-State Industrial Exposition. Day and evening.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were again irregular yesterday, and grain was weak. Mess pork closed 2½c per brl higher, at $12.52½ cash and $12.05@12.07½ seller the year. Lard closed 2½@5c per 100 lbs higher, at $8.72½@8.75 cash and $8.05@8.07½ seller the year. Meats closed easier, at 5½c per lb for loose shoulders and 7c for do short ribs. Lake freights were firmer, at 3½c for corn to Buffalo. Highwines were steady, at $1.09 per gallon. Flour was in fair demand and steady. Wheat closed ⅛c lower, at $1.06¼ for September and $1.01½ for October. Corn closed ½c lower, at 43⅛c for September and 43⅛c for October. Oats closed ⅛c lower, at 24¼c cash and 24½c for October. Rye was ½c lower, at 55½c. Barley closed 1½@2c lower, at 65¼c cash and 66c for October. Hogs were active, and 10@20c higher, closing at $4.90@5.70. Cattle were quiet and weak, with sales at $2.25@6.05. Sheep were in demand at $3.25@4.50. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $103.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 96⅞.

It is now stated that the defalcations of PARSONS, the absconding Mayor of Burlington, Ia., will aggregate $100,000, of which the bank is short $50,000, the School District $36,000, and numerous other interests the remainder.

The international rifle contest at Creedmoor ended yesterday in a victory for the American team by a score of 3,334 to 3,242, —a majority of 92 points. The superiority of the American marksmen was especially noticeable in the 1,000-yards range.

The armies in Asia Minor are reported as being still inactive. According to Turkish reports the Russians have retreated from Ardahan and fallen back to a stronger position. There is little prospect that any event of significance will transpire in that quarter for some time to come.

The Bankers' Association wound up its affairs for the year yesterday, and adjourned *sine die*, first having protested against any taxation of National Banks by the General Government except that on circulation, and setting forth the need of a change in the system of State taxation whereby National Bank property will be assessed on the same footing as other taxable values.

It is proposed to look into the doings of the Secret-Service Division of the Treasury Department a little more sharply than has been the case heretofore, and to put a stop to certain kinds of detective work which has been done without the knowledge of the Secretary. There have been abuses in the work of the Special Agents as well, and Assistant-Secretary MCCORMICK will head a Commission to straighten out the objectionable features in both these branches of the service.

The London papers, as may be seen by clippings from them in another column, generally lean to the opinion that MACMAHON has made a grave blunder in permitting the DUC DE BROGLIE to martyrize GAMBETTA. The extraordinary tyranny exhibited in the institution of criminal proceedings against a man acting clearly within the most constricted of constitutional limits must, it is believed, exert a powerful influence in advancing the fortunes of a champion of liberty so attacked.

The conspicuous advantage gained by the Russians in this week's fighting at Plevna was the capture of the redoubt of Gravitza, which was brought about only by the sacrifice of appalling numbers of brave men. The cable special of THE TRIBUNE this morning endeavors to give the exact locality of this intrenchment, with a view to exhibiting the importance of its possession by the Russians, who have confronted a line of the most extended and elaborate barriers ever constructed in the history of the grim art of war.

Fremont, O., was crowded from fence to fence with people visiting that town to witness the ceremonies attending the reunion of the President's old regiment, the Twenty-third Ohio. Several big guns beside the President were present, among whom were Secretary MCCRARY and Gens. SHERIDAN and ROSECRANS. The many battles of the regiment were fought over again, happily without the disastrous results which attended the original actions. President HAYES goes to Cincinnati to-day, and on Monday will give the Louisvillians a chance to exhibit their hospitality.

The first of a series of letters from Mr. O. C. GIBBS, of this city, is printed this morning, in pursuance of an arrangement whereby Mr. GIBBS is to furnish the readers of THE TRIBUNE with accurate and reliable information concerning the agricultural attractions of Arkansas and Texas. To the people of Chicago, by whom he is extensively known and invariably respected, it is not necessary to say that whatever Mr. GIBBS contributes as the result of his tour of investigation can be implicitly relied upon as in the interest solely of the seeker after knowledge respecting the matters which form the subject of his inquiries. He has undertaken to find out what thousands of men of small means in the North want to know, and his letters will be read with interest and confidence. We give in the same connection the letter of a gentleman in Texas supplying some facts and figures about the inducements held out to immigrants by the soil and climate of that State.

A contribution of importance to the discussion of the silver question was made by the Hon. ALPHONSO TAFT, of Ohio, in a speech delivered last Thursday evening at Sandusky, which is reproduced in our columns this morning. Judge TAFT claims for silver an equal place with gold in the currency of the world, and points out with convincing clearness the great advantage to the United States which will result from its restoration as a standard of value in aiding the resumption of specie payments and in paying the national debt.

The long-winded and complicated prosecution of PINNEY, the Government officer guilty of all sorts of fiduciary rascality at San Francisco, took on an additional phase yesterday, in the finding of four indictments against him, his already onerous burden of bail being weighted with an extra $3,000 on each of the four indictments. A divorced wife of the accused man has published a letter unveiling the most repulsive depravities in the man's nature, and revealing the utterly fraudulent character of the most salient features of his defense.

The series of dearly-bought Russian successes in front of Plevna was interrupted Wednesday, the Turks having attacked Gen. SKOBELOFF with such persistent fury that he was finally forced to retire from the fortifications which he had so brilliantly captured the day before. The Town of Plevna was reported to have been fired on Wednesday by the Russian shells which were poured into it at short range, and two explosions were observed. Six thousand wounded have already been brought into the field-hospital, and no account is yet given of the number killed.

In another portion of this issue will be found a cursory account of the famine in India. It is believed by reliable judges that this calamity is the most destructive blow which has ever been aimed at the human race since the beginning of secular history. The gigantic efforts of an opulent Government have been incapable of turning the tread of the gaunt monster, and it is known that, since the beginning of the suffering arising from the blight of last year's crop, 500,000 unfortunate people have succumbed under the "silent but resistless sap" of stern starvation.

Two important assemblies of Young Men's Christian Associations were in session yesterday, the Convention of the Dominion of Canada at Quebec, and that of the State of Michigan at Kalamazoo. A jocund figure of speech used by an orator in the latter reunion, defining the diverse elements of theological belief constituting the foundations of the Unions, occasioned a good deal of merriment, and was a prominent feature of the proceedings. An important part of the work of these evangelizing organizations is devoted to the army of railroad operatives scattered over this broad land, and the reports on this subject, particularly in Canada, are couched in language evincing the most gratifying success.

BETTER TIMES.

All notable signs concur in the flattering prospect for the improvement of business which has been held out by the coincidence of an abundant harvest in the West and an exceptional demand for breadstuffs in Europe. Neither one without the other would have been of material assistance to the country at large. As it is, it is now almost an absolute certainty that the farmers will receive for their crop all that they have counted on; it will put them in funds to reduce their indebtedness, lay in larger stocks than they have been able to indulge themselves with for many years; the farmers will share their prosperity with the country merchants, and the country merchants with the city merchants. The capitalists will regain confidence as they receive their interest and proffers of money past due. Their anxiety to hoard what they have will give way to an anxiety to increase it, and they will cease to be so timorous about investment. The banks, encouraged by the growth of exchange, will become more liberal and furnish the funds, of which they have abundance at their command, necessary for all the business demands of the time.

It is almost certain that the indications have not been misapprehended. The feeling of improvement is too universally manifested to be deceptive; the basis of the improvement is too real and substantial to be delusive. Men in all conditions seem to be shaking off the lethargy which has oppressed them for two or three years past. The habit of croaking will cease to be the fashion of the day. The streets of Chicago, which is naturally the first city to feel the change, attest by the crowds of hurrying people, and the din of crowded thoroughfares, more than the usual stir of the fall season. The places of amusement have increased in numbers, and the audiences are large in size. There are brighter faces and heartier handshaking; and nearly every one who is asked, no matter in what business, reports that everything is livelier than he expected. The Bankers' Convention in New York have reflected the general encouragement in the spirit of their proceedings. The transportation interests are sharing the revival. All the lake vessels are employed at increased rates, and the ocean vessels will not be numerous enough to supply the demand. The railroads just now are not able to furnish an adequate number of cars to transport the wheat from the far West, though this unusual demand for transportation facilities may be transitory; at all events, we may blame the Communists in part for the shortage, as the destruction of 2,500 cars at Pittsburg, belonging to the different railroads and transportation companies of the country, could not fail to hamper the railroads at this time. The manufacturing interests are everywhere developing new energies. The furnaces of the Ohio Valley are running again. The cotton manufacturers of the United States are competing in the very teeth of the English manufacturers, and with considerable success, as is evidenced by the frequent growls of the British press. The Southern newspapers give the most glowing reports of the cotton, sugar, molasses, and rice yield for the year, along with an increase of cereals, so that their hopes for improvement are as substantial as those of the Northwest.

We do not repeat all this for the purpose of encouraging the fallacy which seems to obtain in certain quarters that we are at the threshold of another carnival such as reigned in the country for a few years after the War. Fortunately there is no prospect for any such commercial dissipation as intoxicated the people in those days, and any one who speculates upon such a revival will pretty surely be disappointed. The commercial prosperity of the country neither depends upon nor wants a craze, in which stock-gambling and kite-flying will be the conspicuous follies. We have had enough of that sort of prosperity for a good many years to come, and have paid dearly for the debauch by the long-drawn-out sufferings since the panic. It may be that even the present price for grain, stimulated by a temporary demand to meet September sales in the East, are higher than they can be maintained, and a reaction may be reasonably expected; but there is no danger of a failure to realize permanently fair prices for the abundant supply, and this will surely bring about the enlarged prosperity we have dwelt upon.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

The Russian successes before Plevna are not in themselves important. If they do not lead the way to a speedy capitulation of the town and the shattering of OSMAN's army, they will be useless. There is no reason as yet to suppose that anything decisive has been accomplished. It is true that the gallant young SKOBELOFF—who at 33 is a Major-General and the most dashing cavalry officer in the service—has carried one of the redoubts; but this victory merely gives him a vantage-ground from which to attack the other works in the same way, or by regular process of siege. The situation in Bulgaria is too critical to admit of delay. Plevna must be taken and OSMAN beaten at once, or the issue of the campaign be indefinitely postponed. The Russians attested their consciousness of this fact when they resolved to carry the Grivica redoubt by storm, and hurled regiment after regiment against the intrenched lines of the Turks. The Turks met them with volleys from the repeating rifles, and the loss of life was, according to the precedents of this war, very great. It is admitted that 5,000 were wounded, and it will not be surprising if later returns shall show that as many were killed. Victory came to the Russians at last when they had almost abandoned hope, late in the evening, and after the Emperor had left the field. This victory, in order to be valuable, must be followed immediately by similar attacks on the remaining redoubts, and similar successes. It will not be enough to hold OSMAN in check at Plevna; he must be crushed at once, or the fate of the campaign will be decided on another field.

The reason why the Russians are in haste, and why they need to be in haste, is that they are threatened on the flank by MEHEMET ALI, who with the Rasgrad army drove the Czarowitch from the Lom to the Jantra, and was only checked at Biela by strong reinforcements, diverted from their original destination at Plevna to meet the new danger. If MEHEMET ALI had beaten the Czarowitch and fallen on the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, as he was very near doing, the story of the Russian campaign for this year, at least, would have been concluded. It was essential to the Russian cause that he should be driven back. He has been driven back, thanks to the reinforcements, but he has not been whipped; and he may, at any moment, offer battle to the Czarowitch with the desperate purpose of cutting his way through to Plevna and effecting a junction with OSMAN.

There is one other army that should not be left out of the account in a study of the situation. Nothing has been heard from SULEIMAN Pasha for several days. The last reports represented him as being still in the Schipka Pass, but there has been a sudden and total cessation of operations in that neighborhood, and it may be, nay, it is probable, that the bulk of his army has been withdrawn. If he should cross the Balkans higher up, through the Iron Gate, as he should have done in the first place, and effect a junction with MEHEMET ALI, the situation of the Russians would be again most critical. Fighting as they do in the open field, they have been obliged to pit 100,000 men at Plevna against 60,000. Their remaining forces will hardly be more than a match for the combined armies of SULEIMAN and MEHEMET ALI.

It may be said, then, that the issue of the campaign hangs upon one of two events,—the immediate capture of Plevna by the Grand Duke NICHOLAS, or the defeat of MEHEMET and SULEIMAN on the Jantra by the Czarowitch. One of these events, or both, must soon transpire if the Russians are to gain any considerable success during this campaign. The meagreness of recent reports from the armies of the Czarowitch and MEHEMET should not blind the observer to the importance of the movements in which they are engaged. Indeed, it is not rash to predict that the next news will come from that quarter, and that it will go far to decide the fate of the campaign one way or the other.

WADE HAMPTON AT ROCKFORD.

When a typical Southron like Gen. WADE HAMPTON goes into an old hot-bed of abolitionism like Rockford, is received with open arms by the people, and responds to their reception in words made eloquent by the evident sincerity of the speaker, it looks as though reconciliation were almost a *fait accompli*. We are not disposed to gush, nor to regard all the perplexing problems growing out of the War and reconstruction as definitely and satisfactorily settled; but we find in the event to which we refer the promise and evidence of good feeling which warrants a confidence that all these questions will be settled, and that there will be the peaceful and fraternal relations between the people of the North and South which are necessary to the political welfare and commercial prosperity of the whole country.

We certainly approve of Gen. HAMPTON's Rockford address, not merely as a brilliant piece of oratory, but as being well considered, in good taste, and the right temper. Though it was an address before the County Agricultural Society, on the occasion of an agricultural fair, the public appearance of WADE HAMPTON, of South Carolina, before any assemblage of Illinois people merely to talk about agricultural matters would have been a disappointment. Something else was expected of him, and he knew it. Many others, nearer home, could have talked entertainingly, and perhaps instructively, about farm topics, but there was none other in a position to speak with more authority, or more fairly to represent the Southern people, in discussing the relations between the North and the South. No impartial person who has read his address can deny that he walked over this dangerous ground in a manly fashion. His address was nowhere tinged with partisanship, nor did he show the slightest rancor either as against his former enemies on the battle-field nor the later enemies who helped to plunder his State after the War. In grasping the hand of fellowship that was extended to him, there was a manly assertion of self-respect in justifying the sincerity of the motives which actuated him and others like him in the War of the Rebellion, while conceding equal purity of purpose to those who were opposed to him. The spirit and tone of his address recall a remark recently made by Gen. JOE HAWLEY, who said, "I find no trouble in getting along with Confederate soldiers," and added, "When we find men who live up to their ideas of honor and right, we shouldn't expect them to get down on their knees nor ask them to take back anything."

There can be little doubt that men like WADE HAMPTON in the South have developed a stronger sentiment of nationality than ever existed in that section before the War, and that their struggle of late years has been for local self-government against carpet-baggers who had plundered them, and not against the Union, the Constitution or its amendments. There were two things cited by Gen. HAMPTON which strongly confirm this view of the Southern complications, viz.: (1) The conduct of the Southern members of Congress in honorably adhering to the Congressional compact for counting the Electoral vote, and openly discouraging the efforts of certain Northern Democrats to precipitate revolution in the first instance, and afterwards to break their compact by filibustering; and (2) the peaceful and sympathetic attitude of the South during the recent railway strike and labor troubles at the North, when the Southern States made liberal proffers of volunteers and aid in behalf of law and order. These were practical evidences of fellowship and a common nationality which should not be forgotten.

There is one circumstance connected with Gen. HAMPTON's visit which points a moral. He received several anonymous communications, of which the following is a specimen:

> You darned old Rebel, if you or any of your stripe come to Rockford to make a public speech, you may expect to go back in a box. There are 100 other veterans besides myself who have constituted themselves a committee to that effect. A word to the wise.

Had a Northern Republican visited the South on a mission similar to that which brought Gov. HAMPTON to Illinois, and had he received threats of this same kind, there is no doubt that the implacable newspapers of the North would have given them currency as significant of the spirit and disposition of the Southern people. It may be that the extreme newspapers at the South will reproduce this letter as a sample of the Northern sentiment toward the Southern people, notwithstanding Gov. HAMPTON's declared belief that there was not 100 out of the 3,000,000 Northern men that fought in the War who would be guilty of such a thought. But in either case, such use of exceptional baseness is manifestly unfair; and, now that it is brought home to us, we may understand that the North has been too frequently misled by similar episodes that were only indicative of the occasional depth to which human depravity can descend.

It would be well if there could be more frequent interchange of sentiment between the North and the South after the manner secured through WADE HAMILTON's appearance at Rockford. A good deal of mistaken rancor would be thus wiped out. We think even good might come of BLAINE's making a speech in Georgia, and BEN HILL's doing the same thing in Maine. At all events, the appearance of President HAYES in the South would certainly be productive of a better understanding, and a more rapid development of the pacification and fraternization which his policy first fairly inaugurated.

TAXATION OF DEBTS.

We print several communications on this important question. One of these is from New York City, and the writer has progressed far enough to discover that a loan made in Illinois on real estate ought not to be taxable in New York, though the person making the loan resides there. That is the case of KIRTLAND precisely, and "R. G. T." reverses the decision of the Connecticut Court. He thinks, however, that when a bond is given to a man in New York for money used in business in Chicago, the New Yorker must be taxed, because the Chicago merchant is allowed to deduct what he owes from the taxable value of the goods in which he has invested the borrowed money. This is an error. The State of Illinois, and we suppose all other States, taxes the property wherever it is found, and takes no notice whether it is paid for or not. Property and not persons are taxed, and no deductions are made in the taxable valuations of tangible visible property because of any indebtedness on the part of the person in whose possession it may be found. So our New York correspondent will see that his fear that the money loaned here may escape taxation altogether is groundless. While we are criticising the law of Connecticut, we do not wish to be understood as considering the laws of this State as perfect. Our Revenue law provides for double taxation, but it confines it within the limits of the State. For instance, if JONES owns a horse which he sells to SMITH, taking SMITH's note therefor for $100, payable in one year, SMITH is taxed on the horse and JONES on the note, while even a Connecticut Court would have difficulty in finding out how the operation of sale had duplicated the value of the property. The only "property" in the case is the horse. Yet the State collects taxes on his value and also on the note, thus getting taxes on $200, when all the property in the case was the one horse. While the State of Illinois practices double taxation in this manner, she respects the authority of her sister States. She does not, for instance, tax anybody here for property owned in Indiana, New York, or Connecticut. While she robs and plunders her own people, she respects the rights of other States. She does not attempt to collect taxes within what Senator EATON would describe the "jurisdiction and under the flag of the sovereign State of Connecticut; a jurisdiction which existed, and a flag that floated on every sea, long before the Federal Union was called into existence by the independent action of the co-equal, indestructible, and supreme sovereignty of independent sovereign powers."

Another correspondent, "S. D. F.," like all the others, forgets that taxation is levied upon property and not upon persons. The State finds the property and taxes that, and has nothing to do with the ownership. As to who should pay the taxes, that is a matter for agreement between the parties, enforceable by the Courts as between the persons interested. The State looks to the property alone, and, if the taxes are not paid, it seizes and sells the property.

The discouraging facts that Turkey and Russia have appealed to arms for the arbitrament of their disputes, and that Europe is unsteadied by other dissensions more likely to be settled by force than by law, have not been allowed by the Institute of International Law to interfere with its reunion this year. In 1876 the Institute thought it best to postpone its meeting, but it determined to assemble this year, and since the 10th inst. has been in session at Zurich. The latest number of the *Revue de Droit International* contains a full resume of the propositions to be submitted to the Institute for enlarging and improving the law of nations. As the interstitial growth of modern communities progresses, the development of international law becomes constantly more important and better deserving of general attention. The same number of the *Revue* has an instructive article by Prof. VON BAR, of the University of Breslau, on the diverse interpretations of the treaty of extradition between Great Britain and the United States.

THE BANKERS ON RESUMPTION.

We had some remarks yesterday concerning the debates in the Convention of Bankers in New York City. On Thursday, Mr. GROESBECK, of Cincinnati, delivered a speech on the financial question, and especially on silver, which seems to have shaken the Convention in all its parts. It was a congregation of men who came together to take such action as would impress the country with the idea that the moral, political, and financial salvation of the nation and of the people depended on the obliteration and prohibition, within the shortest possible time, of every form of currency except gold coin, and consequently the payment of every form of debt, public and private, and the transaction of all business in the same exclusive currency,—gold coin. Mr. GROESBECK's speech on the subject of silver seems to have staggered the Convention; it was the speech of one of the ablest lawyers in the United States, and one of the purest statesmen of the country. He was not a candidate for office, nor has he ever been a demagogue in any sense. The original purpose of the Convention, "Gold for everything," seems to have been abandoned, and the Convention confined its demand and recommendations to "resumption in coin." Here is the general resolution:

> *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this Association the early resumption of specie payments is necessary to the restoration of general prosperity and social progress throughout the nation; that the general use of *coin*, the measure of value, as formerly, will alone secure those certain rewards to labor and impart that steadiness to the value and price of all property which is required to stimulate enterprise and give proper encouragement to every useful industry; that the time has fully come when an enforced currency, the expedient of war, should be gradually removed, while all conditions in the country are most favorable to that end; that it is essential to the highest welfare of the American people that their trade and commerce should all be conducted upon the standard of value which the most advanced commercial nations in the world have adopted; that the general resumption of coin-payment can be best secured and maintained by the co-operation of the Government and people through the agency of the banks, which is earnestly recommended; that by such a co-operation the resources of the country will be most effectually reached, whether in smaller or larger sums, and absorbed into the hands of the Government, and present bountiful harvests and increasing mechanical manufacturing productions of the nation will thus contribute to resumption; that this great end can be secured with the co-operation of the people by the means already provided for by law.

The reader who noticed the debates and proposed resolutions of the first day's proceedings will be more surprised by what this resolution does not say than by what it does say. The somewhat lengthy resolution will be searched in vain for the word "gold," which in the first day's debates furnished the only possible hope to the speakers. The Convention finally decided that "the general use of coin, the measure of value, as formerly, will alone secure those certain rewards to labor," etc. The reader will see that this includes silver and its free circulation and general use as a legal-tender as formerly. This is something widely different from resumption of specie payments in gold coin alone. It leaves specie resumption at some time possible, because it admits the agency of silver coin,—the only coin which for years to come the country can accumulate in sufficient quantity to justify a return to specie payments.

We agree with the Convention that the war currency should be retired, but it cannot be retired until there is something provided to take its place. The demonetization of silver was a measure to delay and defeat the return to specie payments. It has prevented the coinage and accumulation in this country of probably $150,000,000 of silver, and still delays such coinage and accumulation. The collection of $50,000,000 of silver coin annually would be a rational preparation for the resumption of specie payments, because there can be no permanent return to specie payments until the coin in the country equals the amount of paper; and as in France, where the coin equals 93 per cent of the paper, the country dare not resume specie payments because of the effect it would have on the general indebtedness of the country. The mere fact that there is coin enough to enable the Government to redeem the greenbacks is not sufficient to justify a requirement that all the indebtedness, public and private, of the country shall be paid in coin. The greenbacks are but a small portion of the debt which is now not payable in coin, and before such a requirement can justly be made there must be an accumulation of the metal sufficient to supply the whole country without a contraction of the currency.

We agree with the Convention that specie resumption should be the work of the private business and capital of the country. It should not be the work of the Government alone. The duty of the Government is to remove the obstructions which it has placed in the way of such resumption. Redeeming the greenbacks in coin on the 1st of January, 1879, if the greenbacks are to be permanently retired when redeemed, will amount to nothing more than withdrawing them from circulation. It does not require coin redemption to accomplish that end. If the Government will offer a 3 per cent bond at par in exchange for greenbacks, it can retire the whole $360,000,000 without the use of a dollar of coin. If it is to purchase gold at 6 per cent annual interest to take up paper that may be funded at 3 per cent, the end will be accomplished at a fearful annual cost. By all odds, if the retirement of the greenbacks be the end sought, the funding operation is the wisest, simplest, and least expensive that can be adopted. If the greenbacks when redeemed are not to be retired, then the "enforced currency, the expedient of war," will not be removed, but will abide with us.

Resumption of specie payments is only possible (1) by the repeal of the date at present fixed by law for that event to take place; (2) by the remonetization of the silver dollar and its free coinage; (3) by the removal of the restraints, and restrictions, and taxation upon private capital invested in banking, which prevents that private capital aiding in the work of restoring specie payments. A national bond payable in coin ought to be sufficient pledge for the payment of bank-notes for an equal number of dollars, and direct taxation not levied on capital in any other form should be repealed. With coin accumulated in the Treasury and the banks and in private hands to a sum sufficient to meet all the demands of business and to take the place of the currency retired, specie payments will be accomplished without the force of law, without expansion or contraction of currency, and without increasing or reducing indebtedness, and of course without distress or disturbance of values.

THE FUTURE OF ENGLAND.

A number of English journals have lately entertained their readers by prophesying the decline of British influence. They have made the subject interesting, and have imparted to it an air of romance. There is always a certain fascination in studying the causes of an empire's decay. Moreover, the English people feel that they may safely take part in any discussion of this nature, inasmuch as the period of decay is made, by common consent, remote. One writer assumes that the chief cause of English supremacy—the cheapness of fuel—will not disappear for two centuries, and another indulges only in vague speculations as to what may happen if the population is at any future day reduced to 6,000,000. Reflections based on these premises are scarcely more than fancy sketches, and it is doubtless because the English people feel them to be so that they are enjoyed so keenly. We are prepared, however, to go farther than any of the English writers, and to maintain that British influence will begin visibly to decay not two centuries hence, but within half a century; indeed, the beginning has already been made, and though it is not larger than the gap in the dyke which a child's hand could stop, it is important to those who appreciate the forces in operation and the means of resisting them.

Coal and iron have made England great. The first material is essential to the prosperity of her manufactures. Without an abundant and cheap supply of fuel, the Manchester prints cannot maintain a successful competition with the prints of Lowell; Sheffield cutlery must give way to the cheaper and better wares of Meriden; and the woolens of Leeds be superseded by those of Providence. Coal has become of late years noticeably more difficult to get. The miners have gone deeper and found less. Fire-damp and water have increased with the depth below the surface, and the evidences of exhaustion at an early day are multiplying. Every addition to the price of coal, other things being equal, adds to the cost of all manufactured articles. England has no water-power to compete with that which may be found in such favored countries as our own. Moreover, she cannot look to the Continent for a supply of the fuel which she so badly needs. France and Germany are short of coal. Italy has not a pound of her own. Spain has long been a pensioner on the rest of the world. Austria has not more than enough for her own consumption. Only Russia and Turkey claim to have vast possessions, and these are undeveloped, doubtless exaggerated, and in no event more than sufficient to supply the increasing want of countries adjacent to them. Besides, England cannot hope to bring her coal from a distance and then undersell all competitors in the markets of the world.

The experience of the English iron-miners has been much the same as that of the colliers. As it is no longer an unheard-of thing for coals to be carried to Newcastle, so it is not unusual for American cutlery to be sold in Sheffield. Our steel rails compete with those of English manufacture in Canada, although American rolling-mills labor under the disadvantages imposed by a pernicious tariff system. Our supplies are practically inexhaustible, while those of England are not only failing, but in some instances have failed. American tools are famous the world over, as well for their excellent quality as for their cheapness. The mixture of a small quantity of the English or Swedish iron with our own produces a material that is unrivaled for many purposes of manufacture, and the efficiency of our labor as compared with that of European countries counts heavily in our favor in every contest for trade. If it were not for our foolish navigation laws and our suicidal Protection policy, the United States might by this time be dividing almost equally with England the foreign commerce she enjoys. As these restrictions are removed, and the natural resources of this country come into full play, the transfer of commercial interests from England to the United States will be large and rapid.

What will the future of England be? Supposing her forges and factories to be closed and her shipping to be rotting, as American shipping has rotted, at the wharves, her population must decrease in proportion with the shrinkage in the means of supporting life. A commercial people will not remain where commerce has ceased to flourish. The thriving merchants and manufacturers of England, since they cannot get the coal and iron they want at home, will go where these are to be found. The London *Spectator* pictures the future in this pathetic manner:

> An emigration of 1,000,000 a year will thin us down to the level the land can support, and bring a sudden access of strength and energy, perhaps feverish strength and energy, to every land whose rulers speak the English tongue. Australia, Polynesia, the two temperate Americas—for the Spanish Creole and the Indian will have long since yielded to the Teuton—will be filled with the immigrants, who may even settle also, and of course rule, on the highlands of Brazil, and England will be left to 6,000,000 or 8,000,000 of agriculturists, mostly stock-growers. London will be a huger Bruges, its suburbs fortunately decaying at once, from bad building; the great cities will decline to little boroughs, and the smaller cities will again be villages, and with all seas open, the cultivation of corn will scarcely be a profitable occupation. England will be mainly grazing land, a huge park, as it were,—you can see the thing in miniature in the strangely pastoral village of Millhill, not ten miles from London,—studded at long distances with sleepy, comfortable villages, pretty churches half-disused, roomy old houses too grand for their occupiers, and ruins just made picturesque by the ivy and the creepers.

What England will lose the Anglo-Saxon race in the remainder of the world will gain; and, fancy sketches aside, it may be that the addition of so much energy to the outside forces now at work will give the race a marked supremacy over all others in the struggle for existence and power. If England should become a pleasure park, the Anglo-Saxons need not on that account be wrapped in indolence, sensuality, and pride. There is a field for the exercise of the talents, the industry, the will of this incomparable race wherever there is a soil undeveloped or a market unoccupied.

The condition of Russian finances is a subject that deserves attention in connection with the news from the seat of war. A statement has been recently published in the Russian press, from which it appears that the total proceeds of the extraordinary loans and the advances made by the State Bank have been 232,000,000 roubles. This money has all been expended at an average monthly rate of 50,000,000 roubles. On this basis it is estimated that, if the war lasts until next autumn, it will cost not less than 600,000,000 roubles more. There is still in reserve 150,000,000 roubles from the Eastern loan, leaving about 450,000,000 roubles to be raised by the issue of paper money. The paper-money is depreciating rapidly, and the revenues of the Empire are falling off in a corresponding ratio. The outlook is not cheerful. It should be remembered, however, that Russia has immense recuperative powers, and, if she can dispose of the Turks in a reasonable time, she may hope to recover lost ground in a few years. During the twenty years that have elapsed since the abolition of serfdom her financial condition has steadily improved, and when the war broke out she had a surplus of 40,000,000 roubles, the rouble being reckoned at 80 cents in our currency.

The Lincoln (Neb.) *Journal* sums up the growth and progress of Nebraska in the following enthusiastic terms:

> The population of Nebraska is about 300,000, and, during the last fifteen years, our people have built 60,000 houses, besides dug-outs not a few; broke and cultivated 1,000,000 acres of prairie; surveyed over 40,000,000 acres of public land; defined and organized seventy-five counties; constructed over 1,200 miles of railroads; built about 100 mills, and about four miles of bridges; opened 650 post-offices, connected by 6,000 miles of post-roads; established and published over 100 newspapers; built 2,500 school-houses, a State-House, a State University, Normal School, Insane Asylum, Blind Institute, Deaf and Dumb Institute, and about 200 churches.

The following reminds us of some of the Rebel raids on the supply trains of the Federal armies, when they would help themselves to bread and meat without paying the greenbacks therefor:

> Col. WARLENOFF is said to have captured at Mamopli and Azarlik, on the Lower Danube, a Turkish convoy, which was being guarded by eighty Egyptian cavalry soldiers and 400 Circassians. This transport was composed of ninety-six horses, 2,376 oxen, and 4,000 sheep. A few similar captures would enable the Russians to do without their Army Intendance Service, which, by the way, meets with very little praise, as far as its organization is concerned.

PERSONAL.

"Admiral" Semmes left a son and a daughter, both of whom live in Memphis, Tenn.

Horace White's article on "The Tariff and the Hard Times" will appear in the *Galaxy* for October.

Smalley, London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, constantly puffs the Protection policy. Does he not know that Horace Greeley is dead?

The New York *Evening Post* says of the Gambetta trial: "The De Broglie Government has done more than made him a martyr: it has apotheosized him."

The twenty-fourth season of the Boston Theatre began Wednesday night. For the sixth consecutive time, Mr. F. S. Chanfrau had the honor of opening the house.

The report of Justin McCarthy's death was probably owing to the fact that Thomas Francis McCarthy, a well-known London journalist, died suddenly about three weeks ago.

The citizens of Minneapolis propose to give Col. Bill King a homestead in recognition of his many valuable services to that city. The Pacific Mail Company ought to subscribe.

Lucy Stone has been traveling, and she remarks severely that it is astonishing how men do the work once supposed to be appropriate for women, such as dusting the cars, washing the windows, etc.

Mr. Atkinson, Miss Martineau's atheistic friend, has a thousand of her letters, and it is hoped that he will print some of them, at least as her prohibition in regard to her letters did not extend to those in his possession.

Lawrence Barrett will discourse on "Forrest from an Actor's Point of View" in the October *Galaxy*. It is to be hoped he will judge Mr. Alger's exceedingly trite and self-sufficient "Life" with some of the severity it deserves.

A Milwaukee correspondent of *Dwight's Journal* says that the playing of Mrs. Julia Rive-King saved the Thomas season in Chicago. This is incorrect, though Mrs. King was fully appreciated by several large audiences. One swallow didn't make that summer.

The congregation of a London church have petitioned the Bishop of a diocese to remove their vicar, because the latter gentleman "advocates disestablishment, the Real Presence, purgatory, and prayers for the dead," and also because he had excommunicated a parishioner.

The October number of the *American Law Review* will contain "Presidential Elections," by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. It is not the object of the article to vindicate the judgment of the majority or to condemn the opinion of the minority of the Electoral Commission, but to present suggestions for such a change in the existing law as will avoid the recurrence of the danger we escaped last year.

The Rev. Dr. Dale, of Birmingham, England, who is to deliver the fall course of lectures at the Yale Theological Seminary, arrived in New York from Liverpool Tuesday. For many years he has been one of the leading spirits of Birmingham,—a town which long ago placed itself at the head of liberal and radical movements, both in religion and politics. He is the foe of clerical supremacy, one of the champions of the League, and as famous perhaps on the platform as in the pulpit. He has done much for the cause of education, and was for years, perhaps still is, the editor of the organ of the Congregationalists in England.

Viscount Frankfort de Montmorency, an Irish nobleman now in his 71st year, it is said, has been sent to a lunatic asylum by his friends, to prevent him from marrying a lady with whom he was concerned in a divorce suit some years ago. Lord Frankfort de Montmorency is the son of one of the Irish members who voted for the Union, and who were made peers in consequence. The present Peer has been anything but a credit to his order for years past. In 1852 he was sent to the House of Correction for twelve months for sending an abominable letter to Lord Henry Lennox, and conspiring for scandalous purposes.

Prof. Thorold Rogers, of Oxford, in an open letter justifies the keeper of the Bodleian Library in refusing to lend "The Priest in Absolution" to an undergraduate. The young man was forward, and aired his grievance in the newspapers. Prof. Rogers answers that it is necessary for a great library like the Bodleian to keep many books which are not fit for general reading; that "The Priest in Absolution" is not recommended by any Bishop for such purposes as this young man professed to desire it; that the study of reputed obscenity was not calculated to put a candidate for orders in a particularly favorable light; and finally, that the Bodleian would never, he hoped, allow itself to be made "a convenience for the study of indecent, sensational, or obscene books."

Horace Greeley's last letter of friendship was addressed to Col. Tappan, of Bradford, N. H., and ran as follows: "MY FRIEND: We have been terribly beaten. I was the worst beaten man who ever ran for the high office. And I have been assailed so bitterly that I hardly knew whether I was running for President or the Penitentiary. In the darkest hour my long-suffering wife left me, none too soon, for she had suffered too deeply and too long. I laid her in the ground with hard, dry eyes. Well, I am used up. I cannot see before me. I have slept little for weeks, and my eyes are still hard to close, while they soon open again. But no more of this. You, my friend, went into this contest for me. You knew as I did that we must stop fighting the Rebels some time. But it is now settled that we never shall." The date of this letter was Nov. 8, 1872.

Louis Kossuth's appeal to his countrymen to take advantage of the present war between Russia and Turkey to declare war against the former country is said to have produced a great sensation at Pesth. The significant sentences are these: "The Muscovite press no longer conceals the fact that the banner of the Slavonian cause is unfurled. After the Slavonian cause of Turkey will come the Slavonian cause of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy, which are no vain words. Admitting that Russia comes out of the war victorious, the Czar would then mount the pedestal of history as the triumphant chief of Panslavism, whence would result a Panslavonian Cæsarism. But if we send the Czar back home with his Panslavonian banner, but without victory, his wings will be cut, his future flight hindered, and Panslavism irretrievably lost."

YANKEE SKILL.

The British Crack Shots Receive Striking Illustration of It.

They Retire from the International Rifle Contest Beaten by Odds of 92.

The Superiority of the Americans Noticeable in the Long-Range Shooting.

Chicago's Base-Ball Club Beaten by the Hartford:—Cincinnati by Louisville.

THE RIFLE.

"A GLORIOUS VICTORY."

CREEDMOOR, L. I., Sept. 14.—The appearance of the range to-day does not differ from the opening scene yesterday, only in so far as the brighter sun and hotter atmosphere change the spectacle. About the same number of people —2,000—are present, and arrangements for feeding them and those to come do not differ from yesterday, when fully three-fourths failed to get anything to eat. In consequence a great deal of liquor was drank, and several rows marred the festivities, in which two or three policemen participated as principals. Owing to this circumstance the personnel of the police detachment is somewhat changed.

THE FIRING BEGUN.

At five minutes before 11 the American team left their tent for the range, looking confident, and at 11:10 their Captain, Dakin, opened as yesterday with a "four." The Captain is somewhat of a favorite, and there were expressions that he would not repeat his conduct on the initial day of the match, and make his friends at the finish of the contest look for his score at the tail end of the record. At half-past 11 the British team began firing, Rigby repeating his performance of yesterday, making a "fiver."

THE SCORES.

The American team closed their inning at the 800-yard range with the brilliant aggregate score of 575, as follows:

Jewell	72	Bruce	74
Blydenburg	73	Jackson	70
Allen	70	Dakin	70
Weber	74	Hyde	72
Total			575

This is seven points ahead of yesterday's score at the same distance, when the Americans led their opponents ten points.

When the British team had finished firing at the 800-yard range, they had made a total of 559 points, or more than yesterday at the same range. The following is the aggregate of numbers:

Halford	72	Milner	70
Col. Fenton	70	Ferguson	70
Humphrey	64	Evans	72
Rigby	72	Lieut. Fenton	69
Total			559

The British were one hour longer than the Americans at this first range, and from this fact an idea may be had of the difference in the styles of shooting. The Americans have now, barring accidents, a safe lead of forty-two points thus far in the contest.

The British team in the 800-yards range made the best score ever made by them.

Lunch followed the shooting at the 800-yards range, and at 2 o'clock the signal gun for the 900-range was fired.

AT 900 YARDS.

Dakin led off for the Americans with a bull's-eye, followed by Halford, of the British team, with a like score. About 6,000 people were present, and the greatest good humor prevailed. Of the British team Sir Henry Halford appeared to be the favorite.

Sir Henry Halford made the remark: "Well, if we are beaten, we are not ashamed to be beaten by such a magnificent set of men as compose the American team."

Betting now changed from betting on the result to wagers on the number of points that the Americans will lead their opponents.

Sir Henry Halford scored five bull's-eyes at 900 yards, Milner and Rigby doing well. Among the Americans, Blydenburg and Bruce lead. Allen, of the American team, has already made twelve consecutive bull's-eyes. The first five shots at 900 yards give the Americans eleven points lead. The total lead so far is fifty-three points.

THE AMERICANS' SCORE.

The American team's total at 900 yards was 554.

The individual score was as follows:

Dakin	67	Weber	71
Jackson	66	Bruce	72
Hyde	68	Blydenburg	72
Allen	73	Jewell	65
Total			554

The British team, so far, have made no misses. Jewell, of the American, made one "goose-egg." The Americans fired very rapidly.

The ladies who came with the British riflemen were hard at work telescoping and coaching them. The British kept steadily at work, not apparently fearing the defeat which seems to stare them in the face. Milner, Rigby, and Halford are doing very effective shooting; Humphrey has picked up; Ferguson is also doing well.

THE BRITISH SCORE.

The British team's total score at 900 yards was 536.

The individual scores were:

Rigby	69	Halford	69
Milner	66	Lieut. Fenton	64
Ferguson	67	Col. Fenton	66
Evans	67	Humphrey	65
Total			536

SCORE IN DETAIL.

Following is the full score of the American team at 800 yards:

Dakin	4	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	70
Hyde	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	72
Allen	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	70
Weber	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	74
Blydenburgh	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	73
Jewell	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	4	72
Jackson	4	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	70
Bruce	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	74
Total															575

BRITISH TEAM—800 YARDS.

Rigby	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	72
Milner	5	4	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	70
Ferguson	5	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	70
Evans	5	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	72
Halford	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	72
Lieut. Fenton	5	5	4	4	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	69
Col. Fenton	3	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	70
Humphrey	3	5	4	3	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	64
Grand total															559

AMERICAN TEAM—900 YARDS.

Dakin	5	4	5	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	4	67
Jewell	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	0	5	4	5	4	5	5	65
Allen	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	73
Hyde	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	68
Weber	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	71
Jackson	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	4	3	5	66
Blydenburgh	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	72
Bruce	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	72
Total															554

BRITISH TEAM—900 YARDS.

Lieut. Fenton	4	5	2	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	2	5	5	4	3—64
Milner	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	0—66
Ferguson	5	5	4	5	4	4	5	5	5	3	3	5	5	4	5—67
Col. Fenton	5	4	5	5	3	2	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5—66
Rigby	5	5	5	4	4	4	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5—69
Evans	4	5	4	3	5	5	4	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5—67
Humphrey	5	4	5	5	4	3	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	5	5—68
Halford	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5—69
Total															536

AMERICANS—1,000 YARDS.

Dakin	4	5	4	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	0	3	3	5—61
Blydenburgh	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	5	3	5	4	5—71
Bruce	5	5	5	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
Jewell	5	4	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—73
Allen	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	5	5	3	5	5—70
Weber	3	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—70
Hyde	4	5	4	4	5	3	4	5	5	5	5	4	5	4	3—65
Jackson	4	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	4	4	5	3	4	4—67
Total															550

BRITISH TEAM—1,000 YARDS.

Humphrey	5	4	5	4	5	5	0	3	4	5	5	5	5	3	5—63
Evans	4	5	4	4	4	5	5	5	4	4	4	5	4	4	5—66
Ferguson	4	3	0	4	5	3	5	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5—63
Milner	5	4	5	4	3	0	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—62
Col. Fenton	3	3	5	5	3	5	5	5	4	5	4	5	5	4	5—66
Lieut. Fenton	5	5	4	5	5	5	5	3	5	5	5	5	4	5	4—70
Rigby	0	4	5	3	4	5	5	4	5	4	5	4	5	4	5—62
Halford	2	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	0	5—66
Total															518

RECAPITULATION, BOTH DAYS' SHOOTING.

Americans, 800 yards	1,143
Americans, 900 yards	1,101
Americans, 1,000 yards	1,090
Total	3,334
British, 800 yards	1,117
British, 900 yards	1,073
British, 1,000 yards	1,052
Total	3,242

The Americans winning by 92 points.

BASE-BALL.

THE TOURNAMENT NEXT WEEK.

The sale of tickets for the triangular contest between the Allegheny, Star, and Indianapolis Clubs next week, on the Twenty-second-street grounds, will begin this morning at 9 o'clock at Spalding's, 118 Randolph street. Commutation tickets will be sold at reduced rates. There ought to be a good demand for tickets, as there has been an absence of base-ball here for some time, and the fame of the clubs will doubtless cause a large attendance. The tournament will be under the management of Jimmy Wood.

INDIANAPOLIS VS. ALLEGHENY.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 14.—The fifth game of the tournament took place here to-day, the contestants being the Allegheny and Indianapolis Clubs. After a well-contested game of eleven innings, the Blues were successful by a score of 3 to 1. The game to-morrow will be between the Stars and Indianapolis Clubs, and if the Stars are successful they become the winners in the tournament. If the Hoosiers win, each club will have scored an equal number of victories and defeats, and the question of superiority will probably be decided in Chicago next week. The following shows the score by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Allegheny	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

HARTFORD VS. CHICAGO.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The ninth game of the series between the Chicago and Hartford Clubs was won by the latter. The following is the score by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Hartford	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	0	0	—5
Chicago	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

LOUISVILLE VS. CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—The Louisville Club were successful in their game here to-day with the Cincinnatis. The score follows by

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	4	—12
Cincinnati	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3	—6

THE TURF.

MILWAUKEE RACES.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—On this, the fourth day of the trotting meeting at the Milwaukee Driving Park, the free-for-all was taken by Mazomanie, Badger Girl second. Slow Go was lame and did not start. Best time, 2:22¼.

The 2:50 purse was won by Tempest. Best time, 2:33.

ENGLISH RACES.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—The Doncaster cup was won by F. G. Hobson's Hampton.

BEACON PARK.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—Summaries at the Beacon Park races:

Two-twenty-four class:

Dick Swiveller	1	1	1
Honest Harry	2	2	2
Tom Keeler	3	4	3
Alley	4	3	4

Time—2:23; 2:23½; 2:24½.

For the 2:38 class:

Schuyler	1	1	1
Kitty	2	2	2
Little Gem	3	3	3

Time—2:28; 2:28¾; 2:28¾.

FIRES.

AT SHARON, PA.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Sept. 14.—The fire at Sharon, Mercer County, Pa., night before last, destroyed James Westerman's building; loss, $800; no insurance. S. P. Dpwes, stock of drugs, $3,000, insured; Stewart & Yoder, groceries, building and stock, $3,500, insured; George Westerman's building, $1,300, no insurance; George Smith, liquors, $1,000, partially insured; the stock of notions of Amber Applegate; the building and Dickson stock of notions.

NEAR MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MENDOTA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The residence, with its contents, of the German Catholic priest at Troy Grove, four miles south of here, was completely demolished by fire to-day, during his absence. The cause is not known.

NEAR CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—The glue storehouse of Thomas J. Stevens, in the suburbs, burned last night; loss, $6,000; fully insured in the Allemania and Pittsburg and Cincinnati companies.

AT SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 14.—A later estimate places the loss by the burning of the Boston & Albany Railroad shops at $250,000 to $300,000.

THE BANKERS.

Closing Proceedings of the Convention in New York.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Bankers' Convention resumed its session this morning. A resolution pledging the banking interests to aid the Government in efforts to restore specie basis was referred to the Executive Council, as was also another giving it as the opinion of the Convention that it was advisable for the Federal Government to exercise surveillance over savings banks, loan and trust companies, and fire, marine, and life-insurance companies.

Channing P. Williams, of Albany, read a long paper on "Taxation of Banks," holding the tax was entirely illegal, and was collected without any authority of law.

The Hon. R. Thurman, of Troy, N. Y., read a remarkably concise and able paper on bank taxation, commanding the closest attention of the bankers and publicists present. Mr. Thurman took his own city for illustration, and showed that real estate is assessed at one-third its actual value, and that banks are assessed at more than two-thirds their market value, or, in addition to State and local taxation, the United States levies a tax of half of 1 per cent on deposits, half of 1 per cent on capital not invested in United States bonds, and 1 per cent on circulation. All real estate and other personal estate are exempt from United States taxation. The tax on deposits is specially unjust. A man comes into the bank in the morning and deposits $1,000, and before noon next day has checked it all out. Fifty men call and do the same. The bank is then taxed by the United States for doing a business from which it has not received one cent of profit.

A paper was then offered by a delegate from Philadelphia, prepared by Mr. Edward L. Lewis, of Philadelphia, showing that, prior to 1866, the State tax on bank shares was only three mills on the dollar, but in 1866 the State Legislature enacted a law imposing a tax of 1 per cent on National Bank stock. The Clearing House took the case before Judge Agnew, since Chief Justice, and he gave it as his opinion that the State act was in conflict with the second section of Article VI. of the Constitution of the United States, and granted an injunction. During 1869 the Legislature again passed an act to tax National Banks 1 per cent on bank stock, but the Clearing House again carried the case to court before Chief Justice Thompson, who decided that the act was unauthorized; that the State could not tax banks more than three mills on the dollar, and again granted an injunction. Subsequently the act was repealed.

The paper then showed that Philadelphia was totally opposed to State taxation.

The Executive Council then reported the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Convention silver money as a subsidiary currency is desired by the people, and that its free but not enforced use will greatly aid in restoring the value of our paper money.

In supporting this resolution Mr. Hayes, of Detroit, quoted and read the twentieth verse of Chap. 9, of the Second Book of Chronicles, and said that it was the action of a wise man in those days. He thought that some men had deteriorated since that time.

The following resolution was also reported by the Executive Council as the embodiment of several referred to that body, and was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the business of the country demands that the banking interests of the United States be relieved from all taxation by the General Government except an annual tax on their circulation to cover the expenses of the Currency Bureau, and that the taxation of bank shares by States be levied in the same manner only, and to the same extent, and subject to the same privileges and immunities as other personal property.

The Executive Council reported the names of twelve new members of that body, all of whom were unanimously elected, as follows:

William G. Deshler, President National Exchange Bank, Columbus, O.; E. B. Judson, President First National Bank, Syracuse, N. Y.; the Hon. Samuel Merrill, President Citizens' National Bank of Des Moines, Ia.; M. Kopperel, President National Bank of Galveston, Tex.; Charles Parsons, President State Savings Bank, St. Louis, Mo.; H. H. Camp, Cashier First National Bank, Milwaukee, Wis.; Mr. Christensen, Cashier Bank of Nevada, of San Francisco, Cal.; O. L. Baldwin, Cashier Mechanics' National Bank, Newark, N. J.; L. C. Murray, Louisville, Ky.; J. C. New, President of the First National Bank, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. B. Mullan, Cashier Mobile Savings Bank, Mobile, Ala.; J. D. Moss, First National, Sandusky, O.

James Buell read a paper on "Municipal Bonds," and a short debate arose, all the speakers supporting the ideas put forth in the paper.

After the passage of several routine and complimentary resolutions and a short address from the President, the Convention adjourned sine die.

THE PRESIDENT.

He Attends a Reunion of His Old Regiment at Fremont, O.

Twenty Thousand People Present, Who Enjoy the Affair Hugely.

Speeches by Secretary McCrary, Gen. Rosecrans, and Others.

Preparations for Receiving the President at Jeffersonville, Ind.

FREMONT, O., Sept. 14.—Since the reception that was tendered President Hayes after his election, the people of Fremont have enjoyed no such gala day as the celebration of the reunion of the Twenty-third Regiment, which is being held here to-day. From 18,000 to 20,000 people are already in attendance from the country around Fremont, while excursion-trains filled bring many more for the afternoon exercises. The demonstration is in no wise political, but it is participated in by all.

The formal exercises began this morning at sunrise with the firing of a national salute from the site of old Fort Stephenson. For this purpose the one piece of artillery used by Col. Croghan in his defeat of the English at this place in 1813 was used.

At 10 o'clock the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the new City-Hall on St. Stephenson Park was performed by the Masonic fraternity, at which C. A. Woodward, Grand Master of Ohio, presided. The President was present, but took no part in the exercises.

REGIMENTAL MEETING.

At 11 o'clock an informal meeting of the Twenty-third Regiment was held at Birchard Hall. This was one of the most pleasant occurrences of the day. About 300 veterans were present, including Gen. Hayes, Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, and Senator Stanley Matthews. Secretary McCrary, Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. J. D. Cox, and Judge Force, of Cincinnati, were also present. President Hayes, as President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and stated that they would proceed to elect officers for the coming year, when he was immediately placed in nomination, and, notwithstanding his objection,—"I am a one-term man, you know,"—which elicited hearty applause, was re-elected, as were all the old officers.

After the election of officers, Gen. Rosecrans addressed a few words to those present. Capt. Ellen, with a few fitting words, presented the escutcheon of the nation to President Hayes.

The President, accepting, said: "I shall prize this token of your regard as one of the most precious of mementoes. No period in my life is so dear as the four years we spent together in the War for the Union. The one regret, the one sadness, on an occasion like this is, that for many of those who did the most to give to our regiment that good name we prize—that so many of them cannot be with us to-day; but we will hold their names and memories forever sacred. I thank you." [Cheers.]

The members of the regiment then proceeded to Opera-Hall, where they partook of an elegant dinner provided for them by the ladies of Fremont.

IN THE CITY PARK.

At 1 p. m. the Twenty-third Regiment, preceded by the Light Guard Band of Toledo, were conducted to the City Park by the Committee of Arrangements, Mayor, and City Council. A vast concourse of people—over 15,000—were present. It is seldom that so many men whose names are as familiar to the people are gathered upon one platform.

The President and Mrs. Hayes, Secretary McCrary and wife, Chief-Justice Waite, Gens. Phil Sheridan, W. S. Rosecrans, J. D. Cox, S. S. Carroll, J. H. Duval, F. H. Duval, Scammon, Barnett, Kennedy, Buckland, Col. Gibson, Senator Matthews, and Maj. McKinley.

The vast audience was called to order by Gen. Buckland, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, and an earnest prayer was offered by Chaplain Collier.

RECEPTION SPEECH.

The Hon. Homer Everett was then introduced, who delivered the reception speech, which consisted chiefly of a brief mention of some noted battles fought by the regiment, and the offer of a hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Fremont.

REPLY.

The President, as Chairman, then introduced Gen. Robert G. Kennedy, of Bellfontaine, who replied to the address of welcome in a most earnest and eloquent manner. Speaking of their old commander, President Hayes, he said it was his fortune to know him when he could know him well, both good and bad qualities, and he desired to bear testimony to the purity of his every purpose, and that a braver and better soldier never went to battle. He was ever ready to divide his last blanket and last piece of hard tack with soldiers. Some one desiring to be witty had asked who he is. It would have been enough to have said he was commander of the old Twenty-third, and is President of the United States. [Cheers.] There is no need to forget the past, the memories of dear fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers that came not home again can only make us kinder and better. The War taught us that liberty means universal liberty, not liberty of class and kind, and at what a fearful price it must always be purchased.

CROOK.

At the close of Gen. Kennedy's address President Hayes proposed three cheers, which were given with a will.

The President then read a letter from Gen. Crook, who was absent, and who stated that it had been his intention to be present, but that he had been ordered to go after Joseph. Three cheers were given for the absent General.

THE ORATION.

Maj. McKinley, of Kenton, the orator of the occasion, was introduced, who proceeded in the most happy manner to give a history of the regiment from the time it entered the service in June, 1861, until it was mustered out at the close of the War. The success of the regiment was largely due to its fortunate selection of field-officers. Gen. Rosecrans, Gen. Scammon, Senator Matthews, and President Hayes were in order Colonels of the regiment. Then there was Comly and Hastings, Thomson and McIlrath. The Twenty-third also had some private soldiers. [Laughter.] Just fifteen years ago to-day the battle of South Mountain was fought,—a battle with few parallels in history. Two hundred of their number there lost their lives. Then followed Antietam, where Cox was made a Major-General. The eagles gave place to the stars on the shoulders of Gen. Crook. Scammon was promoted, and their own wounded Hayes was made Colonel of the regiment he had so long commanded. They did not want to lose Matthews, but they did want Hayes. After Matthews left at the battle of South Mountain another victory was added to the regiment's scroll of fame. Winchester also increased the regiment's glory. Then came Cedar Creek, the Marengo of the Rebellion. Appomattox Court House was another of the well-fought battles of the regiment. The speaker closed by a hearty indorsement of the Southern policy, and the old soldiers joined in singing "I am thinking, mother dear, of you."

SHERIDAN.

The President then said:

We have now but a brief hour left, in which I shall endeavor to make you acquainted with a number of distinguished gentlemen whom I am sure you wish to see and know generally. They are men distinguished as soldiers, with no desire to make speeches, so that none of them will detain you at length; and now, my fellow-citizens, I wish to introduce to you the hero of Cedar Creek, Gen. Philip H. Sheridan. [Tremendous applause.]

Sheridan said:

I think the Twenty-third Ohio ought to have a battalion drill, and I think I could give it a good battalion drill, but I can't make a speech. I wish to say to you, however, that I haven't words to express my gratification at being present here to-day. I can bear testimony to the merits and gallantry of the Twenty-third Ohio. I knew the hard blows it struck in the great conflict. I know the individuals who come from it, and since the War I began to discover the merits of those men as civilians, and I am sure that in the hearty enthusiasm you express at the latest civil appointment of one of your number, that of Rutherford B. Hayes as President, I wish it to be understood that your old commander of Cedar Creek joins heartily in that enthusiasm and the respect which you have shown him to-day. [Prolonged cheers.]

The regiment joined in singing "John Brown's Body," after which

SECRETARY M'CRARY

was introduced and said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am conscious that anything that I could say to you now would only mar the beauties and harmonies of these most interesting and impressive ceremonies. Under any circumstances, therefore, I should not detain you, and especially I am called upon to desist from the occupying of any part of your time when I look upon the galaxy of heroes about me on this stand whom you are waiting and anxious to hear and see. Besides this day belongs to the soldiers of Ohio and their gallant commanders, and I only consent to rise now to say how glad I am to be here with you and as one of you to-day to give them honor and render them praise for their gallant service in the defense of our National Union, and in defense of the liberties of these people, as well as the liberty of all people, now and forever. There is no language that I can employ by which to express the gratitude which I feel is due from the American people to that Grand Army of the Republic which sprang forth from the midst of the people in the hour of peril to save for us and for all future generations the priceless jewel of constitutional liberty and national unity in this land of ours. I rise, then, to give voice to what I know is the feelings of the millions all over this land. All praise, all honor, all glory to the volunteer soldiers of the great army of the nation.

One thing more. My heart bids me say to the soldiers of Ohio to-day, that is how heartily, how earnestly, I know the gallant soldiers of my own good State of Iowa would have greeted you upon this occasion. [Applause.]

President Hayes said:

Among the men of Ohio who were most distinguished, perhaps no one for personal gallantry is more distinguished than the gentleman I am about to introduce to this audience, who, as I think, at Stone River by his courage and his personal heroism saved the day in that decisive battle. I want you, my friends, as he comes before you, to greet him as you feel about him. Gentlemen, William S. Rosecrans. [Cheers.]

GEN. ROSECRANS' SPEECH.

COMRADES AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: After the brilliant history of this Twenty-third Regiment which you have heard, I will say but a few words, which shall be a heartfelt greeting to those whom I ever bear in recollection. I did not expect to have a share in this celebration. This is the first time I have met the regiment since we parted, and I was ordered from the Department of the Ohio to the South, and now I greet what is left of it, and I cannot but think, as I look upon you, of how many histories there are, histories of individuals which make up the history of the War, as drops of water make the ocean. A wagon can't run without a linch-pin, and the greatest man in the army must remember he is but one. I have been all over the Western country and all along the Pacific coast, and in all my service have never met one soldier of the Twenty-third.

I greet you now cordially and thank you for your welcome to me. [Cheers.]

COL. COX

was next introduced and enthusiastically cheered. He related one or two incidents of the battle at South Mountain, which were chiefly interesting to those present on that occasion.

The President then in turn introduced Gen. Carman, Gen. Carroll, Judge Force, Gen. Burnett, Gen. Keifer, Gen. Lee, Gens. I. and F. H. Duval, Gen. Coats, Gen. Enochs, Senator Matthews, and Col. Gibson, all of whom were loudly cheered as they fought their battles over again.

SENATOR MATTHEWS,

in the course of his remarks, said: "And I have this to say, though I say it myself, who, perhaps, ought not to say it, that I perhaps have rendered as great a service to the Twenty-third Ohio Regiment by leaving it as any of you did by staying in it, for by so doing I gave you Col. Hayes. [Laughter.] Indeed, I don't know but that I have found out the secret of my usefulness in that way. You know it always adds to the value of the sum that remains by subtracting a minus quantity, and I have noticed that every fellow in the country that wants to but is afraid to abuse the President takes it out on me. [Laughter.] If he can stand it, I can."

CONCLUSION.

When the warriors had concluded the accounts of their hair-breadth escapes Maj. McKinley said: "You have to-day seen many distinguished soldiers who have left their work upon the battlefields of the nation. You have seen the President of the United States, Commander-in-Chief of our gallant soldiers, but now I take pride in introducing one who stands higher than the President, because she is Commander-in-Chief, Mrs. President Hayes."

Cheer after cheer went up from the audience as Mrs. Hayes appeared on the stand and gracefully bowed her thanks.

At the close of the exercises the Twenty-third Regiment went to the residence of the President, where they were provided with supper by Mrs. Hayes.

After supper the evening was spent by the President in saying good-by to his old comrades and many friends who visited him for that purpose.

The Presidential party starts for Cincinnati to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 14.—A large assemblage of citizens, irrespective of party, met at the Democratic Wigwam to-night and appointed a committee to co-operate with the Mayor in making all necessary arrangements for the reception of President Hayes next Tuesday.

THE CABINET.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14.—Secretary Evarts will leave Washington to-morrow morning for Louisville, stopping at Grafton, W. Va., where he will remain until the arrival of Secretary Schurz and Postmaster-General Key, who leave to-morrow evening. The Postmaster General will accompany the Presidential party on their Southern tour. Secretary Schurz expects to leave the party at Louisville and return to this city. Secretary Thompson will accompany the party as far as Chattanooga, from which place he will proceed to Pensacola for the purpose of examining the navy-yard at that point.

OBITUARY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The Rev. Thomas J. Mooney, pastor of the Catholic Church of St. Bridget, died yesterday, in the pastoral residence attached to the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Madison avenue, near Fiftieth street. The cause of his death was injuries received Monday night by being thrown from his carriage while driving with a theological student. Father Mooney was one of the best-known clergymen in this section, and the fervent love with which he was regarded in his parish was shown last night when his body was taken to his former residence, near the Church of St. Bridget. The streets in the vicinity were blockaded by a mass of waiting people, who strove to enter the house to look upon the face of the dead priest. A large force of police had hard work to keep the thoroughfares open. The funeral will take place to-morrow morning.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—Mr. Alfred Alvey, resident correspondent of the Chicago *Evening Journal*, whose alarming illness was noted in these dispatches last night, died this morning at the age of 40. He had been press-correspondent for a number of years, successively representing the New York *Times*, St. Louis *Globe* and *Globe-Democrat*, Chicago *Evening Journal*, and other papers. He was Assistant Secretary of State during the administration of the Hon. O. M. Hatch, and also held other important trusts, discharging the same with conspicuous ability and fidelity. The funeral takes place to-morrow, editors and resident correspondents of Chicago and St. Louis papers acting as pall-bearers.

Y. M. C. A.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Sept. 14.—The annual State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association is in reunion here. Maj. Whittle spoke to an immense audience last evening in the Presbyterian Church. The business session of the Convention began this morning, Silas Farmer, of Detroit, presiding. He stated the object of the Convention. He said the train which moved them ran on a continuous Episcopalian rail-level, on the Congregational roadbed of Plymouth Rock, with Presbyterian through tickets, Baptist water in the boiler, and Methodist fire to generate the steam. [Laughter and applause.] Reports from the different organizations in the State were given. Addresses were made by Prof. Chase, of Olivet College, and J. H. Angell, of Michigan University, on "College Work." Dr. Duffield, of Detroit, and Dr. Richards, of Chicago, followed. Dr. Ninde, of Detroit, preached to a crowded house in the evening. The State is very largely represented in the Convention, and the greatest interest is manifested by the people here.

HYDE PARK WATER-WORKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—A great deal of money, breath, and miscellaneous talk has been expended on the Water-Works and Holly engines.

They who have been best posted have always believed the thing one of the greatest frauds which has yet been perpetrated, though it hardly reaches the prospective intention of the South Chicago Pumping-Works in the magnificence of the scheme.

We are advised that new pumps are needed—certainly! And by next year the whole system of iron pipes will need to be taken up and wooden ones put in their place. They will be needed in order to afford a job for some poor cousin. If the Holly engines are not good for anything, though they cost more than other and better ones were offered for, yet they are "played out."

Since the Trustees of the village are engaged in the machinery business, and as the pumps for lifting the water out of South Chicago have been finished for six weeks, and the interest on the amount which the people will have to pay is rolling up, why would it not be a good idea to utilize a little? If the engines which have been made for pumping out South Chicago are good to pump water out, why not use them to pump water in for the village supply? The experience of this very day shows the worthlessness of the water-works system as now running.

The destruction of the Hyde Park Hotel is a public disaster and misfortune to the whole village in various ways. A fire breaks out—"the pumps do not work as well as they might," and complete destruction is the result. During a year past there has hardly a fire been successfully handled in consequence of the weakness of the water-supply.

Hyde Park is in about the same predicament of the darkey who slipped out of the parson's hands while being baptized. He became nearly strangled with water going the "wrong way." After he got his breath he exclaimed, "Some gemman will have a valuable nigger killed by this foolishness, one of dese days." Some owner will lose a valuable building by fire yet, through the mismanagement of affairs in Hyde Park.

Good Lord, deliver us! MAJOR DOMO.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 14.—Dr. Donald McLean, of the University, removed an ovarian tumor, weighing 102 pounds, from a lady in Highland yesterday. A dispatch just received says the patient is doing well, with a fair prospect of recovery.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LASALLE, Ill., Sept. 14.—Coal-mining was resumed this morning at the Kenosha Coal Company's mine, in the southeast part of this township, the miners to have 80 cents per ton, and "roguh-and-tumble" weight.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 14.—In the Auditor's office to-day, $2,500 in registered bonds, issued by Vermont Township, Fulton County, in aid of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, were canceled.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 14.—The 14th of September was celebrated by firing minute-guns and a military parade. The ceremonies were concluded by the presentation of a sword to Gen. Fred N. Ogden, and an address by Gov. Nicholls at the Opera House.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—A Receiver has been appointed for the Long Island Savings Bank, Brooklyn.

SUICIDE.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 14.—Charles Spencer, aged 24, unmarried, parents residing at Connersville, Ind., committed suicide in the City Prison this afternoon by hanging himself with a pocket-handkerchief while intoxicated.

THAT DISEASE BREEDS DISEASE

is a notorious fact. It is therefore of vital importance to check maladies in their birth, ere they have a chance to develop other and more dangerous disorders. As a means of checking complaints which, if allowed to proceed, finally disorder the entire system, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine the use of which cannot be too strongly urged upon the sick and feeble. The physical functions are regulated by it; it insures the acquisition of vigor by the debilitated, and it substitutes a cheerful condition of mind for gloom and despondency. Dyspepsia, constipation, liver-complaint, and kidney and bladder troubles yield to its remedial influence; it counteracts a tendency to gout and rheumatism, and invigorates the nerves. Moreover, it is derived from purely botanical sources, and in this, as in every other respect, is superior to the mineral remedies of the pharmacopœia.

All the linaments, extracts, and lotions that my wife used for a sprained ankle was money thrown away until she used Giles' Liniment Iodide of Ammonia, which cured her. A. W. Gunn, 142 West Twenty-fifth street, New York. For sale by all druggists.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Artificial Eyes.—We keep the largest stock of genuine imported eyes to be found in the United States. Assortment sent into the country, when desired, to select from. No operation required. Worn without pain. GALE & BLOCKI, druggists, 85 South Clark street, and Palmer House, Monroe street.

Keep sells the best and cheapest shirts in the world; also collars, elegant styles, best quality, $1.50 per doz., six for 75c. 173 Madison street.

Jeffers' French Catarrh Cure is the Best remedy known for catarrh, asthma, and hay-fever. Trial free. Office, 70 State street.

VEGETINE.

VEGETINE

Is My Family Medicine;

I WISH NO OTHER.

PROVIDENCE, April 7, 1876.

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—When I was about 8 years of age a humor broke out upon me, which my mother tried to cure by giving me herb-teas and all other such remedies as she knew of; but it continued to grow worse, until finally she consulted a physician, and he said I had the Salt Rheum, and doctored me for that complaint. He relieved me some, but said I could not be permanently cured, as the disease originated in the blood. I remained a great sufferer for several years, until I heard of and consulted a physician who said I had the Scrofulous Humor, and if I would allow him to doctor me he could cure me. I did so, and he commenced healing up my sores, and succeeded in effecting an external cure; but in a short time the disease appeared again in a worse form than ever, as Cancerous Humor upon my lungs, throat, and head. I suffered the most —— pain, and there seemed to be no remedy, and my friends thought I must soon die, when my attention was called, while reading a newspaper, to a VEGETINE testimonial of Mrs. Waterhouse, No. 364 Athens street, South Boston; and formerly residing in South Boston, and being personally acquainted with her, and knowing her former feeble health, I concluded I would try the VEGETINE. After I had taken a few bottles it seemed to force the sores out of my system. I had running sores in my ears, which for a time were very painful; but I continued to take the VEGETINE until I had taken about twenty-five bottles, my health improving all the time from the commencement of the first bottle, and the sores to heal. I commenced taking the VEGETINE in 1872, and continued its constant use for six months. At the present time my health is better than it ever has been since I was a child. The VEGETINE is what helped me: and I most cordially recommend it to all sufferers, especially my friends. I had been a sufferer for over thirty years, and until I used the VEGETINE I found no remedy. Now I use it as my family medicine, and wish no other.

MRS. B. C. COOPER,
No. 1 Joy-st., Providence, R. I.

VEGETINE has never failed to effect a cure, giving tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

VEGETINE.

The range of disorders which yield to the influence of this medicine, and the number of defined diseases which it never fails to cure, are greater than any other single medicine has hitherto been even recommended for by any other than the proprietors of some quack nostrum. These diseases are Scrofula and all Eruptive Diseases and Tumors, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, and Spinal Complaints, and all inflammatory symptoms, Ulcers, all Syphilitic diseases, Kidney and Bladder diseases, Dropsy, the whole train of painful disorders which so generally afflict American women, and which carry annually thousands of them to premature graves, Dyspepsia,—that universal curse of American manhood,—Heartburn, Piles, Constipation, Nervousness, inability to sleep, and impure blood.

This is a formidable list of human ailments for any single medicine to successfully attack; and it is not probable that any one article before the public has power to cure the quarter of them except VEGETINE. It lays the ax at the root of the tree of disease by first eliminating every impurity from the blood, promoting the secretions, opening the pores,—the great escape-valves of the system,—invigorating the liver to its full and natural action, cleansing the stomach, and strengthening digestion. This much accomplished, the speedy and the permanent cure of not only the diseases we have enumerated, but likewise the whole train of chronic and constitutional disorders, is certain to follow. This is precisely what VEGETINE does; and it does it so quickly and so easily, that it is an accomplished fact almost before the patient is aware of it himself.

VEGETINE

Prepared by

H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

Vegetine is Sold by All Druggists.

SEWING MACHINES.

WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE

Receives telling support from an interesting table of statistics which shows that she knows how to vote. The stupendous sales of the illustrious SINGER to be still further increased by the reduction in prices inaugurated by the Singer Company.

FIVE YEARS' SALES COMPILED FROM THE SWORN RETURNS OF THE SEVERAL COMPANIES.

		1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.
The Singer Man'f'g Co.	sold	219,758	232,444	241,679	249,852	262,316
Wheeler & Wilson M'f'g Co.	sold	174,088	119,190	92,827	103,740	108,997
Howe Machine Co.	sold	145,000	no ret's	est. 35,000	est. 25,000	109,294
Domestic Sewing Machine Co.	sold	49,554	40,114	22,700	21,452	23,587
Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Co.	sold	33,639	15,881	13,710	14,522	12,758
American B. H. &c. Sewing Mach'e Co.	sold	18,930	14,182	13,529	14,406	17,937
Weed Sewing Machine Co.	sold	42,444	21,769	20,495	21,993	14,425
Remington Sewing Machine Co.	sold	4,982	9,183	17,608	25,110	12,716
Victor Sewing Machine Co.	sold	11,901	7,446	6,292	6,103	5,750
Wilson Sewing Machine Co.	sold	22,666	21,247	17,525	9,508	no ret's.
Florence Sewing Machine Co.	sold	15,793	8,960	5,517	4,892	2,978

Aside from its large preponderance of sales, another emphatic evidence of the marked superiority of THE SINGER over all other machines is the fact that it alone is made the subject of imitation by counterfeiters. No safer criterion than the above for the guidance of the purchaser can be produced. Beware of bogus agents. The duly authorized agent can be found in every county.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO., III STATE-ST.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

SHAWLS!

We have just opened all the novelties in Fall and Winter Shawls.

Elegant Velvet Shawls,
Rich Beaver Shawls,
Persian Shawls,
India and Decca Shawls,
Striped and Cashmere Shawls,
Waterproof Beaver Shawls,
Saxony Wool Shawls,
Paisley Shawls, both Long and Square,
Shetland Shawls,
The largest and finest stock of Bay State, Long and Square, Shawls in this city, all at bottom prices.

CLOAKS.

A full line of Cloaks of our own make will also be open to-day for inspection.

Our work-room is now open, under the supervision of MR. ROSENTHAL, who will guarantee to turn out the handsomest and most stylish garments in this city. A perfect fit guaranteed in every instance.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

Madison & Peoria-sts.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISERS

Desiring to reach country readers can do so in the best and cheapest manner by using

Kellogg's Lists

Separately or combined, or by State Sections. For low estimates apply to A. N. KELLOGG, 77 and 79 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

French Hats & Paris Novelties

Unexcelled in beauty and design.

WEBSTER & COMPANY,

107 STATE-ST.

LINEN COLLARS.

Keep's Collars,

Four-ply, all linen, very best quality, $1.50 per doz., or 6 for 75c. 173 East Madison-st.

SHAWLS.

Field, Leiter & Co.

STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.,

Will open Monday, Sept. 17,

FALL & WINTER

IMPORTATIONS

OF

Real India Camel's Hair

SHAWLS!

Comprising the largest and most select stock ever shown in the American market.

Filled and Plain Centres, with borders, and Striped Long and Square Shawls.

Special attractions in new designs India Decca Shawls, very rich patterns.

In India Chudda, a most desirable and exceedingly popular Wrap for carriage and evening wear.

French Cashmere, Broche, and Paisley Shawls, in newest and choicest patterns.

The Gainsbro Wrap, Feather Trimmed, very stylish, is the novelty for Fall wear.

Domestic Shawls in great variety, prices lower than ever.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

General Transatlantic Company.

Between New York and Havre via Plymouth, from Pier 42, N. R., foot of Morton-st.

FRANCE, Trudelle..........Wed., Sept. 19, 3 p. m.
CANADA, Frangeul..........Wed., Sept. 26, 4 p. m.
ST. LAURENT, Lachesnez......Wed., Oct. 3, 2 p. m.

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin, $35.

Steerage, $26, including wine, bedding, and utensils. TO PLYMOUTH, LONDON, or any railway station in England: First Cabin, $95 to $100, according to accommodation; Second Cabin, $65; Third Cabin $35; Steerage, $27, including everything as above.

LOUIS DE DEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, or W. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Agent for Chicago.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, Sept. 13
STATE OF VIRGINIA..........Thursday, Sept. 20

Cabins, $60, $65 and $70, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates, currency. Second Cabin, $45. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26. Apply to AUSTIN, BALDWIN & CO., General Agents. J. WARRACK, Manager, 124 Washington-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS

New York and Glasgow.

ANCHORIA, Sept. 15, 11 am | CALIFORNIA, Sept. 29, 10 a. m.
BOLIVIA, Sept. 22, 3 p. m | ETHIOPIA, Oct. 6, 3 p. m.

New York to Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry. Cabins, $65 to $80. Intermediate, $35. Steerage, $28.

New York to Southampton and London.

UTOPIA, Sept. 19, 2 p. m. | ALSATIA, Sept. 26, 10 a. m.

Cabins, $55 to $70. Steerage, $28.

Drafts issued for any amount at currency rates. HENDERSON BROTHERS, 96 Washington-st.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

New York to Queenstown and Liverpool.

EGYPT, Sept. 1, 10:30 a. m. | THE QUEEN, Sept. 15, 10:30
ENGLAND, Sept. 8, 3 p. m. | SPAIN, Sept. 22, 3 p. m.

TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.

CANADA, Aug. 30, 3 p. m. | GREECE, Sept. 6, 3 p. m.

Tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26, currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain and Ireland. Apply to P. B. LARSON, 4 South Clark-st.

North German Lloyd.

The steamers of this Company will sail every Saturday from Bremen Pier, foot of Third-st., Hoboken. Rates of passage—From New York to Southampton, London, Havre, and Bremen, first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green, New York.

Great Western Steamship Line.

From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper..........Tuesday, Sept. 25
SOMERSET, Western..........

Cabin passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Return Tickets at favorable rates. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply to WM. F. WHITE, 67 Clark-st., Michigan Central Railroad.

DOLLAR STORE.

DON'T FAIL TO VISIT

STEIN'S DOLLAR STORE,

106 Madison-st.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Steady Demand from the Interior for Currency---Clearings, $3,000,000.

The New Baltimore & Ohio Loan---Insurance Items.

The Produce Markets Irregular—Hogs Stronger—Provisions Dull and Tame.

Flour Firm---Grain Generally Easier, with Stronger Freights.

Facts and Opinions About Wheat.

FINANCIAL.

The characteristic features of the loan market remain the same as before described. The orders from the country for currency amount to a large aggregate, and the flow of legal-tenders to the interior is steady. Applications amounting to a considerable total are received daily from the country banks for rediscounts. The demand for bank accommodations is only moderate on the part of the city customers. On the whole, the loan market is a good deal easier than it was expected to be at this time, and the banks could easily take more negotiable paper than is offered them.

Rates of discount were 8@10 per cent at the banks to regular customers. The usual variations are made on call loans and to outside borrowers.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 80c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount. The offerings were not large.

The clearings were $3,000,000.

THE AUTUMN MONEY-MARKET.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* does not share the apprehensions that have been expressed by many newspapers of the future condition of the loan market. It says that "If we were in the same condition as when we were surprised by the panic of 1873 we might anticipate a very severe strain, perhaps a repetition of the evils of that year. But the present situation is widely different from that, and while it is always well to be prepared for some inconvenience there is no real danger. Let us, without elaborating the points, enumerate the differences: (1) Credit is not so extended as it was in 1873; (2) prices have declined so that much less will do an equal amount of business; (3) business, though active in comparison with what it has been for two or three years, is not, and will not be, equal to that in the early months of 1873; and (4) the banks are in a stronger position. To take the New York banks only, we find that as compared with the first week in September, 1873, they held last week $10,000,000 more greenbacks, against $3,000,000 less deposits, and $12,000,000 less circulation."

THE CHARTER OAK AND MR. FURBER.

It is announced that the Special Insurance Commission of the Connecticut Legislature has obtained a copy of the contract under which Furber relinquished control of the Charter Oak to Jewell. It has not yet been made public, but is declared by the well-informed Hartford correspondent of the New York *Times* to show that Furber received much more than the value of his stock, though the direct payment in cash was only $10,000. He was released on Matthews' notes for $75,000, and got in cash, or its equivalent, at least $75,000 more, and there were other considerations making a large sum, which was taken out of the assets of the Company, and had been counted and allowed as good assets. Furber is said never to have put a dollar into the Company, and to have drawn out $800,000.

THE BANK OF FRANCE.

The two latest returns at hand of the Bank of France compare as follows:

ASSETS.	Aug. 30.	Aug. 23.
Cash and bullion	$442,483,827	$443,524,617
Bills discounted and advances	111,857,393	103,636,067
Treasury bonds	67,769,000	67,769,000
LIABILITIES.		
Active note circulation	$478,525,486	$473,886,411
Public deposits	43,529,483	43,318,203
Private deposits	97,983,292	94,598,725

THE DEBT OF NEW ORLEANS.

The Real Estate and Taxpayers' Union of New Orleans announce that they have discovered that only $8,000,000 of the $22,000,000 bonded debt was legally contracted. The remaining $14,000,000 said to have been "founded on an issue of bonds made subsequent to the well-known act of 1852, in direct violation of that act and against the will of a majority of the people," and is declared to be "clearly illegal."

CALIFORNIA BANKING.

The loans and discounts, overdrafts, and bills receivable of the 101 banks in the State of California were $152,659,100 on July 1, a gain of $406,100 on the figures of Jan. 1, which were $152,253,000. The *Bulletin* says that, "considering the damaging effect on business incident to the drought, failure of crops and loss of live stock in some sections of the State, it is gratifying to know that the banks have more than held their own."

THE BALTIMORE & OHIO LOAN.

President Garrett, of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, states that the $8,000,000 5 per cent loan recently obtained by his Company in London has been used to pay off the floating debt, now nearly all discharged, and that the balance is to be employed in building extensions, several of which are rendered necessary by the growth of the business of the road.

ORGANIZATION OF LIFE-INSURANCE POLICY-HOLDERS.

An organization for mutual protection has been formed in Washington by the policy-holders of various life-insurance companies. This is part of a large movement which is to be carried on in all the large cities. A delegate convention is to be held in Washington during the winter to agree upon a national law for the protection of insured persons, to be urged upon Congress.

BULLION PRODUCT AND DIVIDEND.

The usual monthly dividend of $2 a share was paid last Saturday to the stockholders of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines. The bullion product of the Consolidated Virginia was $1,187,610.09 in August, and that of the California $1,403,296.45.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102¾@103⅛ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅜@96⅞ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	487
Paris	518¾	516¼
Belgium	518¾	515⅝
Switzerland	518¾	515⅝
Germany	94¾	95¼
Holland	39¾	40⅛
Austria	....	46
Norway	....	27¼
Sweden	....	27¼
Denmark	....	27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	110¼	110½
U. S. 5-20s of '65—January and July	105	105⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '67—January and July	107	107⅛
U. S. 5-20s of '68—January and July	109⅛	109⅜
United States 10-40s, ex. int.	108⅛	108⅜
United States new 5s of '81	107	107⅛
United States currency 6s	121⅞	122¼

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. bonds	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. sewerage	*108	*109
Chicago City 7 ℘ ct. water loan	*108	*109
Cook County 7 ℘ ct. bonds, long	*107¾	*108¾
North Chicago 7 ℘ ct. bonds (L. Park)	*97½	
City Railway, South Side		149
City Railway, West Side		178
City Railway, North Side		128
Traders' Insurance Company		120
Chamber of Commerce		70
Exposition stock		35
West Division Railway 7 ℘ cents		*105
Chicago Gas Light & Coke Co. stock		145

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Gold opened and closed at 103¼, with sales in the interim at 103⅜. Carrying rates 1 to 3. Loans were made flat for borrowing.

Silver at London unchanged. Here silver bars 122½ in greenbacks and 118¼ in gold. Silver coin ¼@⅜ discount.

Governments were dull.

Railroad bonds were strong.

State securities were firm.

The stock market was generally firm and higher at the opening, the improvement ranging from ¼ to 1, but subsequently the entire list declined from ¾ to 1, followed still later by a partial recovery. The widest fluctuations were in Lackawanna. The market was firm during the afternoon, until near the close, when prices declined ¾ to 1⅜ from the best figures, the latter in Hannibal & St. Joe preferred. The decline was partly due to a flurry in money, and partly to manipulation. In final sale there was a fractional recovery in a few cases. Adams Express was strong. The Northwestern shares are strongly held, heavy purchases being made by large operators on increased earnings of the road and their belief in its prosperous future. Transactions were 180,000 shares, of which were New York Central, 6,000 Erie, 44,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Northwestern common, 6,000 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 11,000 preferred, 4,000 Delaware & Hudson, 6,000 St. Joe common, 5,000 preferred, 47,000 Lackawanna, 7,000 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Morris & Essex, 3,000 Pacific Mail, and 10,000 Western Union.

Money advanced to 6 at the close. Prime mercantile paper, 5½@7.

Customs, $297,000.

The Treasury disbursed $274,000.

Clearances, $15,000,000.

Dry good imports for the week, $2,091,000.

Sterling, steady; long, 482½; short, 486½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Coupons, '81	110⅜	New 4½s	105¼
Coupons, '65, new	105⅛	New 4s	102⅛
Coupons, '67	107⅛	10-40s (registered)	107⅛
Coupons, '68	109⅛	Coupons	108⅛
New 5s	107⅛	Currency 6s	122

STOCKS.

Western Union	81⅞	Northwestern pfd	61⅜
Quicksilver	19	C., C., C. & I.	32
Quicksilver pfd	32	New Jersey Central	17
Pacific Mail	23⅝	Rock Island	101
Mariposa	1⅛	St. Paul	32⅝
Mariposa pfd	1⅛	St Paul pfd	69
Adams Express	99	Wabash	12
Wells-Fargo	84	Fort Wayne	91⅛
American Express	51½	Terre Haute	5
United States Express	48¼	Terre Haute pfd	11
New York Central	103⅞	Chicago & Alton	84⅛
Erie	10⅛	Chicago & Alton pfd	102
Erie pfd	22⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	6
Harlem	140	D., L. & W.	49⅜
Harlem pfd	137	A. & P. Telegraph	21
Michigan Central	57⅜	Missouri Pacific	1½
Panama	110	C., B. & Q.	101
Union Pacific stock	68⅝	Hannibal & St. Jo	13⅛
Lake Shore	62⅝	Central Pacific bonds	105⅜
Illinois Central	71	Union Pacific bonds	104⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	81⅛	U. P. land-grant	104½
Northwestern	33⅝	U. P. sinking-fund	94⅛

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia 6s, new	30
Tennessee 6s, new	43¾	Missouri 6s	106⅛
Virginia 6s, old	30		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 14.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	11½	Kentuck	5¾
Belcher	6¾	Leopard	1¾
Best & Belcher	18	Mexican	10
Bullion	8¼	Northern Belle	18⅜
Consolidated Virginia	*31⅛	Overman	24⅜
California	28⅛	Ophir	16⅜
Chollar	34⅜	Raymond & Ely	14
Confidence	5	Silver Hill	3
Caledonia	4	Savage	7⅛
Crown Point	4¼	Segregated Belcher	39
Exchequer	8¼	Sierra Nevada	4⅜
Gould & Curry	8¼	Union Consolidated	5
Hale & Norcross	6⅜	Yellow Jacket	9¾
Julia Consolidated	2⅝	Eureka Consolidated	48
Justice	12⅜		

*Ex. div.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—Gold, 103⅜@103⅝.

Sight exchange, ⅛ premium.

Sterling, 501½.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—Pennsylvania Central, 29; Reading Railroad, 16½.

Consuls, money and account, 95 9-16.

United States bonds—'67s, 105; '68s, 107¼; 10-40s, 107¼; new 5s, 107¼.

Central, 102; Erie, 10⅜; preferred, 20; Illinois Central, 69.

PARIS, Sept. 14.—Rentes, 106f 20c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Sept. 14:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Taylor st, 37½ ft w of Centre av, n f, 37½x125 ft, dated Sept. 13	$5,000
Western av, n w cor of Coulter st, e f, 24x124 ft, dated Sept. 13	1,500
Same as the above, dated Sept. 13	1,500
High st, 325 ft s of Belden av, w f, 33 ft to alley, dated Aug. 15	1,500
Same as the above, dated Sept. 12	1,505
Alexander st, 25 ft e of Portland av, n f, 50x67 ft, dated Sept. 12	1,500
West Erie st, 238 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x121⅜ ft, dated Sept. 13	1,000
Milwaukee av, s w cor of Emma st, n e f, 59x79 ft (with buildings No. 520 and 522), dated Sept. 5 (Mary E. and William H. Mosher to Daniel F. Newell)	16,000
Lytle st, 141 ft s of West Taylor st, w f, 38x125 ft, with building, dated Sept. 13	6,500
Townsend st, 24 ft n of White st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Aug. 9	5,000
West Adams st, 39 ft w of Oakley av, n f, 20x76⅜ ft, with building, dated Aug. 21	6,000
The premises No. 608 Michigan av, dated Sept. 14 (Augustus E. Walker to Nelson Luddington)	18,000
West Harrison st, 122¼ ft w of Clinton st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Sept. 14	2,500
Indiana av, 150 ft s of Twenty-ninth st, e f, 100x162⅜ ft, dated Sept. 10 (James P. Dugan et al. to Chauncey B. Blair)	10,000
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Ellis av, 160 ft s of Brook st, e f, 20x180 ft, with building, dated Sept. 12	$6,000
Lot 3 in Division 16, and Lot 2 in Division 17 (no block), Carr's part Kedzie's Sec. 9, 38, 14, and other property, dated Sept. 12	5,000
WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Powell av, south of Fullerton av., w f, 28x189 ft, dated Sept. 14	$225
California av, 100 ft s of Wabansia st, e f, 50x100 ft, with buildings, dated Sept. 14	2,500
California av, 175 ft s of Wabansia st, e f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated Sept. 14	1,550
California av, 150 ft s of Wabansia st, e f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated Sept. 14	1,550

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	6,917	9,393	4,386	8,803
Wheat, bu	110,337	45,678	100,584	51,934
Corn, bu	174,825	103,825	201,781	263,574
Oats, bu	92,619	38,239	96,463	41,958
Rye, bu	17,379	10,178		26,990
Barley, bu	39,158	23,090	10,447	22,417
Grass seed, lbs	581,670	231,615	243,615	576,687
Flax seed, lbs	1,091,923	298,130	276,200	255,956
B. corn, lbs				60,900
C. meats, lbs	204,468	144,320	1,372,663	897,609
Beef, tcs			39	
Beef, brls				70
Pork, brls	112		922	935
Lard, lbs	18,000	10,000	107,441	189,793
Tallow, lbs	37,053	29,865		80,100
Butter, lbs	283,474	374,516	180,030	83,020
Live hogs, No.	13,294	12,393	5,306	4,649
Cattle, No.	6,743	5,866	2,430	2,907
Sheep, No.	1,490	1,310		897
Hides, lbs	84,270	67,568	86,070	61,730
Highwines, brls		200	12	219
Wool, lbs	3,582	232,475	10,140	104,493
Potatoes, bu		1,330		387
Coal, tons	2,431	4,202	979	1,341
Hay, tons	72	60		10
Lumber, m. ft.	3,527	1,769	3,809	1,771
Shingles, No.	1,040	1,981	1,710	725
Salt, brls	3,640	70	4,020	2,244
Poultry, lbs		100		
Poultry, coops	87	82		
Game, pkgs	59	68		
Eggs, pkgs	767	910	406	90
Cheese, boxes	3,604	986	1,727	2,824
G. apples, brls	1,547	1,061	10	10

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 1,091 bu wheat, 146 bu corn, 437 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 2 cars No. 2 red winter wheat, 77 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 61 cars No. 2 do, 40 cars No. 1 spring, 196 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 3 do, 13 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (415 wheat); 67 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 324 cars and 11,100 bu No. 2 do, 43 cars rejected, 1 car no grade (436 corn); 3 cars No. 1 oats, 21 cars No. 2 white, 63 cars and 7,000 bu No. 2 oats, 10 cars rejected (97 oats); 2 cars No. 1 rye, 34 cars No. 2 do, 5 cars rejected do; 31 cars No. 2 barley, 31 cars No. 3 do, 44 cars extra No. 3, 22 cars feed (128 barley). Total (1,117 cars), 463,000 bu. Inspected out: 132,459 bu wheat, 95,583 bu corn, 133,318 bu oats, 976 bu rye, 5,188 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were again unsettled and very nervous yesterday, with great irregularity in the volume of trading. Wheat was strong and weak by turns. There was again an active demand for cash wheat, but it was rumored to be largely for the purpose of filling sales made for delivery in New York during September, and that demand can scarcely be expected to continue after this week. In that event we may look for a reduction in the premium on cash wheat, and some let-up in the pressure for cars, as country holders have been anxious to get their wheat here so that they could take advantage of the premium. There are a good many orders here for wheat to ship to Europe, but most of them seem to be limited to lower prices, in anticipation of a decline in spot quotations. Corn was dull, shippers operating but sparingly. The limits of shippers were reduced in some cases, which made it impossible for them to operate against an advance of ¼c in Erie Canal freights, and a stronger tone in the rates for transportation by lake. This also tended to reduce prices in the other cereals. The receipts were on the increase, and carriers are evidently disposed to take advantage of the greater pressure for room to obtain more compensation for their services. Some operators are disposed to anticipate unusually high freight rates in October. What the effect of this would be on Western prices can scarcely be told, as it may be compensated by a better demand; but there is a widespread expectation that home quotations will decline in consequence; and this forms an argument in favor of selling for future delivery, the natural result of which is present weakness. The finer weather is favorable to increased receipts, and it is generally believed that there will be a very free movement of grain from the farm from now till the close of lake navigation. Provisions were tame yesterday, though hogs were materially stronger. There was little disposition to buy hog product, but not much change in prices.

The dry-goods market was active in most departments, and firm all around. While the attention of buyers seemed to be chiefly centered in a comparatively few lines—notably prints, worsted dress fabrics, sheeting, shirtings, ticks, flannels, shawls, and hosiery—there was a good general demand, and a large distribution was effected. Groceries were fairly active, and were held at fully previous prices. Sugars were again in brisk demand, in scanty supply, and exceedingly firm. Jobbers are obliged to "shin" around among their neighbors and beg a few barrels here and a few there, and then are enabled only partially to supply the wants of their customers. It is feared the present sugar famine will continue throughout the current month. Coffees were fairly active, and good to fancy grades were firm. Teas remain quiet and easy. Sirups, molasses, rice, soaps, etc., were moving freely at very full figures. In the dried fruit market there was no noticeable change. Fish were in fair request at the prices current early in the week, though a decline in codfish is likely to occur before long. Prices of butter and cheese ranged the same as on the day before, and were firmly maintained. Green fruits were doing a little better, the receipts having fallen off somewhat. Poultry and game remained dull, with prices favoring buyers. There was a fairly active leather market and a very strong one, the general tendency being upward. Hides were actively inquired for and were held with unabated firmness. Hay, hops, and broom-corn were quoted dull and weak. Oils were moving on a liberal scale at Thursday's prices. Iron and nails, metals and tinners' stock were receiving a fair share of attention and were quoted unchanged. Wool remains quiet and steady. Coal and wood were firm.

Lake freights were in fair demand and firm at the advance of Thursday, on the basis of 4c for wheat to Buffalo, 8c for do to Kingston, and 3¼c for corn to Buffalo. Room was taken for 150,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, 160,000 bu oats, and 22,000 bu rye.

Through rates to New York by steamer and rail were quoted at 16½@17c on wheat and 15¼@16c on corn.

Rail freights were quiet at the recent advance. Rates on grain, boxed meats, and other fourth-class are now 35c to New York, 32c to Baltimore, 34c to Philadelphia, 40c to Boston and other New England points, and 30c to Montreal.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the visible supply of wheat and corn on the dates named as follows:

	Wheat.	Corn.
Sept. 8, 1877	5,142,938	10,516,488
Sept. 1, 1877	4,346,537	12,093,380
Aug. 25, 1877	3,837,728	11,634,034
July 18, 1877	2,396,861	10,352,283
July 14, 1877	2,069,842	8,172,089
July 7, 1877	2,331,860	9,189,468
July 21, 1876	1,059,866	9,678,768
Sept. 9, 1876	7,838,469	8,405,759
Sept. 14, 1875	6,202,109	7,298,888

CROP NOTES.

The reports of widespread potato disease in the United Kingdom indicates that there will be an extra demand for foreign breadstuffs from that cause alone, and there can be little doubt, after a careful inquiry of the situation, that Great Britain will want all the wheat and corn we have to spare. Some parties in the trade say that we could supply England with 150,000,000 bu wheat this year, but such utterances are more grandiloquent than true. If we can export two-thirds of that quantity we shall do well.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Londonderry, Sept. 1, 1877:

Here we are in autumn, summer being in the almanac only. No one remembers such a sunless season, and the rainfall has been unprecedented. The potatoes have rotted in the ground, and it is pitiable to see magnificent fields of wheat and oats beaten down into the ground and rotting. Unless there is a very rapid and complete change of weather there will be fearful loss throughout the country, and positively awful distress among the poor. J—— returned home on Thursday from Dublin, and he says it would make your heart ache to see the crops so utterly destroyed in some places, and nearly hopeless in almost all. As for potatoes, there won't be one in a few weeks, and I hear England is as bad, if not worse. Sunday last here was lovely, but in Dublin and the neighborhood it was a hurricane and a torrent of rain. At Kingstown the vessels were dragged from their moorings and dashed on the walls of the piers, and at Dundalk for one and a half miles and about a hundred yards wide a kind of tornado swept the country, taking the roofs off the houses, trees out of the ground, and tearing the crops up by the roots, hay being carried no one knows where.

The Chicago *Commercial Report* says:

Reports from all sections of the hop-growing sections of the country represent the crop as unusually large and generally of superior quality. The heavy rains of last week inflicted some damage, but the effect of the aggregate crop will scarcely be felt. The yield in Wisconsin is estimated at 30,000 to 35,000 bales. In the East the crop is also fine and abundant, and will probably reach 100,000 bales. The crop in England and the Continent is said to be only fair, either in quantity or quality, and dealers look for a fair export demand for our surplus, though at low prices. The opening sales for good to choice Wisconsins are made at 10c to 12c; last year they sold at 25@32½c. New York grown are quoted at 11c to 14c for good to fine stock.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says:

The large wheat surpluses of Austria, Russia, Egypt, and other sources of supply will not, we apprehend, permit of any great advance on present prices in the English market, where home-grown is already quoted at 64s per quarter,—the highest price for five years. Whatever may be gained by withholding supplies from the market now must be gained at the risk of being obliged to drug the market hereafter.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of the 13th says:

The figures of the stocks of grain on hand at the principal points of accumulation at lake and seaboard ports are rather curious. The statement embraces eighteen places in the United States and Canada, from the seaports to Duluth, Peoria, and St. Louis, and the amount afloat on lake and canal. The whole amount of wheat Sept. 1 was 4,346,538 bu. At the same date last year the amount was 7,246,938 bu. Thus the quantity last year was more than 70 per cent greater than this. Yet there has been much talk of the "enormous" yield of wheat. We suppose that this shortage in the visible supply has been largely caused by the "bear" operations in breaking down the market after harvest. This caused the farmers to hold back. A rise in price has stimulated receipts, and they are at present larger than usual at all the ports. But the receipts of wheat at the six lake ports—Chicago, Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, Cleveland, and Duluth—from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, are 14,000,000 bu short of the amount in the same period last year. The receipts of all kinds of grain are in the aggregate 9,000,000 short for the same year.

Referring to the generally admitted fact that the wheat crop of the British Isles is the poorest known in the past thirty-four years, the London *Echo* says:

Looking for the special reasons accounting for the comparative failure of the present season, we find them to consist principally in the unhappy weather by which this month of August has been characterized. In Scotland floods have overwhelmed farm after farm in succession for miles, and wires have been stretched across the streams to catch the flotsam of the fields. Potatoes and turnips have been swept out of their beds, and many wide spaces, full of promise only a few weeks ago, have been buried beneath landslips from the hills. The accounts from the English shires, if less disastrous, are still, in a measure, disappointing. In the Midlands advantage has been taken of every fine day to cut whatever breadths were approaching ripeness; but the weather has again and again interfered, as it has done also in Warwick and Notts, while on the "drowned lands of Lincolnshire" the results have been as were to be expected. It is said that the laborers' patches and the small allotment-holders must suffer most severely, because, of course, it is with them all or none, though this does not largely affect the general result. If we put the matter broadly, it amounts to this: that, taking in the bulk the corn-growing districts of England, the reports from them are more or less bad, and that of not a single other crop, beans excepted, can it be said that it is exceptionally good. As for hay, in many parts it floats about the flooded meadows, and will not be worth carting away; and yet the promise of the spring was singularly auspicious, both with regard to this and the other field-fruit of the autumn.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Sept. 14, 1877: Henry Greenebaum & Co., 6 cases of artists' materials; Leo Kalman, 4 cases of cigars; Barnum Brothers, 9 cases of toys and fancy goods; Field, Leiter & Co., 4 cases of dry goods. Amonnt collected, $4,953.03.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were unusually dull, with little change in the average of prices. Hogs were stronger, but this had little effect on 'Change, beyond an advance of 10c in pork, which was only temporary. There was very little demand for anything on the Board, the report of big receipts of hogs the previous day having apparently discouraged buyers, who have calculated on smaller supplies during the remainder of this month.

The Cincinnati *Price Current* estimates the summer packing of the West to date at 1,930,000 hogs, against 1,600,000 for same time last year.

MESS PORK—Was dull and irregular. The market for next month advanced 10c, and closed easier at the latest quotation of Thursday. Sales were reported of 8,750 brls seller October at $12.50@12.60; 250 brls seller the year at $12.10; and 250 brls seller January at $12.30. Total, 9,250 brls. The market closed tame at $12.50@12.52½ cash or seller October, $12.05@12.07½ seller the year, and $12.17½@12.20 seller January.

Prime mess pork was quoted at $11.25@11.50, and extra prime do at $9.25@9.50.

LARD—Was dull, with little change in price. The only transactions reported were 500 tcs seller October at $8.72½@8.75 per 100 lbs, which was 2½@5c above the latest quotation of Thursday. The market closed nominal at $8.72½@8.75 cash or seller October, $8.05@8.07½ seller the year, and $8.15@8.17½ seller January.

MEATS—Were quiet and averaged easier. Short clears and short ribs were quoted lower, though the former were advanced 6d per cwt in Liverpool. Shoulders and hams were firm at previous prices, being in small stock. Sales were reported of 60,000 lbs summer long clears at 7⅛c, 100,000 lbs short clears at 7c; 250 boxes do at 7¼c; 190,000 lbs short ribs at $7.00@7.20 per 100 lbs; and 50 boxes do at $7.20. The market was steady at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	5¼	6⅛	6¼	7
Loose, cured	5⅜	7	7	7⅛
Boxed	5⅝	7¼	7¼	7⅜
October loose	5⅜	6⅞	6⅞	7

Long and short clears quoted at 7⅛c cash or seller October; and 6⅞c for December. Cumberlands quiet at 8@8¼c; long cut hams, 10@10½c. all boxed; sweet-pickled hams, 9⅛@10½c. Green hams, 8¼@8¾c.

Bacon quoted at 6⅞@6⅞c for shoulders, 8@8⅛c for short ribs, 8⅜@8⅝c for short clears, 10⅛@12c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

GREASE—Was quiet at 4½@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.00@10.25 for mess; $11.00@11.25 for extra mess; and 15.00@18.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7⅛@7⅜c for city, and 7¼@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was in good local demand, with a fair inquiry for export, and the market was firm at full previous prices. Some dealers reported a shipping demand for more spot flours than they could supply, but buyers not willing to take lots to arrive within a few days. The market is understood to be really bare of flours, ranging at about $5.50, which is the class most wanted by exporters. Sales were reported of 825 brls winters partly at $6.50@6.87½; 100 brls winter supers at $4.50; and 2,430 brls spring extras, chiefly at $5.30@6.25. Total, 3,355 brls. The market closed with the following as the range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.75@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $6.00@6.50; choice to fine spring, $6.50@7.00; fair to good spring, $5.50@6.00; low spring, $3.00@4.00; fair to good Minnesota springs, $6.00@6.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $7.00@7.50; patent springs, $7.50@9.00; low grade, $3.00@3.50; rye, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was quiet and unchanged. Sale was made of 20 tons at $10.00 per ton on track.

MIDDLINGS, ETC.—Sales were 40 tons at $11.00@13.00 per ton on track.

CORN-MEAL—Sale was made of 10 tons coarse at $17.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and irregular. The market for futures declined ⅝@⅞c per bu, closing ¼@⅜c below the latest prices of Thursday, while cash wheat fell off ¼c. The British markets were strong, cargoes being quoted a shade dearer, but New York was dull, and our receipts were larger, 415 car-loads being inspected into store, which exceeded the reported shipments. This, with the widespread belief that the shipping demand will be much smaller next week than now, induced very free short selling, and made some of the longs anxious to close out, which resulted in weakness, though the subsequent feeling was steadier when the latest New York dispatch quoted wheat as more strongly held there, though quiet. The shipping demand was variable; the market was strong early, and weakened directly after the receipts were posted. There was a good milling demand for No. 1, and shipping orders for car-loads were received from several interior points, while foreign buyers seemed to be disposed to await a decline. Seller October opened at $1.02@1.02¼, declined to $1.00¾, and closed at $1.01½. Seller the month opened at $1.06½@1.06¾, fell irregularly to $1.05½, and advanced to $1.06⅛ at the close. Seller the year sold at 99¾c@$1.00¼; and seller December at $1.02¼. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.09¼@1.09½; No. 1 at $1.11¼@1.12; and No. 3 at $1.05. Cash sales were reported of 14,800 bu No. 1 spring at $1.11½@1.12¼; 178,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.09½@1.10¼; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.05; 1,000 bu rejected at 91@92c; and 1,600 bu by sample at 95@98c on track. Total, 200,400 bu.

WINTER WHEAT—Was quiet, and graded lots were entirely nominal, but quoted firm. Sale was limited to 350 bu by sample at $1.27 free on board car.

HARD WHEAT—Was in good demand at the inside prices of Thursday. Sales were reported of 12,800 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.13; 1,800 bu No. 2 hard (not Minnesota) at $1.11; and 1,800 bu by sample at $1.13@1.16. Total, 16,400 bu.

CORN—Was active and weak, declining ¾@⅞c from the latest prices of Thursday. The British markets were quiet and unchanged, and New York was irregular, while our receipts by rail were larger, the weather warm and favorable to the maturing of the growing crop, and shippers were disposed to hold off, except for high-mixed and rejected, both of which were relatively firm. The limits of some shippers were reduced, and freights were stronger, so that orders could not be filled except at a material decline. The offerings for future were larger than usual, and buyers did not seem anxious, though a good many October shorts were filled. The prospect was generally regarded as favorable to a further break in quotations, large receipts being expected now that the safety of the growing crop is assured in most sections of the corn belt. Seller October opened at 43¼c, declined to 42⅝c, improved to 43⅛c, and closed at 42⅞c. Seller the month sold at 43½@44c, closing at the inside. Seller the year sold at 40¾@41c. Cash No. 2 closed relatively firm, at 43⅜@43½c; high-mixed at 43⅝c, and rejected at 42½c. Cash sales were reported of 48,400 bu high-mixed at 43⅝@44⅛c; 223,200 bu No. 2 at 43¼@44c; 8,000 bu rejected at 42½@42¾c; and 5,600 bu by sample at 43½@44c on track. Total, 285,200 bu.

OATS—Were hardly as firm as previously noted, the liberal offerings of cash and the lighter shipping inquiry giving a weak tone to the trade, and bringing a reduction of ¼c per bu. No. 2 cash sold at 24½@24⅜c, closing slow at the inside price. No. 2 white wanted at 25⅛c. Rejected would bring 21c, but hardly to be had. Samples were selling some better than heretofore, with the better cars greatly preferred. Seller the month brought 24⅛c, but slow. Seller October dropped from 24½c to 24c, closing with 24⅛c, the market rate. Cash sales were 5,600 bu No. 2 white at 25½c; 28,000 bu No. 2 at 24⅛c; 11,200 bu by sample at a range of 22½@30c, as to quality. Total, 40,000 bu.

RYE—This trade was showing up easier, still with quite a good call on shipping account for cash property, and futures would have brought about as much as heretofore. Nos. 1 and 2 cash sold readily at 55½c for shipping houses to not wanted in out-of-the-way elevators at all. Rejected brought 47c. Samples in fair sale when good. Nothing was doing in the way of speculation, with 55½c about the price for seller September, and with 56c bid for seller October. Cash sales were 15,200 bu Nos. 1 and 2 at 55½c; 800 bu rejected at 47c; 800 bu by sample at 49@51½c. Total, 16,800 bu.

BARLEY—Quite a heavy break was noted in this market, the more liberal offerings for cash lots bringing about a weaker feeling and a reduction of 1½@2c per bu. This reduction, however, was entirely for No. 2 cash and for futures, as the free call for the lower grades made it easy to sustain previous rates. No. 2 cash sold at 65½@65¾c, closing at the inside. Extra No. 3 brought 50c, No. 3 38c, and feed 33c. Samples in better request than heretofore. Seller September dropped from 66½c to 65½c, with the closing slow at the inside rate. Seller October opened at 66½c, closing with 66c the market rate. Cash sales were 4,800 bu No. 2 at 65½c; 5,000 bu do at 65¾c; 10,000 bu at 65¾c; 4,800 bu extra No. 3 at 50c; 2,000 bu No. 3 at 38c; 4,000 bu feed at 33c; 5,600 bu by sample at 35@73c. Total sales, 38,200 bu.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Mess Pork—No transactions. Seller October was offered at $12.57½, with $12.55 bid. Seller the year was offered at $12.07½, with $12.02½ bid. January was offered at $12.25, with $12.17½ bid.

Lard—Seller October was nominal. The year was offered at $8.12½, with $8.05 bid.

Wheat—Was quiet. Seller September sold at $1.06; seller October at $1.01⅛@1.01⅜; and the year at $1.00. Total sales, 100,000 bu.

Corn—Was quiet and steady at 43@43⅛c for October. Total sales, 10,000 bu.

Oats—Were inactive and prices nominal.

LATEST.

Wheat—Seller September opened at $1.06, sold up to $1.06⅛, closing at $1.06⅛. Seller October ranged at $1.01⅛@1.01⅜, closing with $1.01⅛ bid. Seller the year was quotably 1½c under October, closing at about $1.00.

Corn—Seller September was quiet at 43⅜@43⅛c. Seller October opened at 43c, and sold up to 43⅜c, closing at 43⅜c.

Oats—Were quiet; nominally 24⅛@24⅜c for September, and 24⅛c for October.

Mess Pork—Was very quiet; the sales were limited to 250 brls for October at $12.52½. Seller the year quotable at $12.05, and January at $12.17½@12.20.

Lard—Was inactive; seller October quotable at $8.72½@8.75, the year at $8.07½@8.10, and January at $8.15@8.17½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was quoted at $2.08@2.18.

BROOM-CORN—No improvement was observable in the demand or in prices. Pending the marketing of the new crop, manufacturers are only taking such quantities as are required for immediate consumption, and, as there is some pressure to sell, the market has a weak and unsettled tone. We make no change in our quotations, though sellers find difficulty in obtaining outside figures: Green hurl, 6½@7c; medium hurl, 5½@6½c; red-tipped do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped, with do, 5@5½c; red do, 4½@5c; inside brush, 4@4½c; inferior brush, 3½@4c; crooked do, 3@4c.

BUTTER—For choice and fancy grades the demand continues greater than the supply, and therefore the market remains strong at fully previous prices. The grades below choice are plentiful, and, if anything, are a trifle easier than at the beginning of the week, though holders do not appear to stand in dread of any important shrinkage at this advanced stage of the season. We repeat our quotations of Thursday: Fancy creamery, 25@27c; good to choice grades, 19@23c; medium, 14@16c; inferior to common, 9@13c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless bags were quoted in good demand, in light supply, and firm. Burlaps, gunnies, and other lines were also receiving some attention, and were steadily held. We quote: Stark, 24½c; Brighton A, 24c; Lewiston, 22c; Otter Creek, 21c; American, 20c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, singles, 14@15c; do, double, 24@24½c.

CHEESE—The position of the market was much the same as on the preceding days of the week. A liberal number of orders from Eastern and Western buyers were placed, and for good to best full creams the feeling was firm at 11¼@12½c. There was a quiet market for skims at 8@10½c. Stocks here are light for the season.

COAL—Remains quiet and firm. We continue to quote: Lackawanna, egg, $6.25; do nut and range, $6.50; Blossburg, $6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.50@4.75; Indiana block, $4.50.

EGGS—The market was fairly supplied, and prices were weak at 14½@15c per doz for fresh offerings.

FISH—A good business was in progress at firm prices, excepting codfish, which was weak under better supplies. Mackerel is comparatively scarce, but otherwise stocks are in good condition. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½-brl, $4.00@4.15; family whitefish, $3.25; trout, $3.50; mackerel, extra, ½-brl, $13.00@14.00; No. 1 bay, $8.25@8.50; No. 2, ½-brl, $7.00@7.25; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; do medium, $5.00@5.25; No. 1 shore kits, large, $1.75@1.80; No. 1 bay kits, $1.40@1.50; large family, kits, $1.00@1.10; summer-cured cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; George's cod-fish, $5.50@5.75; Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00; ½-brls, $4.25; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00; do, ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian herring, brls, $16.00; smoked halibut, 10c; scaled herring, per box, 35c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00.

FRUITS AND NUTS—No changes of moment were observable in this market. Business equals all reasonable expectations, and prices almost without exception were firmly held. Following are the jobbing prices:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 9@11c; Turkish prunes, 8½@9½c; raisins, layers, $1.40@1.45; loose Muscatel, $1.80@2.00; Valencia, 6¾@7c; Zante currants, 7@7¼c; citron, 19@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, 7@7½c; Southern, 6@6½c; peaches, halves, 8¾@9c; blackberries, new, 8½@8¾c; raspberries, 26@27c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@12½c; almonds, Terragona, 19@19½c; French walnuts, 9½@10c; Naples walnuts, 13½@14c; Brazils, 5½@6c; pecans, Texas, 7@7½c; do, Missouri, 6@6½c; Wilmington peanuts, 5½@6c; Tennessee peanuts, 4½@5c.

GREEN FRUITS—Continue plentiful, and prices rule low: Apples, $1.50@2.50 per brl; crab apples, 25@40c per basket; pears, 35@70c per basket; common to choice Michigan peaches, 35@60c per basket; Concord grapes, $1.75@2.00 per case or 40@50c per basket; Delaware do, $2.75@3.00 per case; plums, 50@90c per basket; watermelons, $6.00@10.00 per 100; oranges, $7.00@8.00 per box; lemons, $6.50@7.50 per box; California pears, $3.00@3.50.

GROCERIES—In comparison with the two or three preceding days the market was without noticeable change. There was a good general demand and a firmly-sustained set of prices. Sugars continue scarce, and jobbers are enabled to only partially fill their orders. The most annoying feature of the situation is the fact that there is little likelihood of there being an adequacy for some time to come,—probably not before October. Coffees, rice, sirups, and molasses were active and firm. We quote as follows:

RICE—Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 6¾@7¼c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 28¼@29¼c; Java, No. 2, 25¼@26½c; choice and fancy Rio, 23¼@23¾c; good to prime, 22¼@23c; common to fair, 20¾@21¾c; roasting, 18@18½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 12⅛@12¼c; crushed, 11⅞@12c; granulated, 11⅝@11⅞c; powdered, 11⅝@11⅞c; A standard, 11⅛@11¼c; do No. 2, 10⅞@11c; extra C, 10¼@10⅝c; C No. 1, 10¼@10⅝c; C No. 2, 10@10⅛c; yellow, 9⅛@10c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 55@58c; California honey drips, 52@54c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 55@58c. New Orleans molasses, choice, 62@65c; do prime, 58@60c; common to good, 50@55c; common molasses, 42@45c; black strap, 35@37c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 48@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15⅛@16c; nutmegs, $1.00@1.05; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 5¾c; German mottled, 6@6¼c; Blue Lily, 6@6¼c; White Lily, 5¼@6c; White Rose, 5¾@6c; Peach Blossom, 7c; Savon Imperial, 5¾@6c; Banner, 6c.

HIDES—None of the features of the market were different from those heretofore noted. There is a continuously good demand from local tanners and from shippers, and, although the receipts are fair, they fall considerably short of the wants of the trade. Prices remain firm at the annexed range: City butchers' cows, 7@7¼c; steers, 8@8¼c, average green-cured, light, 9¼c; heavy, 8¼c; damaged, 7¼c; part cured, 8¼c; green salted kip, 11c; green calf, 12½@13c; flint and prime dry kip and calf, 14@16c; dry-salted hides, 12½c; dry flint do, 16@17c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HAY—Was without change in values. There was a liberal supply and a light demand; consequently the market remained weak. Sales were effected on a basis of the following quotations: No. 1, $9.00@9.25; No. 2, $8.00; mixed, $7.00@7.50; upland prairie, $7.00; No. 1, $6.00; slough, $4.00.

HIGHWINES—Were in better demand and firm at the current quotation of three weeks past. Sales were reported of 250 brls at $1.09 per gallon.

OILS—Business continues active with jobbers, and the market retains the firm tone which has characterized it for some time past. We quote as follows: Carbon, 110 degrees test, 15½c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 18½c; snow-white, 150 deg. test, 21½c; headlight, 175 deg. test, 21½c; Michigan, legal test, 23½c; lard oil, strictly winter, 81c; do extra, 78c; No. 1, 67c; No. 2, 60c; linseed, raw, 52c; boiled, 55c; whale, winter-bleach, 73c; sperm, $2.00; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.00; do, extra, 80c; do, No. 1, 65c; bank oil, 50c; Straits, 55c; winter, miners' oil, 60c; turpentine, 40@41c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 grav., 15c; gasoline, deodorized, 74 deg., 14c; gasoline, 20c; West Virginia oil, natural, 28 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 25c.

POULTRY AND GAME—A dull and unsatisfactory market was experienced. There was not a large supply, but there seemed to be little demand from any source and sales dragged at the following prices: Old chickens and large spring do, $3.00@3.40 per doz; small springs, $1.50@2.25; ducks, $2.25@2.75; prairie chickens, $2.50@3.00 per doz; turkeys, 9@10½c; geese, $6.00@7.00 per doz.

POTATOES—The city was fully supplied by wagon, and fair to choice varieties were freely offered at 25@40c per bu. Sweet potatoes were quoted at $3.00@4.00 per brl—the later figure for Jerseys.

LEATHER—The demand continues to improve as the season advances, and the firm tone which has pervaded the market for a long time past now seems likely to speedily develop into an advance. Compared with the cost of hides leather is cheap, and if the price of the former is maintained then the latter must appreciate. The *Western Shoe and Leather Review* of this city says of the market:

"The entire range of Chicago tannage has been in active demand during the week. Tanners are very much behind on orders, and working in all the stock obtainable. Several of the leading firms have recently doubled their capacity, and still they find it difficult to keep up with the demand. An advance of ½c has been realized in Boston, but Chicago stock in that market is held for still better prices. The tendency of the home market is decidedly upward, and while we have no changes to note in the nominal quotations for leather this week, there is little doubt that an important enhancement of value will accrue in the immediate future."

We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$ 90@1.15	Line	$ 34@ 36
Calf, No. 2	70@ 80	Buffalo slaughter sole	
Veals, No. 1	75@ 85		28@ 34
Veals, No. 2	50@ 75	Chicago sole	28@ 31
Kip	40@ 70	"B. A." sole	25@ 30
Upper, No. 1	22@ 24	"B. A. G. D." sole	
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22		22@ 25
Harness	30@ 34	Insole	22@ 25
OAK.			
Calf	90@1.25	Harness	32@ 36
Kip	60@ 95	Sole	35@ 40
Upper	21@ 25		
FRENCH.			
Calf	1.25@2.10	Kip	1.00@1.30

SEEDS—The market for timothy was active and steady. Other kinds were in light demand. We continue to quote: At $1.25@1.40 for timothy; at $5.25@5.75 for clover; and at $1.20@1.30 for flax.

SALT—Dealers report a fair and steadily improving demand, and quote the market firm with an advancing tendency. Following are the prices current: Fine salt, 95c; ordinary coarse, $1.30; with bags, $2.40; without bags, $2.00; Ashton dairy, per sack, $3.25.

WOOL—Remains quiet and steady at the following quotations: Medium unwashed wools, 26@28c; fine unwashed, 22@25c; fine fleece, washed, 37@40c; medium do, 36@39c; tub wools, choice, 41@43c; fair to good, 36@40c.

WOOD—Was quoted steady at $6.00@6.50 for maple, at $5.50@6.00 for beech, and at $4.00@4.50 for slabs, delivered.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,268	7,109	77
Tuesday	5,245	7,370	565
Wednesday	6,160	10,713	2,632
Thursday	6,743	13,294	1,490
Friday	2,700	12,100	800
Total	25,114	50,586	5,564
Same time last week	20,276	45,762	3,219
Week before last	18,041	37,448	5,020
Shipments—			
Monday	2,467	3,198	....
Tuesday	1,007	1,707	....
Wednesday	3,102	3,765	1,286
Thursday	2,430	5,306	....
Total	9,006	13,976	1,286

CATTLE—Judged alone by the volume of sales, the market could fairly be called active, over 3,000 head changing owners, but whatever of activity the market may have displayed was due to the fact that holders were willing to let the stock go at the best figures obtainable, the unfavorable news from the East, the large quantity of stock in the yards, and the near approach of the end of the week causing a general desire to realize. The result was that the day's trading was done at a further average reduction of 10@12½c, as is clearly shown by the published transactions. Very little stuff was taken at prices above $4.50, while the larger part changed owners below $4.25. There was a sale of 28 head averaging 1,636 lbs at $6.05, but with that single exception $5.30 was the highest figure obtained. Fair to prime steers, averaging from 1,050 to 1,300 lbs, were slow at the very low range of $3.50@4.75, while choice steers of heavier average were closed out at $5.00@5.25. Stockers were neglected. Feeders are afraid of getting hold of stock infected with the Texas fever, and only where decided "bargains" were offered would they invest. Sales were effected at $2.75@3.50. Butchers' cows sold at $2.25@3.00, and Texans at $2.75@3.50.

QUOTATIONS:

Extra Beeves—Graded steers weighing 1,450 lbs and upwards	$5.50@5.90
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3-years to 5-year-old steers, weighing 1,250 to 1,400 lbs	5.00@5.30
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.25@4.75
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	3.50@4.00
Butchers' Stock—Poor to common steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	2.60@3.25
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 700 to 1,000 lbs	2.75@3.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.25@2.50
Texas—Through droves	2.75@3.75
Veals—Per 100 lbs (natives)	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
28	1,636	$6.05	22	1,076	$3.75
16	1,458	5.30	74	1,186	3.75
32	1,246	5.25	33	1,057	3.70
49	1,308	5.25	20	927	3.50
144	1,370	5.12½	13 stockers	1,000	3.50
16	1,400	5.10	161 Texas	940	3.40
61	1,369	5.00	22 Texas	849	3.40
62	1,268	4.70	60 Colorado	1,068	3.65
35	1,270	4.65	31 Colorado	1,072	3.55
17	1,280	4.62½	18	1,216	3.65
19	1,190	4.30	50	1,082	3.65
40	1,271	4.50	39	1,065	3.70
33	1,232	4.50	22	928	3.75
16	1,229	4.40	53 stockers	1,050	3.65
34	1,165	4.30	21 stockers	895	3.40
30	1,242	4.25	18	939	3.30
17	1,190	4.25	20 Texas	971	3.30
10	1,173	4.25	18 Texas	1,111	3.25
14	1,243	4.30	58 Texas	894	3.25
17	1,302	4.30	16 Texas	1,047	3.25
12	1,191	4.22½	21 Texas	917	3.25
35	1,182	4.25	17 Texas	868	3.25
16	1,262	4.25	11 cows	915	3.05
107	959	4.00	12 cows	933	3.00
102	949	4.00	19 cows	895	2.80
36 Colorado	1,137	4.05	28 Texas	705	2.80
19	1,075	3.90	30 Texas	652	2.75
38	1,122	3.90	19 cows	860	2.80
34	1,162	4.12½	11 cows	881	2.70
20	1,136	4.10	18 cows	860	2.70
51	1,203	4.10	12 cows	933	2.65
38	1,083	3.90	20 cows	824	2.85
14	1,200	3.80	41	791	2.95
17	1,183	4.00	12 cows	879	2.87½
19	1,183	4.00	41	924	2.85
15	1,385	4.00	20 cows	925	2.75
67	1,108	3.92½	25 cows	779	2.25
14	1,280	3.90	21 cows	870	2.55

HOGS—The market was active and strong, and irregularly higher. The receipts were liberal, falling only about 1,200 head short of the number reported for Thursday and reports from on 'Change were not calculated to stimulate the demand, but from some cause buyers took hold with increased interest, and, under a stiff competition, the market moved up 10@15c, or 10c on ordinary heavy packing hogs, and 15c on light and choice heavy. Sales had a range of $4.50@5.75. The ruling figures, however, were $5.40@5.60 for bacon grades, and $5.00@5.50 for heavy weights.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
20	345	$5.70	32	209	$5.45	20	286	$5.15
47	185	5.60	43	343	5.40	58	306	5.15
48	179	5.60	36	280	5.40	48	296	5.15
167	196	5.60	28	206	5.40	40	283	5.15
41	175	5.60	45	185	5.45	46	303	5.15
96	187	5.55	30	217	5.40	48	280	5.15
55	197	5.55	34	224	5.40	63	194	5.15
48	183	5.55	30	192	5.40	75	236	5.15
80	185	5.50	40	184	5.45	72	197	5.15
21	213	5.50	65	253	5.40	36	276	5.10
42	189	5.50	63	262	5.30	70	284	5.10
53	224	5.50	28	333	5.30	43	343	5.10
51	216	5.50	50	198	5.30	36	123	5.10
45	291	5.50	66	209	5.30	22	139	5.10
49	395	5.50	85	260	5.30	68	282	5.10
28	211	5.50	29	315	5.25	25	315	5.10
171	342	5.50	40	271	5.25	21	296	5.05
32	183	5.50	123	171	5.25	26	335	5.05
36	196	5.50	41	308	5.25	35	280	5.00
70	201	5.50	45	323	5.25	39	280	5.00
41	197	5.50	58	257	5.20	24	294	5.00
27	214	5.50	34	247	5.20	20	303	5.00
30	335	5.50	36	298	5.20	24	280	5.00
30	196	5.50	28	286	5.20	22	284	4.90
42	203	5.50	28	307	5.20	28	198	4.90
28	188	5.50	49	316	5.20	20	281	4.90
72	317	5.50	25	232	5.15	23	223	4.85
30	319	5.45						

SHEEP—Were quiet at $3.25@4.50 for common to choice.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST LIBERTY, Sept. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending Sept. 13, 7,021 head; or 208 cars of through and 205 cars of yard stock, against 259 cars of the former and 155 cars of the latter the week before; supply full; market opened on Monday and Tuesday at prices a shade higher, but closed to-day at about last week's figures, the majority of offerings being good heavy cattle, which found a ready sale; best, 1,400 to 1,500, $6.00@6.37; good, 1,300 to 1,400, $5.50@6.00; fair, 1,200 to 1,300, $5.12@5.45; fair, 1,000 to 1,200, $4.50@5.00; common, 850 to 1,000, $3.75@4.50; bulls, cows, and stags, $2.25@3.25; sales for the week, 3,079 head, against 2,526 last week.

HOGS—Receipts, 15,235 head, against 11,710 the week before; supply good, though light on Saturday and over Sunday; market opened firm at an advance on Philadelphia and York grades of 35c for good corn-fed hogs, while common and grassers were about the same as last week; but to-day, receipts being more liberal, prices were 10c off on Philadelphias to 15@20c on Yorkers; best Philadelphias, $6.00@6.15; fair Philadelphias, $5.85@5.90; fair to best light Yorkers, $5.50@5.65; common grassers dull at $5.10@5.35; roughs, $4.00@4.75.

SHEEP—Receipts, 11,900 head, against 9,600 the week before; supply fair, and good, heavy, fat sheep in demand at full prices, while common and stock ewes were dull; best, 90 to 100 lbs, $4.75@5.25; good, 80 to 85 lbs, $4.50@4.70; common, 70 to 80 lbs, $3.50@3.75; stock ewes dull and hard to sell at $1.50@2.75 per head.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 168 cars; last week, 430; the market has had the usual attendance, and ruled steady at the closing prices of last week up to Wednesday, when, owing to a large accumulation, stock in the yards declined ½c on good and ¼c on common; since then has ruled tame, with a moderate business, closing very dull.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 88 cars; last week, 76; sheep unchanged in value, but very dull; lambs in good supply, with a fair business early in the week at a decline of ¼@½c, with sales at 4½@6c; closing dull.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANY, Sept. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 568 cars, against 439 last week; market ⅛@¼c lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 17,000, being largely in excess of last week; market very dull; prices about the same as last week; supply of lambs fair; market inactive; prices ¼@½c off; range 4½@6½c, the latter for best Canada.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,685, making 7,326 for four days, against 5,227 same time last week; market dull and depressed; prices ½c lower; fully ¾c less than Monday; a few selected steers, $11.50@12.00, but medium to prime ranged $9.75 to $11.00, and common to ordinary, $8.50 to $9.50; about 50 car-loads fair Texas, $8.00@8.75, and 2 car-loads common, $7.50; upwards of 60 car-loads unsold for want of satisfactory bids.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,514, making 17,935 for four days, against 20,796 same time last week; trade slow at about former quotations.

SWINE—Receipts, 3,680, making 14,480 for four days, against 12,475 same time last week; market steady; 2 car-loads State hogs alive, at $5.87½.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—HOGS—Active, but lower; Yorkers, $5.10@5.25; good heavy, $5.10@5.35; butchers, $5.25@5.40.

CATTLE—Weak and slow for native; Texans fairly active; Colorado in good demand; shipping steers, 1,400 lbs and upward, $5.50@5.75; 1,200 to 1,350 lbs, $4.87½@5.25; 1,050 to 1,200 lbs, $4.00@4.75; Colorado steers, $3.50@4.87½; feeding steers, $3.50@4.00; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.75; Texans and Indians, $2.50@3.75.

SHEEP—Strong demand for shipment; firm for best grades; good to fancy muttons, $3.87½@4.75; butchers, $3.25@4.50.

RECEIPTS—Hogs, 1,600; cattle, 1,200; sheep, 100.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,207; total for the week, 11,560; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through; 64 cars through stock held for shipment to-morrow.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 800; total for the week, 11,600; no sales; fresh arrivals consigned through, and yards bare of stock.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,900; total for the week, 17,550; market dull and slow; Yorkers, best corn-fed, $5.70; good, $5.60; heavy best, $5.30; good, $5.70; 5 cars unsold.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—HOGS—Active and firmer; common, $4.60@4.90; light shipping, $5.15@5.45; packing, $5.10@5.30; butchers', $5.35@5.45; receipts, 715; shipments, 825.

LUMBER.

The limited offerings caused a quiet market, the wind being unfavorable, and but two or three cargoes were on sale. Values were about nominal as follows: Choice joist and scantling, $7.50; common, $7.25; common boards and strips, $7.75@8.50; medium, $9.00@10.00; good mill run, $10.50@12.00; choice mill run, $13.00@14.00. Lath, $1.20@1.25, and shingles, $2.00@2.10.

Cargo schr Skidmore, 110,000 choice soft pine piece stuff at $7.75.

In the yards trade was fairly active, and prices firm.

First and second clear, 1 to 2 inch	$34.00@35.00
Third clear, 1 inch	28.00@31.00
Third clear, 1¼ to 2 inch	30.00@31.00
First and second clear dressed siding	15.50@16.00
First common dressed siding	13.50@14.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	23.00@25.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	20.00@21.00
Flooring, third common, dressed	16.00@17.00
Box boards, A, 14 inches and upwards	33.00
Box boards, B, 14 inches and upwards	27.00
Box boards, C	17.00
A stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	25.00@29.00
B stock boards, 10 to 12 inch	21.00@26.00
C stock boards, 12 to 16 inch	16.00@17.00
Common stock boards	12.50@14.00
Common lumber—outside prices are for dry:	
Fencing, No. 1	10.00@11.00
Fencing do, 12 to 18 inch	9.50@10.50
Fencing No. 2	8.00@9.00
Common boards, 12 feet	10.00@11.00
Common boards, 14 to 18 feet	9.50@10.50
Cull boards	8.00@9.00
Dimension stuff	9.25@10.50
Dimension stuff, 22 to 30 feet	11.00@16.00
Small timber, 6x6 to 8x8	9.50@10.50
Pickets, rough and select	8.00@10.00
Pickets select, dressed and headed	18.00
Lath	1.50@1.75
Shingles, "A" standard	2.10@2.20
Shingles, "A" choice to extra	2.20@2.50

Dry shingles 15c extra.

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN CITIES.

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Prime mess pork—Eastern, 70s; Western, 50s. Bacon—Cumberlands, 36s; short ribs, 36s; long clear, 35s 6d; short clear 39s; shoulders, 33s; hams, 51s. Lard, 46s. Prime mess beef, 95s; India mess beef, 100s; extra India mess, 110s. Cheese, 62s. Tallow, 41s.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat strong; California club, 13s 2d@13s 5d; California white, 12s 11d@13s 2d. Corn quiet at 28s 6d. MARK LANE—Wheat stiff. Cargoes off coast—Wheat strong; fair average California, 61s. Corn quiet; fair average American mixed, 29s. Cargoes on passage—Wheat a shade dearer. Corn unchanged. Good shipping California wheat just shipped, 50s; nearly due, 60s 6d. Country markets for wheat—English and French generally dearer. Arrivals off coast—Wheat small. Weather in England unsettled.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—11:30 a. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 12s 7d; No. 2, 12s 3d; spring, No. 1, 12s; No. 2, 10s 8d; white, No. 1, 12s 11d; No. 2, 12s 9d; club, No. 1, 13s 3d; No. 2, 13s. Corn, 28s 3d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 50s. Lard, 46s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—2:30 p. m.—GRAIN—Wheat—Spring, No. 1, 12s 3d; No. 2, 10s 6d. Corn—No. 1, 28s 6d; No. 2, 28s 3d. Weather dull.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 46s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.—Latest.—COTTON — Demand active; 6¼@6 5-16d; sales, 27,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000; American, 9,700.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer; an advance asked but none established.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Receipts for the past three days, 32,000 quarters; American, 2,000; California white wheat, average, 12s 9d@12s 11d; club, 13s@13s 3d; spring, 10s 6d@12s 3d; winter, 12s 3d@12s 7d. Corn—Western mixed, 28s 3d@28s 6d. Oats—American, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 39s 6d.

CLOVER SEED—American, 45@50s.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, 50s. Prime mess beef, 95s. Lard—American, 46s. Long clear bacon, 35s 6d; short do, 39s.

CHEESE—American, 62s.

TALLOW—Fine American, 41s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits, 7s 9d; refined, 11s 9d@12s.

LINSEED OIL—31s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 6d; pale, 13s.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—28s.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14—COTTON—Sales of the week, 84,000 bales; exporters took 5,000; speculators took 7,000; total stock, 740,000; American, 444,000; receipts, 11,000; American, 9,000; actual export, 5,000; amount afloat, 113,000; American, 16,000; forwarded from ships' sides direct to spinners, 10,000; American sales, 51,000.

LONDON, Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—Refined, 10s 6d.

SPERM OIL—Cargoes, 80s.

RESIN—Common, 5s 9d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—33f.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat in more urgent request for early delivery at stronger prices; desirable lots of winter at a partial advance of 1@2c per bu on light offerings; option dealings quite extensive, chiefly in spring grades, which opened at a decline of ½@1c per bu, but closed more firmly; sales of ungraded white western, about 22,000 bu, part here, at $1.45@148; ungraded red and amber Western, about 28,000 bu, at $1.25@1.45; No. 2 Chicago spring, September delivery, 48,000 bu at $131. Corn more active, chiefly for early delivery, but quoted ½@¾c par bu lower, under free offerings, and less favorable cable advices. Of No. 2 Western rye 17,000 bu sold at 70½c per bu, showing a slight decline. Oats less active at a further slight reduction in values, closing generally weak; mixed Western, 9,000 at 32@37c; white Western, 11,500 bu at 35@43c.

FREIGHTS—Grain room on berth and charter continued in active request, especially accommodation on berth for British ports, at generally firm and in instances stronger rates; movements in other lines on a comparatively moderate scale at essentially unchanged quotations; for Liverpool, engagements 84,000 bu grain at 10d per 60 lbs; 40,000 bu for steamers of Sept. 29 at 10d per bu; 3,000 brls flour at 3s 6d per brl; 1,200 brls apples at 4s per brl; 450 pkgs provisions in lots at 7s per tce and 5s per brl.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork more sought after for early delivery at steady rates; for forward delivery here, Western mess in fair demand; September option quoted at $13.20; October, $13.20; November, $13.10@13.20; seller remainder of the year, $13.10, with sales reported of only 50 brls October at $13.20, and 1,000 brls seller remainder of the year at $13.10. Cut meats inactive at previous figures. Bacon stiffly held, but without important transactions; Western steam lard in more demand for early delivery at, however, irregular prices; sales 350 tcs new at $8.95, and 1000 tcs sold at $9.00@9.02½; for forward delivery fairly active; September option quoted at $9.00; October, $9.00; November, $8.85; seller remainder of the year, $8.65, showing more firmness; sales of 500 tcs September, $9.00; 1,750 tcs October, $8.97½@9.00; 2,750 tcs November, $8.80@8.85; 500 tcs seller remainder of the year, $8.85; refined in rather more demand; quoted for the Continent at $9.37½@9.43¾.

TALLOW—Steady at from $8.00@8.12½ for prime to strictly choice; sales equal to 90,000 lbs in lots, chiefly at $8.00@8.06¼.

SUGARS—Raw quiet but quoted firm on a basis of 8⅛@8¼c for fair to good refined; Cuba refined in fair demand.

WHISKY—Dull at $1.12; sales 50 brls.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm, 11⅜@11½c; futures steady; September, 11.16c; October, 11.98@11.99c; November, 11.84c; December, 11.85c; January, 11.94@11.95c; February, 11.09@11.10c; March, 11.24@11.25c; April, 11.39@11.40c; May, 11.52@11.54c.

FLOUR—Firm; in good demand: receipts, 17,000 brls; No. 2, $3.50@4.25; super State and Western, $5.00@5.50; common to choice extra, $5.30@5.90; good to choice, $5.95@8.40; winter wheat, $5.60@7.00; fancy, $7.05@8.25; extra Ohio, $5.60@7.50; St. Louis, $5.75@9.50; Minnesota patent process, $7.00@10.00. Rye flour steady; $4.00@4.60.

CORN-MEAL—Western, $2.65@3.10.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 113,000 bu; spot stronger; winter in good demand; futures heavy; No. 2 spring New York, $1.36; ungraded spring $1.40; ungraded red and amber winter, $1.25@1.45; No. 2 Northwestern, September, $1.33; No. 2 Chicago spring, September, $1.31; No. 2 spring, October, $1.25@1.25½; No. 2 red winter, $1.37½@1.36 October; No. 2 spring, September, $1.30@1.30½; No. 3 winter red New York, $1.32½; No. 2 do, $1.44@1.45; No. 1 amber New York, $1.47½; ungraded white Western, $1.45@1.48. Rye heavy; No. 2 Western, 70½c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet. Corn—Receipts, 149,000 bu; ungraded Western mixed, 53@58c; steam mixed, 56½@57¼c; No. 2 New York, 57½c; yellow New York, 59c; steam mixed, September, 56½@57c; October, 57¾@58½c; November, 58@60c. Oats heavy; receipts, 33,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 32@38½c; white do, 34@43c.

HAY—Steady; shipping, 60@70c.

HOPS—Quiet; yearlings, 6@8c; new crop, 10@14c.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; Rio cargoes, 16⅛@21c in gold; jobbing, 16½@22½c in gold. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8⅛@8⅝c; refined in fair demand; 10⅜@11⅜. Molasses—Refining steady; demand moderate; grocery quiet and unchanged. Rice in moderate demand; Louisiana, 6@7c; Carolina, 6@7¼c.

PETROLEUM—Dull and nominal; crude, 7⅛@7⅜c; refined, 14c.

TALLOW—Firmer; 8@8⅛c.

RESIN—Easier; $1.75@1.85.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—Firmer; 35½@36c.

EGGS—A shade firmer; Western, 17½@19½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork a shade firmer; new mess, $13.25; October, $13.20. Beef quiet; Western long clear middles quiet at 7¼c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $8.95@9.00.

BUTTER—Firmer; Western, 12@21c.

CHEESE—7¼@13c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.12.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet; supers, $4.00; extras, $5.00; Pennsylvania family, $6.75@7.00; Minnesota do, $6.75@7.25; high grades and patent, $8.00@9.50.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; red, $1.39@1.45; amber, $1.45@1.50; white, $1.48@1.50. Corn firm; yellow, 61c; mixed, 59@60c. Oats firm; Pennsylvania white, 35@40c; white do, 35@37c; mixed do, 32@34c. Rye steady; 65@67c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Mess pork, $14.00@14.50. Beef hams, 18c; India mess beef, $23.00@23.50.

BUTTER—Firm; creamery, 26@28½c; New York State and Bradford County extras, 24@25c; Western Reserve, 22@24c.

EGGS—Steady; Western State, 21c.

CHEESE—Steady; Western choice, 12½@13c.

PETROLEUM—Weaker; refined, 13⅜c; crude, 9½c.

WHISKY—Firm; $1.12.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 52,000 bu; oats, 11,000 bu.

MARITIME EXCHANGE, OPEN BOARD—GRAIN—Corn quiet but steady; spot and September, 59½c; October, 60c; November, 60½@61c. Red winter wheat, spot, scarce and wanted at $1.40@1.41 for No. 2; October, $1.38@1.37. Rye inactive and unchanged; all sales of grain for delivery in elevator.

WOOL—Steady and unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and steady; superfine, $4.30@4.75; double, $5.00; treble, $5.50; high grades, $6.75@7.37½.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; white, 60c; yellow, 7[illegible]. Oats quiet and steady; St. Louis, 38@40c; choice Galena, Texas, 42c.

CORN-MEAL—Quiet and firm; $2.40@2.50.

HAY—Demand light; holders firm; ordinary, $14; prime, $15.00; choice, $18.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower; $13.50. Lard inactive; refined tierce, 9½@9¾c; keg, 9¾@10c; bulk meats steady and firm; shoulders, 6¼c. Bacon dull, weak, and lower; shoulders, 7¼@7½c; clear rib, 8⅝@9c; clear, 9¼c. Sugar-cured hams in fair demand; firm; 12½@13c, as in size.

WHISKY—Dull; $1.07½@1.10.

GROCERIES—Coffee steady; good demand; Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 17¼@21c. Sugar quiet and weak; jobbing, common to good common, 7½@8c; fair to fully fair, 8@8¼c; prime to choice, 8¾@9c; clarified, 9@9¾c. Molasses—Nothing doing. Rice scarce and firm; crop damaged by recent rains; Louisiana ordinary to choice, 5⅞@6¾c.

BRAN—Dull; 75c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Steady.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 amber Michigan, 8[illegible]; amber Michigan, spot, $1.32; September, $1.32; October, $1.22½; No. 2 red winter spot, $1.30; September, $1.25; October, $1.22½; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.28; September, $1.25; October, $1.21; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.21; rejected Wabash, $1.00. Corn dull; high mixed, spot, 48c; No. 2, spot, 47½c; October held at 47½c; No. 2 white, 50c; rejected, 47½c; damaged, 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 spot held at 27¾c, 27c bid; No. 2 white, 30c; Michigan held at 27½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 64,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 48,000 bu; corn, 42,000 bu; oats, 2,100 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 14—4 p. m.—GRAIN—Closed: wheat firm; sales of amber Michigan, September, $1.27½; October held at $1.23½; $1.23 bid; No. 1 red winter, $1.36; No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.30; September, $1.25½; October, $1.21; No. 3 red Wabash, $1.21 bid; sales of No. 2 D. & M. red at $1.30. Corn dull; high-mixed, 47⅝c; No. 2, spot, 47½@47⅝c; October, 47½c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm and unchanged; middling, 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Very firm and holders are asking higher rates.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; demand active; No. 3 red fall, $1.37½ bid cash; $1.17½@1.18 for September; $1.14@1.14½ for October; $1.14½@1.14¾ for November; No. 4 do, $1.14½ cash. Corn firm; demand active; No. 2 mixed, 41¾@41½c cash; 42@42½c for October. Oats quiet, but firm; inspected sample lots of No. 2 held at 58@60c. Barley dull; fancy Minnesota, 95c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.09.

PROVISIONS—Pork inactive and lower; $13.00@13.12½. Lard nominally unchanged. Bulk meats in fair demand, but little offering; 5¾c, 7¼c, 7¾c bid for winter meat delivered in house. Bacon quiet, but firm; 6⅛@6⅞c; 8¼@8⅝c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 34,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Dull and lower to sell.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firmer and quiet; Western steamer, $1.52; do No. 2 red winter, spot, $1.41½; September, $1.37½@1.37¾; October, $1.34½@1.35; November, $1.34¼. Corn—Western firmer; inquiry active; Western mixed, spot and September, 57¾@58c; October, 58c; November, 59⅜c bid; steamer, 57c. Oats steady and firm; Western white, 43c; do mixed, 32@34c. Rye firm at 65@68c.

HAY—Firm and demand good.

PROVISIONS—Strong and unchanged.

BUTTER—Firm; choice Western, 20@22c.

PETROLEUM—Easier; crude, 7½c; refined, 14c.

COFFEE—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKY—Firm at $1.13.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 3,900 brls; wheat, 47,500 bu; corn, 24,500 bu; rye, 1,600 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 17,500 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firmer but not quotably higher; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Strong and higher; family, $5.90@6.10.

GRAIN—Wheat in good demand for best grades; red, $1.15@1.25. Corn stronger; 48@50c. Oats steady; fair demand; 26@30c. Rye strong; 60@62c. Barley dull and lower; sample lots Western spring, 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork easier; $12.75@13.00. Lard in fair demand for current make; $8.40; steam, nominal, 8⅜c; kettle, 9½@10c. Bulk meats in fair demand; shoulders, 6c; short rib easier; $7.50@7.60; short clear, 7⅜c. Bacon scarce and firm; 6⅞c; 8¾@8⅞c; 8⅞c.

WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; $1.10.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

LINSEED OIL—Steady; 52@53c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Firm; in good demand.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; opened at an advance of ⅛c, closed firm; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, $1.17½; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16¼; No. 2 do, $1.11; September, $1.07½; October, $1.02½; No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.05. Corn active, but lower; No. 2, 43⅜c. Oats quiet; No. 2, 24c. Rye—A fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 1, 55@55½c. Barley depressed and lower; No. 2 spring, September, 67@67½c; October, 68½c.

FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 4¼@4½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,700 brls; wheat, 192,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,500 brls; wheat, 162,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm; 10⅝c.

FLOUR—Nominally unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; red, $1.30; amber, $1.28; red, $1.23@1.24. Corn dull; white, 50c; mixed, 46c. Oats quiet; white, 31c; mixed, 29c. Rye steady; 67½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet; $13.25@13.50. Bulk meats steady and unchanged. Bacon firmer; $6.75; $8.75; $9.00. Sugar-cured hams steady and firm; 12½@13c. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce, 10½c.

WHISKY—Quiet; $1.09.

BAGGING—Dull; 12½c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Steady and firm; Western superfine, $4.00@5.00; common extras, $5.50@6.25; Wisconsin extras, $6.00@7.00; Minnesota do, $6.00@7.50; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.75@7.25; St. Louis, $7.00@8.50; Minnesota patent process and Wisconsin, $7.50@8.75.

GRAIN—Corn in fair demand; mixed and yellow, 63@65c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 46@50c; No. 2 white and No. 1 mixed, 40@42c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 36@38c.

INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 14.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat—No. 2 red, $1.23; September and October $1.18. Corn—High mixed, 43c; mixed, 42½c. Rye, 54½c. Oats, 24⅛@25c.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

HOGS—$5.00@5.50; receipts, 2,000; shipments, 500.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Sept. 14.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; sales 5,200 bu No. 1 hard Duluth at $1.30; 1,100 bu No. 2 do at $1.27. Corn inactive; No. 2 offered at 52c; no buyers. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley neglected.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Higher; firm; wheat 7½c, and corn 6¼@6½c to New York.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm; 10⅝c; week's receipts, 236 bales; shipments, 69; two weeks' sales, 200; sales, 215.

PRODUCE—Market unchanged.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—GRAIN — Wheat — No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1.32; white State, $1.47; red do, $1.42. Corn unchanged.

PEORIA.

PEORIA, Sept. 14.—HIGHWINES—Firm; sales 100 brls at $1.07½.

COTTON.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT—Net receipts at all United States ports, 13,000 bales; last year, 40,000; total receipts to date, 19,000; last year, 54,000; exports from all United States ports to date, 6,000; last year, 13,000; total exports to date, 12,000; last year, 21,000; stock at all United States ports, 108,000; last year, 127,000; stock at all interior towns, 9,000; last year, 11,000; stock at Liverpool, 740,000; last year, 751,000; stock of American afloat for Great Britain, 16,000; last year, 24,000.

GALVESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Middlings, 10⅝c; stock, 4,602 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,358; gross receipts, 2,379; sales, 1,250; exports coastwise, 2,298.

MOBILE, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Quiet and firm; middlings, 10⅝c; stock, 208 bales; weekly net, 937; sales, 650; exports coastwise, 585.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firm; middling, 10⅝@10¾c; stock, 4,202 bales; weekly net receipts, 2,119; sales, 1,750; exports coastwise, 733.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 14.—COTTON—Firmer; middling, 11 9-16c; stock, 4,671 bales; weekly net receipts, 4,531; gross receipts, 4,698; sales, 2,494; exports coastwise, 2,430.

DRY GOODS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—Business continues active in nearly all departments; cotton goods in steady demand; Davol bleached shirtings are reduced; prints in fair request; ginghams and dress goods active; felt skirts in good demand; men's wear of woolens moving slowly; flannels steady; silks and linen goods fairly active.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 14.—PETROLEUM—Market firm; standard white, 110 deg. test, 12⅝c.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 14.—SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 34c.

The Capture of Nicsics.

Boston Journal.

The capitulation of Nicsics, while it will be regarded as a great triumph by the Montenegrins, who have made so many unsuccessful sieges, is a matter for no small congratulation on the part of newspaper writers and readers. The place has been so often relieved and re-relieved, victualed and revictualed, that it has assumed a tedious prominence in dispatches from the seat of war. The garrison numbered originall but 400, and has been reduced one-half by the casualties of the siege, so that there were only about 200 men who were left to surrender their arms. It is a problem of some physiological interest to determine how such a slender garrison could consume all the victuals which have from time to time been poured into Nicsics. They have, however, not only succeeded in this, but, like Oliver Twist, have craved for more. Indeed, the failure to be re-victualed occasioned the capitulation; and the inconveniences of hunger brought about results which the Montenegrin arms had failed to accomplish. The Turkish army of relief which was reported advancing upon Montenegrin territory two or three weeks since was checked in its advance and recalled, being more urgently needed in the movements on the Balkans line. Nicsis being thus abandoned to its fate fell into the hands of the Montenegrins—ammunition, as well as food, having failed the luckless garrison. The conquerors, in their joy, passed over their customary process of decapitating prisoners, and permitted the garrison and inhabitants to withdraw to Gatschko. Nineteen guns came into the possession of the Montenegrins by this capitulation, and the event is one of great material and strategical importance to them.

Wales and Tilden.

Rochester Democrat.

Mr. Tilden met the Prince of Wales recently. The entire proceedings were without formality. "Well, old fellow," he said, "I see you have been misbehaving again. French actress this time, hey! Are you not aware, my friend, that reform is necessary?"

"Yes," said the Prince of Wales, placing his finger on an American newspaper containing an account of the Wallingford matter, "yes, I think it is."

"Good day, sir," said Mr. Tilden, with intense dignity.

"Good day, sir," said the Prince of Wales, bowing stiffly.

The cable doesn't seem to have mentioned this.

SAM CARY.

The Greenback Apostle Gushes for Nearly Three Hours.

Nothing but the Rag-Baby Can Save the Country from Ruin.

The Blasted, Bloated Bondholder the Author of All Our Troubles.

A brass band, with capabilities for noise not exceeded by those possessed by a well-ordered Gatling gun in successful operation, was stationed in front of Farwell Hall last evening to catch the unwary passer-by and cause him to halt and read the inscriptions on two or three small and dirty transparencies, informing him that Sam Cary was to hold forth up-stairs. By this means something of an audience congregated. Shortly after 8 o'clock the band moved up-stairs, took possession of the platform, and more noise followed. As soon as the muscular leader had earned his money and could be tamed down, he placed the audience under everlasting obligations by walking off the stage and taking his fellow-blowers and fellow-pounders with him. Then the ante-room door opened and the speaker of the evening, surrounded by a body-guard of Greenbackers, walked forth and took possession of the stage. Among the body-guard were George S. Bowen, Chairman of the Cook County Greenback Club, Judge Van H. Higgins, John Y. Scammon, ex-Commissioner Burdick, John Hise, Col. Ricaby, A. J. Grover, James Springer, Col. S. D. Baldwin, R. M. Springer, J. B. Hall, S. F. Norton, Col. E. W. Chamberlain, J. F. Scanlon, S. S. Calkins, George W. Waite, C. O. B. Brockway, R. E. Hoyt, Dr. W. O. Osgood, and others. The audience cheered them as they came on.

The Glee Club sang the merits of the Greenback vs. the Golden Calf. It so tickled the audience that they demanded an encore, which the singers were not at all backward in giving. Then Mr. Bowen stepped forward and introduced as the speaker of the evening "Gen. Cary, of Ohio." It might be added to this introduction that he is more generally known as Sam Cary, he of the horny hands, the ex-Democrat, present Greenbacker, but at all times consistent demagogue and blatherskite, and consistent in nothing else.

AND CARY SPOKE.

The speaker, before expressing his delight at being welcomed by so large an audience in Chicago, besought his hearers to forget that they ever belonged to any political party. They were not present to talk about the Republican and Democratic parties, or about the War, or who brought on the War. That was past and gone, and the question now was how could they repair the altars broken down by war, and repair the waste places. [Applause.] How should labor be emancipated from the exactions imposed upon it? There should be no conflict between capital and labor. The capitalist could not say to the laborer, "I have no need of thee"; nor could the laborer say to the capitalist, "I have no need of thee." Capital and labor are natural allies, and no conflict should be made between them. The most important subject before the American people at this time was the subject of finance. Money was to the body politic what blood was to the physical body. Tobacco, dried codfish, leather, shells, and various other substances had served for money in days gone by, and served very well, too. One theory of money was that it must possess some intrinsic value, and as gold and silver possessed such value in small compass they were supposed by many people to be the best kind of money. Some would have them the only kind. A second theory was that, although gold and silver were insufficient for the purpose of advancing civilization in commercial States, promises to pay could not take the place of coin. The third theory was that money was of a purely representative character; that whatever was useful for measuring, representing, and exchanging value was money, without regard to the metal of which it was made. [Applause.] Why, there wasn't enough gold in the Bank of England to-day to pay the paper that would fall due in the United States for the next ninety days. It was written somewhere in the Good Book that at the second coming of Christ the idols of gold and silver should be thrown to the owls and the bats. Would that the day might speedily come. [Applause and laughter]. A promise to pay debts in gold when there was no gold was a cheat, a delusion, and a snare. A bank of issue had no more to recommend it than a faro bank or any other swindle. If there wasn't gold and silver to transact the business of the country, promises to pay gold and silver were a cheat and a swindle, he didn't care who issued those promises. [Applause.] Nobody wanted gold at all, unless he had some rotten teeth to fill. It was the most utterly valueless metal ever dug out of the earth, and fit only to make trinkets, idols for the heathen, and to fill teeth. [Applause.] Instead of promises to pay in gold, let the Government issue this formula: "This note is a legal tender for debts and taxes within the limits of the United States." [Applause.] What was wanted was for the people, in their corporate capacity, to issue such notes, pass them out for services performed, for the payment of taxes, and for the performance of all the functions of money, and to finally let them come back into the Treasury in the form of taxes or dues. [Applause.]

THE TRUE THEORY

of money came in with the War. In the dark hours of the Civil War the rag-baby was born, and with its birth an army was equipped, a navy organized, and in ten years the rag-baby showered more and larger blessings on the producing classes of this country than all the gold and silver had ever done. But it might be said, "We must come back to hard-pan." Why, he would ask? Were there any tramps, any idleness, any bankruptcy, then? It was not until this currency was destroyed that these evils appeared on the body politic. He would venture the assertion that not fifty merchants in Chicago were to-day paying expenses. Laborers were out of work, starving, and without hope for the future. It was said that there was plenty of money,—plenty of it here in Chicago, where the delinquent tax-list was $7,500,000. Why, then, if there was so much money didn't men borrow to pay their taxes? There might be plenty of money congested about the commercial centers, but the arms, the limbs, the laborers of the country were paralyzed. It would be admitted that the United States needed more money than any other nation of the globe, and yet she only had $14.90 per inhabitant,—and some rascal had the speaker's share of that. [Laughter.] The United States had less than half the circulating medium of any other nation on the globe. This might be what they called getting down to hard-pan. [Laughter.] If, now, the good Government would receive greenbacks for customs and all other duties, in less than thirty days greenbacks would be at a premium above American gold in London. [Applause.] He would give anybody $50 to mention a single law of a financial character passed by the American Congress in fifteen years, except the income tax, that had not been a studied and designed thing on the part of the moneyed lords to build up and sustain a moneyed oligarchy, and in direct antagonism to the interests of the producing classes. [Applause.] The moneyed power—the men who lived on their interest and employed no labor—were to this country now what the slave-power was twenty years ago. Railroad stocks had shrunk so greatly within thirty months that the contraction of values was enough to pay the national debt. And the same thing was true of real-estate values. The country was on the

VERGE OF A REVOLUTION;

going to the devil as fast as it could; while the members of both great parties were blaming each other and accusing each other of being thieves. [Laughter.] Alexander Stephens, that great man among whose faults could never be reckoned his sympathy for the laboring classes, foresaw the difficulty when he denounced the law creating one kind of money for the rich and another kind for the poor; gold for one and paper for the other. The United States Government to-day was the greatest gold-gambler in the world. Did John Sherman sell gold when he went to New York under the pretense of selling coin. No. What he did sell was yellow paper marked "Gold," that the importing merchants purchased on a margin to pay their custom duties,—just as they sold wheat in Chicago on the Board of Trade without having any wheat to sell. [Applause and laughter.]

In speaking of the bondholders and the different kinds of bonds, the speaker could not forbear telling that stale story about the laboring men having to get up at 5:20 in the morning and work till 7:30 in the evening, that the wicked bondholder might lie abed until 10:40 the next morning. Stale though it was, it proved exceedingly taking.

The speaker then went on to prove that John Sherman and O. P. Morton had at first taken the stand that the bonds were not to be paid in gold. The Greenback party did not want the Government to issue a dollar without receiving its equivalent. There should be no distinctions between gold and silver. If money were issued it would come into circulation fast enough. He would pay off the bonds in greenbacks, cancel every National Bank note in existence, and put greenbacks in their place; he would buy silver by the ton of Senator Jones, of Nevada, coin it, and pay off the bonds as fast as they were redeemable in that coin. [Applause.] A republican form of government could not be maintained in this country with an untaxed aristocracy as a ruling power. [Renewed applause.] When the foreign bondholders found that silver was coin according to the law, they raised a purse of $100,000 for Ernst Seyd to come to Washington and get that law repealed. The Hooper bill, demonetizing silver, was brought up, never read nor discussed, and

RUSHED THROUGH CONGRESS,

and was never so much as heard of or understood until months after its passage. Everybody was now in favor of the remonetization of silver, but why didn't the two parties demand it three or four years ago? Judge Doolittle, for offering a resolution at the St. Louis Convention providing for the remonetization of silver, had been hissed down; and when Tilden was nominated Belmont telegraphed the Rothschilds, "it's all right now; whether Hayes or Tilden is elected, it's all right." Under the present regime, it was only a question of time when everybody but the bondholders would become tramps. England was never so prosperous, before or since, as during the time she had a paper currency, and when the Specie-Resumption bill was pushed through, an army of 35,000 men had to be enlisted to shoot down starving men, women, and children rendered desperate by their sufferings. The workingmen of this country could not be long ignored; they would not consent to go to soup-houses for food forever. He was no alarmist, but in his opinion riot, bloodshed, and revolution were impending unless something was speedily done to arrest this downward course. [Applause.] When the Greenback policy was adopted; when money was made equal to the demands of business and trade, and not dependent on a Board of Trade or a clique of national Bankers, then things would be different.

Here the speaker was choked off a few moments by the Chairman, who said he wanted the Glee Club to sing. And the Club did sing—one of the most blasphemous productions possible for any one with a total disregard of decency to invent.

The speaker started in again. He read a snide note, purporting to be an inquiry just received from Cincinnati, as to whether he ever owned any United States bonds, and more particularly if he hadn't any in the Franklin Bank, of that city. He was very glad, he said, to receive the note; it made him think of something he meant to say,—that he had never owned a bond in his life, and didn't know of any of his relations that did.

And here the speaker said he was glad to be called a demagogue and blatherskite by the papers. He would rather be called bad names by the subsidized New York *Times* and *Tribune*, and some other papers

SUBSIDIZED BY THE BONDHOLDERS

nearer home, than to be complimented by them. [Great applause.] In case they ever should say anything good of him, he should go home, get down on his knees, and make diligent examination into his inmost heart to see if there wasn't something wrong there. [Laughter and applause.]

There was no such a thing, he continued, taking a fresh start, as a labor-saving machine. A machine simply increased the demand, and multiplied the products of God's bounty and laid them at the doors of the cabins as well as at the doors of the rich men's palaces. Machinery could never do away with hand labor. There was no such thing as over-production. The trouble was that the poor man had no money to buy what he needed. When the stores and manufactories were full, and there was abundance everywhere, people might talk about over-production. What was needed was a cheap tool of exchange that would employ labor and set the wheels of industry in motion. This was what the Greenback party wanted and meant, by the grace of God and the votes of the people, to get. The rag-baby might be crucified between thieves, but there would be a glorious resurrection. [Applause.] What is wanted was to sell the products of this country to other lands for their products. The issue it made before the people was one involving the prosperity of the country and the welfare of its whole people for years to come.

One trouble, however, in the way of the rag-baby's progress came from the misrepresentation of the papers. "Oh!" groaned Samuel, "would that the papers would tell the truth! And these reporters! [Another groan.] They have to do what they are told to do, but they ought to be hung, every one of them. [Great applause.] They don't tell the truth. They are just like John Sherman, who said, the other day, he didn't propose to answer 'these lunatics.' We propose to answer him though." [Renewed applause.]

Then he told some stories which had about as much point to them as those which had gone before, but which there is not space to lumber up this report with. There might be war, he said, and bloodshed, bankruptcy, repudiation, and ruin, but there would be a glorious reconstruction. America, in his opinion, was bound to be the Messiah of nations, and the Greenback party was to be the grand reforming agency. It could do it all.

More stories were told. One, told with the evident purpose of inspiring his audience with a belief in his patriotism, was about a mother who, during the War, sent her six sons to the front, and who, when somebody expressed sympathy for her in her loss, said: "Don't want any of your sympathy; if I'd 'a known this 'ere thing was a goin' to happen some thirty years ago, I might have raised more on 'em." The suggestiveness of the story took the audience by storm, albeit the few ladies in the hall blushed and looked as if they would prefer to be anywhere else. Finally, the speaker wound up with

A GLORIOUS PROPHECY

that, if the doctrines of the Greenbackers were followed out, the land would become Emanuel's land, and the song of the shepherds would be echoed back: "Glory to God in the highest; on earth peace and good will to men."

After the Chairman had made a few announcements, Mr. Communist McAuliff, sitting beside Mr. Communist Van Patten, arose and said he would like to ask a question. How would the Greenback doctrines, if successful, change the relative conditions of employer and laborer? How would the laborer get any more for his labor if the greenback were put in circulation than he does now with gold the standard?

Mr. Cary said it all depended on interest. If interest was 3 per cent or more, capital would still grind the laboring classes, but if interest could be cut down a notch or two everything would be lovely. The explanation was being further elaborated when the reporters and a large part of the audience who had had enough of ear-splitting pronunciamentos for one evening were leaving the hall.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THE WORKINGMEN.

A number of workingmen met last night at No. 515 Milwaukee avenue—Lincoln Hall—for the purpose of forming a "Workingmen's Club of the Industrial Party" for the Fourteenth Ward.

Mr. M. A. Le Berg was called to the chair and Mr. Dempsey Secretary pro tem.

For the information of those present, the platform of the party of which the Club is a branch was read.

Mr. Thomas Kavanaugh explained the platform, and made some intelligent and praiseworthy remarks, citing cases of corruption in past Administrations, and demanding that reform be inculcated by the new party.

Mr. W. D. Call then spoke, after which the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the President. Permanent officers will be elected at the next meeting.

The Workingmen's Industrial Club of the Ninth Ward held a well-attended meeting last night at Wall's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets. John McGilvray warned the workingmen to beware of a class of loud-mouthed emissaries of the professional politicians, who would sneak into their meetings for the purpose of creating discord and strife,—men with a string tied to their ears, the ends of which were held by men in velvet-cushioned chairs. He advised the workingmen to sit down hard on such, which sentiment was greeted with prolonged applause. P. H. O'Toole also addressed the Club in a few well-chosen remarks. After the transaction of some routine business, the Club adjourned till next Friday evening at the same place.

A meeting of boys, calling themselves Communists or Workingmen, was held at the corner of Brown and Twentieth streets last evening. There were a few men present, but they took no part. A precocious youth who is striving to make a mustache more prominent than the dirt on his face presided, and evidently for the first time. Another youth acted as Secretary, after a great deal of persuasion, and he, too, was a novice. There was no business to transact; and no one appearing to know what the meeting had been called for, a few speeches were made in German to pass away the time. The auditors were mostly English-speaking, and what was said was about as intelligible to them as if they had been babes. The meeting was a failure in numbers, and very naturally there was no enthusiasm.

A meeting of persons friendly to the Workingmen's Industrial movement was held last evening at Romer's Hall, No. 45 North Clark street, for the purpose of organizing a club for the Eighteenth Ward.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. Joe Lang, of the Eighteenth Ward delegation to the Maskell-Hall meeting, and on his nomination Mr. David Lannigan was elected Chairman. Mr. Lang, being requested to explain the object of the meeting, said that he had been designated by the Maskell-Hall meeting to organize Workingmen's Clubs in the various precincts of the ward. They had met to organize the ward, and there were many reasons why the workingmen should be up and doing if they meant to accomplish anything this fall. He called upon the Hon. Henry F. Sheridan to read and explain the platform adopted at the Maskell-Hall meeting. After reading the platform, Mr. Sheridan said that it was broad enough and good enough for all workingmen to stand upon. It was gotten up by workingmen for workingmen. But few years more of the present misrule was required to cripple every industry in the country and prevent workingmen from making a living. Heretofore they had either voted the Democratic or Republican tickets, without caring whether it would redound for the benefit of themselves or their interests. The legislators elected by them had violated their pledges every time, and had again done so during the last session of the Legislature, as instanced by the legislation in regard to convict labor. It was high time that this thing should be stopped. But things would not become otherwise as long as they allowed themselves to be used as voting-cattle by professional politicians. He was not opposed to honest capitalists who give the workingmen a chance to live. The wards were getting organized very rapidly, and the organization was in a healthy condition. If workingmen looked to their interests, and not to those of the people who always betray them, they will soon be able to shape the legislation of the country in the interest of the toiling classes. This movement was yet in its infancy, and, like a child, had to creep before it could walk. Their movement was a just one, and meant fair wages for fair work; that the office must seek the man, and not the man the office; comfortable homes and good clothes for the workingmen. If they attended to their own interests as well as they had attended to the interests of those who had robbed them, the movement would be a success.

Mr. Van Patten, Secretary of the Communists, said that there was some misunderstanding about the renting of the hall, as his party should also have held a meeting at the same place, and hence many of his men were present. For the benefit of these he wished to have the eight-hour plank of the platform explained as to how it would benefit the workingmen.

Mr. Sheridan explained that the platform was hastily drawn up, and, as a convention is soon to be held, any of the planks not definite enough could be corrected.

The platform was then adopted as read.

Mr. Van Patten asked leave to address the meeting, and, permission being granted, he said he was glad to see a spirit manifested which is calculated to help the workingmen, yet they did not go far enough. He then went on and made his usual speech about overproduction, machinery, Government control, etc. Mr. Mike Carroll and others also addressed the meeting. A number of those present signed the roll, after which committees were appointed to organize clubs in the various precincts, and an adjournment was had.

A meeting was held last evening at the corner of Larrabee and Wisconsin streets for the purpose of organizing a ward club of the "Workingmen's Industrial Labor Party of Cook County" for the Fifteenth Ward. Mr. William McNally called the meeting to order. Mr. Edward Cullom was elected President and F. W. McNally Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Mr. William McNally, after which an adjournment was had to Tuesday evening next, when it is intended to elect a delegate to the County Executive Committee of the party.

A meeting of the Workingmen's Industrial party of the Tenth Ward was held last evening in old Aurora Hall, No. 113 Milwaukee avenue. John Gallivan presided, and Patrick Carriher acted as Secretary. The Committee on Constitution reported the nominations for permanent officers of the Club, who were elected, among others John Gallivan for President, and four Vice-Presidents. Patrick Carriher was elected Recording Secretary, and Hammond Stiefel Treasurer. Louis Nachman was elected Corresponding Secretary. There were very few present, and no other business of importance was transacted. The meeting adjourned for one week.

The Sixteenth Ward branch of the National Workingmen's Association held a meeting at No. 311 Larrabee street last evening. Dr. D. H. Bean presided. Only a few people were present. Speeches were made by Mr. Bean and Louis Nelke.

GENERALLY SPEAKING.

Just yet the political horizon in Cook County is decidedly mixed. The Democrats are looking forward to a union with the Communist and Workingmen's party, and, by casting a sop here and there, hope to carry the coming election. Those who are running the Workingmen's Industrial party pretend to say that they are not politicians. This creates a laugh among those who know better. McGilvray has been a chronic office-seeker. He has bid for everything, down to Superintendent of the new Court-House, under the present corrupt County Ring. He is a regular pot-house politician, void of standing, and with no influence. D. A. Coll is another loud-mouthed Democratic demagogue, who is only dipping for a drop in the bucket. He has heretofore begged puffs as a candidate for County Commissioner, and joined the labor party because he thought he could worm and wriggle in. He is of the bummer class of politicians, lives in the Eleventh Ward, and his influence amounts to naught. Then there is Kavanaugh, a Communistic blatherskite, who has neither political character nor local influence. He is fishing for a County Commissionership. The entire mob of so-called leaders are after the loaves and fishes. In the Third Ward this great "reform party" has united itself with pawnbrokers and saloonkeepers mainly, and a beautiful showing they will make. The fact is, the real workingmen stand aloof from these organizations. They see their falsity and the fraud that is transparent upon its face. The McGilvrays, Colls, Kavanaugh, et al., have no other end in view than to sell out, and to pretend to deliver over that which they do not possess, namely: votes. The negotiations which are now going on to sell the whole caboodle to the Democracy shows the drift of the whole thing. The Democrats are doing the advancing and making the offers, and are believing that they are buying a big thing. No one denies that the workingmen are a large and influential body of men, but they are not so foolish as to allow themselves to be sold out by a pack of adventurers who put themselves up as self-styled leaders.

The candidates in the field are many, and all consider their chances good. Of course, just at this time it is hard to say how the land lies. Next week the Democrats will meet and decide whether they will hold a convention or not. If they effect the negotiations now in progress, they will hold a convention. The Republicans are strong, and the general opinion seems to favor the putting up of only the best men whom the party can bring forward.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward held a meeting at Folz's Hall, corner of North avenue and Larrabee street, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a ward club. There were about 100 present. Lawrence Proudfoot was elected temporary Chairman, and Henry Spears Secretary. After signing the roll, the members elected the following officers:

President—Peter Buschwah.
Vice Presidents—William Greiner, Conrad Folz, and Mr. Gookin.
Secretary—W. T. Underwood.
Assistant Secretary—Henry Spears.
Treasurer—John C. Barker.
Executive Committee—First Precinct, Martin Lewis, Charles Greiner; Second, Ald. Waldo, John Wagner; Third, Conrad Folz, —— ——; Fourth, William H. Stickney, —— Kaesseberg; Fifth, Lawrence Proudfoot, Gustav Korn.

After appointing a committee to prepare a constitution, the meeting adjourned.

The Canossa Monument.

Dispatch to London Times.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.—In the sitting of the German Parliament on the 14th of May, 1872, Prince Bismarck, in one of his discursive speeches on the traditional hostility of the Papacy to United Germany, uttered the memorable words, "We do not mean to go to Canossa again." These words calling forth responsive echoes in many German hearts, a committee was formed to perpetuate the memory of the Prince's resolute *dictum* by the erection of a monument. Two days ago the obelisk commemorating the incident was unveiled at Bismarckstein, at the highest peak of the Burgberg, near the well-known pleasure village of Harzburg. The Burgberg being the site of the ruinous castle which belonged to Henry IV.—the German Emperor who did go to Canossa—was selected as an appropriate locality for the defiant column. The monument is a granite obelisk, nearly fifty feet high, showing a bronze medallion of the Prince on the front side, and an inscription recording his refusal to go to Canossa on the opposite side. Speeches celebrating the reunion of Germany and vindicating her political and religious liberty against the attacks of the Pope were delivered by Minister Castendyk, Director of the Harzburg Mines, and Dr. Flotho, of Jena. Telegrams announcing the inauguration were sent to the Emperor and to Prince Bismarck, the latter having previously expressed his approval of a monument protesting against the foreign yoke of the Pope. The ceremony attracted a large concourse from the neighborhood, but, unfortunately, was not favored by the weather.

MARINE NEWS.

THE CANAL.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 14.—Arrived—Peerless, Ottawa, 4,800 bu corn; Tempest, Seneca, 6,200 bu corn; Morning Light, Ottawa, 5,300 bu corn, 16,743 lbs seed; John Carter, LaSalle, 7,700 bu oats; Belle France, Morris, 6,000 bu corn; Cayuga, Lockport, 5,600 bu corn; A. Woolson, Joliet, 6,200 bu corn.

Cleared—North Branch, LaSalle, 92,614 feet lumber; King Bros., Kankakee Feeder, 6,000 feet lumber; Polar Star, LaSalle, 91,844 feet lumber; prop City of Henry, 71,325 feet lumber, 25,000 lath; Ilidore, Henry, 87,105 feet lumber, Shamrock, Henry, 88,770 ft lumber; prop Nashotah, Henry, 43,229 ft lumber; Hercules, Henry, 68,251 ft lumber; Deer Park, LaSalle, 87,399 ft lumber; Pry, Pallas, 67,213 ft lumber; E. L. Eston, Henry, 88,467 ft lumber; Novelty and barge, Henry, 165,000 ft lumber; Montauk, Lockport, 4,525 bu wheat.

BRIDGEPORT, Sept. 14—Evening.—Arrived, Neptune, Ottawa, 4,000 bu corn, 2,100 bu oats, 24,420 lbs seed; D. T. Wright, Morris, 6,100 bu corn; G. L. Booth, Utica, 6,000 bu corn; Phœnix, Lockport, 5,800 bu corn; Gracie Griswold, Minooka, 6,000 bu corn; Omaha, Morris, 5,900 bu corn.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—There was only a fair inquiry for vessels, but rates were firm at 3½c for corn and 4c for wheat to Buffalo, 8c being paid for wheat to Kingston. Room was taken for 150,000 bu wheat, 185,000 bu corn, 160,000 bu oats, and 22,000 bu rye. Charters: To Buffalo—Prop Newburgh, wheat through; schr Owosco, wheat at 4c; schrs F. L. Danforth and Helvetia, corn at 3½c; schr Sunrise, oats at 2¾c. To Kingston—Schrs John Magee, S. J. Luff, wheat at 8c. To Collingwood—Schr Collingwood, corn through. In the afternoon the schrs Santiago and H. Bissell were taken for oats to Buffalo at 2¾c; schr Crosthwaite, wheat do at 4c; Lucy J. Clark, rye at 3½c; and schr Albercorn, wheat to Kingston at 8c.

There is a scarcity of canal schooners in port, and the probabilities are that the rate on corn to Kingston will go up to 9c to-day.

The schr Lookout received an advance of 12½c on previous rates for a cargo of lumber from Cheboygan to this port yesterday. She gets $1.25 per 1,000 feet.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 14.—Charters—Schr Ellen Spry, coal to Chicago at 30c per ton; stmr Graves, bulk salt to Chicago, with the schr Adams in tow, light.

Cleared—Schr G. H. Waude, Chicago; Miami Belle, Toledo, 800 brls salt; T. Baker, Toledo, 450 tons coal; J. H. Mead, Milwaukee.

Westward—Props Scotia, Montreal to Toledo; Champlain, Ogdensburg to Chicago; Swallow, Ogdensburg to Saginaw; Lake Erie, Hamilton to Detroit; schr Anna Craig, Collins Bay and Black River; Maria Annette, M. L. Breck, Hamilton to Toledo; Montpelier Oswego to Detroit; Gleniff, Kingston to Toledo; barge Dashing Wave, Ogdensburg to Saginaw.

Eastward—Props Ocean, Leamington to Montreal; Milwaukee, Toledo to Montreal; tug Rescue, Buffalo to New York; schrs China, Black River to Toronto; Dauntless, Fairport to Port Robinson.

In harbor—Tug Parker.

PORT HURON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., Sept. 14.—Down—Props T. W. Snooks, City of Concord, Idaho, Mary Pringle and barges, Arizona and barges, Tioga and barges; schrs Havana, Rising Star, Cossack, Flying Cloud, Arabia, City of Cheboygan, C. G. Breed, West Side, Jennie Matthews, L. W. Perry, J. E. Gilmore, Acorn, Thomas Gawn, C. J. Wells, America, Col. Ellsworth, Clayton Belle, Ontario.

Up—Props Holland, Fountain City, Portage, D. W. Powers with barges, A. A. Turner and tow, H. C. Schnoor and consort, Fletcher and consort, Mary Jarecki and consort; schrs Florina, Journeyman, Anna P. Grover, William Schupt, Richard Winslow, David Stewart, H. A. Kent, Angus Smith, George Sherman, Wend-the-Wave, Fred L. Wells, Asa Cuilds.

Wind northeast, light. Weather fine.

THAT CLAM-BAKE.

Those who cannot go down to South Chicago this afternoon on the yachts to the clam-bake, can take the stmr Ben Drake at Clark street bridge at 10 a. m. and 2:30 p. m. to-morrow. The clam-bake will continue Sunday, and the yachts will return in the evening of the same day. Chaplain Wilson has intimated to a TRIBUNE reporter that he will not inflict a long forenoon sermon on his zealous flock, and was informed that the notion was a commendably pious one. The devout and impassioned manner in which he usually delivers his most expressive discourses cannot fail to impress those who have not heard him—and who has not?—with his rare powers as an eloquent and logical expounder of sound doctrine.

Capt. Farrow will act as sexton on the occasion, and Capt. Munger and Steward Eilertson will take up the collection.

NAUTICAL MISHAPS.

A schooner, whose name could not be ascertained last evening, is reported long overdue, and experienced vessel masters have expressed a fear that a disaster has happened her on Lake Michigan.

The scow Chaping, while being towed down the river yesterday by the tug Burton, had her jib-topsail badly torn at Rush street bridge.

The boat Bennett sunk in the Erie Canal at Black Rock, Wednesday, with a cargo of coal on board.

The St. Lawrence, of the N. T. Co., grounded on Forty-Mile Point, Lake Huron, but was gotten off uninjured.

The schr James Couch was hard aground near foot of Loyd street, Buffalo, Wednesday, but was gotten off in a few hours.

THE PEACH TRADE.

The peach trade between east-shore ports and Chicago is lively at present, and immense quantities of the luscious fruit are arriving daily. The finest peaches come from South Haven, where the young trees have yielded handsomely, and the new stmr Brittain has been bringing them over during the past week. The Goodrich stmr Corona brought 3,000 baskets of peaches from St. Joe yesterday, and the stmr Messenger a large number of packages from Benton Harbor.

BUSY DRY-DOCKS.

At Robert Mills & Co.'s dry-dock the prop Montana was in the big dock Monday for a new wheel and repairs. The prop Fountain City was in the small dock repairing brasses and calking. The big prop H. V. Ketchum was run into the large dock yesterday morning for new brasses and general repairs, followed by the scow Ed Baxter for calking. The schr Miami Belle and tug J. B. Griffin were in yesterdry for general repairs. The prop Empire State will be docked to-day for repairs; the schr H. W. Sage is having light repairs.—*Buffalo Express, 15th.*

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 14.—Charters—Schrs Porter, Joseph Paige, Kingfisher, wheat to Buffalo, 4½c; prop Nebraska, N. K. Fairbank, wheat to Buffalo, through rate; to Kingston porp Clinton, barges Clyde and Grimsby, wheat on through rate; schr Mary Lyon wheat at 8c; aggregate, 264,000 bu. During the week forty-four cargoes of wheat aggregating 1,287,101 bu were shipped from this port by lake.

ERIE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., Sept. 14.—Arrivals—Prop Gordon Campbell; schr Thomas A. Scott, Chicago; prop Havana, Marquette; schr Zack Chandler; schr Helena, Detroit.

Departures—Prop Philadelphia, Milwaukee; prop Chauncey Hulburt, bark Elizabeth Jones, barge Northerner, Chicago; schr Harvest Queen, prop India, Buffalo; tug Mocking Bird, Port Huron.

A NEAT CRAFT.

Capt. Barnes, of the schr Lyman M. Davis, keeps as trim and neat a craft as eye ever dwelt upon, and he knows how to handle her. He came into port from Muskegon yesterday with a cargo of lumber. He started last Tuesday evening, in company with several other vessels, and is the first to get around. He experienced calms and head winds, and progress was slow in making Chicago.

UNFAVORABLE WEATHER.

Calms and light winds hnve prevailed for some time on the lakes, and some long passages are recorded. The schr C. C. Trowbridge was four days coming from Death's Door, a trip that usually occupies about twenty hours. Other craft have had a similar experience, and the delays have rendered navigation expensive. The tug business is correspondingly affected.

MARQUETTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MARQUETTE, Mich., Sept. 14.—Arrived—Prop D. M. Wilson, schr W. B. Ogden.

Cleared—Schrs J. C. Harrison, Goshawk, Alva Bradley, Exile.

Wind south, fresh. Weather fine.

NAVIGATION NOTES.

CHICAGO.—Seven vessels at the lumber market last evening....Collector Smith is at the head of affairs in this port now, so far as Federal authority is concerned....The Canadian schr Albacore, a craft of good lines and 327 tons burden, and under command of Capt. Richard Reed, came into this port yesterday for the first time. She was light from Port Colborne....The Government Life-Boat Inspector has been drilling the Evanston crew....The fishing tug Albatross has been libeled for debt by Milwaukee parties....The schr Owasco received a new mainsail yesterday, and the scow Lorena a new foresail....The schr Magnolia obtained $1.12½ per 1,000 feet for lumber from Muskegon to Chicago, dock to dock....Capt. Kimball has brought the yacht Mamie here, and she will participate in the cruise of the Chicago Yacht Club to-day....Passenger traffic on the Goodrich steamers is better this year than it was last, and is daily on the increase. All the steamers are carrying more persons who come here to visit the Exposition than they did last fall....Libels were filed yesterday in the Federal Court against the schrs Annie Tomine for $80, for services rendered by Charles H. Coot and others, and the John Tebbitts for $45, by Frank Brown and others, for services and supplies.

OTHER PORTS.—The water is about eight inches lower now in Toronto harbor than it was a month ago....Vessels from Port Colborne complain of detention in discharging at that port....An Erie Canal steamer and a pair of consorts left Buffalo on Tuesday with 24,000 bu of corn for New York at 6¼c....The scow Moses Gage has been libeled for $175.00 on a ship-chandler's bill....The Buffalo Tug Association is working harmoniously, with everything in except the "Black Tug," which is reported as having nothing to do....Twenty vessels, including three propellers, arrived at Buffalo Wednesday bringing 541,900 bu, of which 230,160 bu was wheat, 293,740 corn, and 18,000 oats....Capt. J. B. Symes, of the Lake Superior stmr Manitoba, was presented with a purse of $90 and an address lately by a company of passengers on the boat....The Ahira Cobb has gone into the iron-ore trade, having left Buffalo on Tuesday for Escanaba, light....The schr Levi Rawson has taken the pleasant cargo of 6,749 brls of gunpowder at Buffalo. There is little danger of her going down, but some of her going up....The first of the new grain crop of Canada shipped this season is at Napanee, where 8,000 bu of barley have been sent over to Oswego by the schr W. W. Grant and N. P. Downey....Thursday, at Bay City, Deputy United States Marshal Taylor, of Detroit, seized five barges—Emerald, Ritchie, Lilly May, Colorado, and America, to foreclose a mortgage of about $11,000... About 1,100 bu of the cargo of corn of the bark J. G. Masten were wet by stress of weather last down trip to Buffalo. Several other vessels have more or less wet grain on account of the same cause....The barge Black Diamond, owned by Seymour & Co., of Ogdensburg, lately started from Buffalo with a tow, bound for Lake Erie, but on arriving at the Welland Canal it was found she was too large to pass through the locks. She was light....Frank Hollister, the Clearance Deputy, will hold forth hereafter at the Buffalo Custom-House from 9 to 10 o'clock a. m. every Sunday to take vessel reports and give clearances. This is an accommodation that will be appreciated by vessel-masters....*Buffalo Express:* The United States stmr Michigan lay at Central Wharf Dock Wednesday. Two well-known dock gentlemen who were invited to go on board the steamer by the pilot were so rudely treated by the officer of the deck that they felt insulted and left the boat....Mrs. McEvoy, whose husband owned and sailed the scow Moses Gage, reports that in addition to the mortgage upon the vessel the parties in Port Huron who sold her hold a mortgage upon Capt. McEvoy's real estate, and threaten to deprive her of everything....A steam-pump was set up Wednesday on the wreck Mary E. Perew, which has been on the bottom in the Erie Basin (otherwise called the Bone-Yard) about a year. She belongs to the Underwriters, and is to be raised, and probably sold. While setting the pump Engineer H. De France was badly injured by getting squeezed between the pump and the rail of the vessel....Toronto *Globe*, Thursday: The harbor was dull yesterday. There is not much movement in lumber, and there is no timber. The coal arrivals, too, have been light for some days past. There is not much movement expected till the grain begins to come in, and this is looked for within a week.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

The following were the arrivals and clearances for the twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night:

ARRIVALS—Stmrs Corona, St. Joseph, sundries; Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries; Alpena, Muskegon, sundries; props Scotia, Buffalo, sundries; Dean Richmond, Buffalo, sundries; Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries; Riverside, South Haven, sundries; G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, sundries; Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber; M. Groh, Manistee, lumber; schrs Truman Moss, Muskegon, lumber; Eliza Day, White Lake, ties; J. and A. Stronach, Muskegon, lumber; L. M. Davis, Muskegon, lumber; A. Bradley, Grand Haven, lumber; Ironsides, Cedar River, posts; City of the Straits, Alpena, lumber; A. O. Hanson, Manistee, lumber; Saint Andrew, Cleveland, coal; C. J. Roeder, Clay Banks, bark; Jenny Lind, Muskegon, lumber; G. Barber, St. Joseph, lumber; Florence Lester, Manistee, lumber; Four Brothers, Manistee, lumber; Sunrise, St. Joseph, light; Windsor, Manistee, lumber; Ithaca, White Lake, lumber; Sam Cook, Oswego, coal; Albacore, Port Colborne, light; Kearsarge, Ludington, lumber; Grace M. Filer, Ludington, lumber; H. D. Moore, Saugatuck, lumber; A. J. Mowry, Lincoln, lumber; Cuyahoga, Ludington, lumber; scows Laurina, White Lake, wood; T. S. Skinner, Muskegon, lumber; Sea Bird, Muskegon, lumber.

CLEARANCES—Schr Pensaukee, Buffalo, 38,000 bu corn; schr Christine Nilsson, Buffalo, 22,542 bu wheat; schr John S. Richards, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat; schr Eliza Gerlach, Buffalo, 18,200 bu corn; schr Regulator, White Lake, 100 bu corn; schr J. R. Bentley, Buffalo, 45,500 bu oats; schr John T. Mott, Kingston, 18,000 bu wheat; schr C. C. Trowbridge, Pensaukee, 22 pkgs mdse; schr C. J. Mixer, Kingston, 16,136 bu wheat; prop Roanoke, Buffalo, 8,000 bu corn, 33,000 bu oats; prop Chas. Reitz, Manistee, 200 bu corn, 200 bu oats; stmr Alpena, Muskegon, 25 brls flour, 33 brls pork, 10 brls oil, 6 brls whisky, and sundries; prop G. P. Heath, Saugatuck, 8 kegs beer, and sundries; schr Owasco, Buffalo, 21,000 bu wheat; schr John Miner, Ogdensburg, 20,233 bu corn; prop Garden City, Ogdensburg, 100 brls flour, 230 bags flaxseed, and 70 brls pork—Cleveland, 100 bags flaxseed, and sundries; prop Menominee, Green Bay, 4,600 lbs lard, and sundries; schr H. C. Albrecht, Monistique, 20 brls flour, 15 brls pork, 5 tons hay, and sundries; schr F. B. Stockbridge, Port St. Ignace, 210 bu oats, 25 brls flour, 10 brls pork; 5 brls beef, 118 bales hay, and sundries.

What She Asked Tommy.

Detroit Free Press.

He was named Thomas, and she was named Jane. They sat on a hotel balcony yesterday for three long hours, and giving themselves dead away as being out-of-towners. As they sat down, Thomas took one of Jane's hands. She allowed that sort of thing to go on without a word of protest, and the flaxen-haired youth finally seized the other one. They talked and talked, and looked down upon the street, and signed, and the hours slipped away. At the end of the third hour she said:

"Tommy, dearest, I want to ask you something."

"Ask me a hundred—a thousand—a million things!" he exclaimed in reply.

"Well, Tommy, I've got an awful cold in my head," she continued, "and, if I drew one of my hands away and wiped my nose, would you think I was mad? I've either got to do that, Tommy, or let my nose wipe itself. Just one wipe, Tommy, and then you may have it back."

Tommy released her hand, though he hated to, and her nose was softly and duly wiped.

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

EDWIN BOOTH!

For TWO NIGHTS ONLY in his Grand Historical Character.

BRUTUS!

Saturday Matinee, LADY OF LYONS.
EDWIN BOOTH as..............CLAUDE MELNOTTE.
Next Week—EDWIN BOOTH will appear in RICHELIEU and FOOL'S REVENGE.

SEATS CAN NOW BE SECURED.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

A Grand Ovation accorded to the Eminent Tragedian,

LAWRENCE BARRETT

Who will appear FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, in Bulwer's Great Play of

RICHELIEU!

Supported by Mr. JAMES O'NEILL and T. W. Davey's Powerful Dramatic Company.
Saturday Matinee—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Saturday Night—RICHARD III.
MONDAY, Sept. 17, Mr. Barrett will appear in his grand impersonation of CASSIUS in Shakspeare's sublime tragedy, JULIUS CÆSAR.

EXPOSITION BUILDING.

Chicago Inter-State Exposition

NOW FULLY READY FOR THE PUBLIC.

Complete in all Departments, and the finest representative exhibition of American Industry and Art ever held in this country except the Great Centennial.

Admission—Adults, 25 cts; children under 12 years, 15 cts.

Excursion rates on all transportation lines.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

J. H. HAVERLY............Proprietor and Manager.
LADIES' ROUSING SATURDAY MATINEE 2:30.
A STUNNING GREAT SATURDAY NIGHT BILL.
THE GREAT TEXAS JACK COMBINATION
In the highly successful stirring Drama, THE SCOUTS OF THE PLAINS, real Texas Jack, Big Buckshot, Moriacchi, Donald McKay, Fighting Elk, Man who walks under ground, Wife of McKay—Daughter, Medicine Man, Tribe of Warm Spring Indians, Jack's horse, McKay's pony. Dramatic Company. Admission half the price of any other theatre. All Ladies' Nights. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

NEW CHICAGO THEATRE.

Clark-st., opposite Sherman House.
J. H. HAVERLY..............................Manager.

Grand Saturday Matinee for Ladies and Children.
Unequivocal Success. Crowded Houses. The Renowned

HAVERLY'S MINSTRELS,

In an entirely new, fresh, and sparkling programme. Popular prices—75, 50 and 25 cents. Box Office open daily. Monday, Sept. 17—CHARLEY HOWARD.

COTTON'S OPERA-HOUSE.

SPLENDID OLIO.

To Conclude with the Comedy-Drama,

THE FOOL OF THE FAMILY.

SHIRTS.

Gents Who Require Perfect-Fitting Fine Dress Shirts, Would do well to leave their measure for 6 of Keep's Custom Shirts. The very best. No obligation to take any Shirts ordered unless perfectly satisfactory. 173 East Madison-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

CHICAGO BUSINESS UNIVERSITY AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE,

Room 22 Superior Block, 77 Clark-st., opposite Court-House Square, Chicago, Ill.

The next regular term will commence on Monday, Sept. 10, 1877. The business course will embrace Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Mercantile Correspondence, Ethics of Business, Commercial Law, and the French and German Languages.

The Scientific Course will embrace Drawing, Architecture, Civil, Mechanical, and Topographical Engineering, the Natural Sciences, the Higher Mathematics, Mechanics, and the French and German Languages.

A situation is guaranteed to every student who shall have taken the regular prescribed course of two years upon condition of his serving one year in the "CHICAGO COUNTING HOUSE," where a regular set of books will be placed under his charge and he will be shown how to keep them, thus making him a practical bookkeeper. The books represent real business, and are furnished by the business men of Chicago.

N. B.—A REGULAR NIGHT SCHOOL will be opened for young men who cannot attend during the day. Send for circular. Take the elevator. For further information apply at the college office or address

W. A. MYERS, President.

METROPOLITAN BUSINESS COLLEGE

113 and 115 State-st., Chicago.

Life Scholarship until Oct. 1, $50; thereafter, $60.

ALLEN ACADEMY,

144 and 146 Twenty-second-st., near Michigan-av., Chicago. Most elegant and thorough equipped Boys' School in the United States. Five Departments—Primary, Preparatory, Classical, Commercial, Polytechnic. Fifteen experienced Professors and Instructors. Individual instruction in addition to class drill. Location in the finest residence district of the city. Good boarding places near the School. A few pupils received into the family of the President. All Departments will be opened to Young Ladies and Misses Sept. 17. Young Ladies who have graduated from other schools can pursue a post-graduate course in this institution.

IRA W. ALLEN, LL.D. President, 683 Michigan-av.

CHICAGO ACADEMY,

No. 11 Eighteenth-st.

Classical and English Day School, with Primary, Intermediate and Collegiate Departments. Pupils of both sexes have equal advantages, and may prepare for admission to any College or University or for business. Eleventh year begins Sept. 17.

H. H. BABCOCK, Principal.

LAKE FOREST ACADEMY.

The leading Preparatory School of the West. Its graduates in nine different colleges. Presbyterian control.

FALL TERM BEGINS SEPT. 13.

Address ALBERT R. SABIN,
Lake Forest, Ill. Principal.

MORGAN PARK MILITARY ACADEMY.

A First-class Preparatory School.

Session begins Sept 6, 1877. For catalogues and full information apply at Room 5, Methodist Church Block, from 2 to 3 p. m.

Capt. ED. N. KIRK TALCOTT, HENRY T. WRIGHT, A. M., } Associate Principals.

ELMHURST BOARDING SCHOOL.

A Family School for Young Ladies and Girls, near Chicago. Next school year begins Wednesday, Sept. 12. Indorsed and patronized by the most eminent citizens of Chicago and vicinity. Thorough English teachers. Native teachers of French and German. The most accomplished Professors of Music and Dancing from Chicago. Apply for circular to the Principal, Mrs. L. N. CUTTER, Elmhurst, DuPage Co., Ill.

THE WOODRUFF SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION

AROUND THE WORLD

Will sail from New York Oct. 25, for Students and Travelers, both Ladies and Gentlemen. See cut of Steamer in Scientific American, Sept. 22. Total expenses, $1,250 per annum in easy payments. For passage and circulars address W. L. B. JENNEY, Architect, Portland Block, Chicago, or DAN'L MACAULEY, Secretary, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.

Not Too Late.

The Fall Session at the Young Ladies' College, Highland Hall, will commence on the 20th September. A few rooms are unengaged.

EDW. P. WESTON, President.

GLEASON'S ACADEMY

339 WEST ADAMS-ST., CHICAGO.

This is an English Classical and Commercial School for Young Men and Boys.

M. B. GLEASON, Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

CHESTER, Pa., opens SEPT. 12th. Location healthful; grounds ample; buildings commodious. Thorough instruction in CIVIL ENGINEERING, the CLASSICS, and ENGLISH. Careful supervision of Cadets. For circulars apply to JEWETT WILCOX, Esq., at the office of the Tremont House, Chicago, or Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

Mlle. C. Broussais'

French and English School for Young Ladies and Children, reopens on Sept. 10, at 564 Michigan-av. She will be assisted by Mlle. M. Broussais, Miss Jeffers, and other competent teachers.

NORTH SIDE HIGHER SCHOOL,

306 and 308 CHICAGO-AV.

Classes for Boys of all ages. Address or apply personally, 12-2 p. m., after Sept. 1. CECIL BARNES, A. B.

JENNINGS SEMINARY

(For both sexes), AURORA, ILL.

$33.00 pays for board, room rent, and tuition in Common English for Fall Term of ten weeks, beginning Sept. 10, 1877. For circulars or information address the Principal, MARTIN E. CADY.

Institute of the Sacred Heart of Mary.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS, ILL.

Academy and day-school for young ladies. Will reopen Sept. 3, 1877. Board and tuition in two languages, bedding, etc., $125 per annum. Address SISTER SUPERIOR.

MME. DA SILVA AND MRS. BRADFORD'S (LATE Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day-School for young ladies and children, with calisthenics, No. 17 W. 38th-st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above. A separate class for boys under thoroughly competent teachers. Lectures by Prof. B. Waterhouse Hawkins and Dr. Labberton.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. Pittsfield, Mass., offers thorough culture in a very invigorating climate and beautiful location. Terms moderate. Address the REV. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal, for circular.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, Freehold, N. J. Boarding school for boys. The Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

ANDALUSIA HALL, ANDALUSIA, PA., NEAR Phila. Home school for boys: thorough instruction; healthful location; terms moderate. Reopens Sept. 12.

FAMILY BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS. FOR particulars address L. HAND, Geneva Lake, Wis.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, 30 miles from New York. Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY. SEND for Illustrated Circular, 40 pages, giving details.

ROCKLAND COLLEGE, NYACK, N. Y. BOTH sexes; $225 per year; no extras. Send for circular.

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Now give New Life to your Musical Exercises by introducing one of these Superior Books.

The Grammar School Choir, (60 cts., $6 doz.) by W. S. Tilden, provides admirably for the needs of the Upper Classes in Grammar Schools. Just out. Carefully prepared by a practical and successful teacher. Music in 1, 2, 3 and 4 parts, and the best quality.

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The High School Choir, ($1; per doz. $9) has already a great reputation as an almost perfect High School Song Book, and is extensively used—but should be universally used. Music in 2, 3 and 4 parts. By L. O. Emerson and W. S. Tilden.

The Whippoorwill, (50 cts., $5 doz.) Fine general collection of cheerful, wide-awake Songs for Common Schools. By W. O. Perkins, author of the Golden Robin.

Specimen Copies of any book mailed, post free, for retail price.

LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House) and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
*a*Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
*a*Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 a. m.
*a*Dubuque Night Ex. via C'ton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Omaha Night Express	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Sioux City & Yankton	† 9:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	* 9:15 a. m.	* 3:10 p. m.
*a*Freep't, Rockf'd & Dubuque	*10:15 p. m.	* 6:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Fast Mail. (daily)	§ 8:00 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	*10:15 a. m.
*b*Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.
*b*Green Lake Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
*b*St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*LaCrosse Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
*b*Marquette Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:45 a. m.
*a*Geneva Lake & Rockford	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
*b*Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
*b*Lake Geneva Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:20 p. m.

Pullman Hotel Cars are run through, between Chicago and Omaha, on the train leaving Chicago at 10:30 a. m.

No other road runs Pullman or any other form of hotel cars west of Chicago.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL & MINNEAPOLIS LINE.

Ticket offices 62 Clark-st. and at Kinzie-Street Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Ex.	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO KANSAS CITY & DENVER SHORT LINES.

Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge, and Twenty-third-st. Ticket Office, 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City & Denver Fast Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
St. Louis & Springfield Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Pekin and Peoria Fast Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Peoria, Keokuk & Burlington	* 9:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Chicago & Paducah R. R. Ex.	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Wash'ton Ex	*12:30 p. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodat'n	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee Express	* 7:50 a. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, and Menasha through Day Express	*10:00 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	* 5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin & Minnesota, Green Bay, Stevens' Point, and Ashland through Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 7:00 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 121 Randolph-st., near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:40 a. m.	....
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:50 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Cairo, New Orleans & Texas Ex	§ 8:30 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield Express	* 8:40 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Springfield Night Ex.	* 8:30 p. m.	‡ 7:50 a. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	....	* 4:30 p. m.
Peoria, Burlington & Keokuk	* 8:30 p. m.	* 7:50 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:30 p. m.	* 7:35 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 5:25 p. m.	* 9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express, Ottawa and Streator	* 7:25 a. m.	* 7:45 p. m.
Rockf'rd, D'buque, & Sioux City	*10:00 a. m.	* 3:15 p. m.
Pacific Express for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Kansas City, Atchison & St. Joe Express	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:30 p. m.	* 6:35 a. m.
Pacific Night Expr's for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	* 6:55 a. m.
Kansas City, Atchison, St. Joe, and Texas Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:35 a. m.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Grand Pacific Hotel, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 7:00 a. m.	* 6:55 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 3:45 p. m.	*10:30 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY

Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices 65 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 8:00 a. m.	† 7:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
Fast Line	† 9:10 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.

BALTIMORE & OHIO.

Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Monroe-st. Ticket Offices: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific, and Depot (Exposition Building).

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:50 a. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.
Fast Line	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 6:40 p. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Mail—Old Line	7:35 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
N. Y. & Boston Special Ex.	9:00 a. m.	7:40 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

Depot corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Depar	Arrive.
Columbus & East Day Ex.	* 8:40 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Columbus & East Night Ex.	§ 8:00 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket Office, 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atch Ex	*10:15 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.

LAKE NAVIGATION.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

For Milwaukee and all West Shore ports, Daily, Sunday excepted.................... 9 a. m.
Saturday's Boat don't go until.................. 8 p. m.
Friday morning's boat goes through to Ahnapee.
For Grand Haven, Grand Rapids, and Muskegon, Daily, Sunday excepted................ 7 p. m.
For Manistee, Ludington, and Pentwater, Daily, Saturday and Sunday excepted, at 9 a. m.
For St. Joseph—Daily at 10 a. m., Sunday excepted. Saturday's boat does not leave until 11:30 p. m.
For Green Bay, Escanaba, etc., Friday........ 7 p. m.
Office and docks, foot Michigan-av.

FINANCIAL.

GUARANTEED SPECULATION.

$400 invested by us in 60 days Straddles, have made $3,750. $100 have paid $1,700 in 30 days. We guarantee all 60 day Straddles (money refunded if no profit is made. References given. Correspondence solicited. W. F. HUBBELL & CO., Members New York Mining Stock Exchange, P. O. Box 2813. 46 Broad-st., N. Y.

PUTS AND CALLS.

$5. $100, $200, $500, $1,000—ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & CO., Brokers, No. 12 Wall-st., New York, make desirable investments in Stocks, which frequently pay from five to twenty times the amount invested. Stock bought and carried as long as desired on deposit of 3 per cent. Explanatory circulars and weekly reports sent free.

MEDICAL.

MATHEY CAYLUS' CAPSULES

Used for over 20 years with great success by the physicians of Paris, New York, and London, and superior to all others for the prompt cure of all discharges, recent or of long standing. Prepared by CLIN AND CIE, Paris. Sold by Druggists in the United States.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

William Koehler, 8 years of age, residing at No. 590 Milwaukee avenue, was run over Thursday evening on the Northwestern Railroad, and thereby loses his right arm, and suffers severe injuries about the head.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 71 deg.; 10 a. m., 77 deg.; 12 m., 80 deg.; 3 p. m., 84 deg.; 7 p. m., 78 deg. Barometer at 8 a. m., 29.95; 7 p. m., 29.83

At 6:30 last evening P. J. Ward, brakesman on the Alton & St. Louis Railroad, was run down at the Harrison-street crossing, and, besides the loss of his right ear, suffers severely from a fracture of the skull on the left side of the head. Dr. O. J. Price thinks he will recover.

There is no truth in the rumor that it is proposed to paper the walls of the Chamber of Commerce with greenbacks, which can be readily detached by parties who owe pork differences to the leading house in the trade. The fact is that fully 63½ per cent of the rumors heard on 'Change are bogus.

Coroner Dietzsch yesterday held inquests upon James Madden, who was accidentally killed by James Doyen, driver of an ice-wagon; upon Joseph Paske, who died of heart disease at the corner of Ashland and Belden avenues; and upon a man who fell from a tank accidentally, and died at No. 21 String street.

George F. Ely, 21 years of age, residing at No. 770 Wabash avenue, and employed as a telegraph operator on the Burlington & Quincy Road, was run down at 6 o'clock last evening at the crossing of Sixteenth street and Wabash avenue by a freight-train drawn by Engine 39, on the Michigan Central Road. The wheels passed over his body, and killed him instantly.

Co. D, First Regiment Illinois Cavalry, met last evening at Martine's Hall, Senator Riddle in the chair, and Charles S. Woodard, Secretary. A committee of three, consisting of Major Edwards, Senator Riddle, and Capt. Tarble, was appointed to secure a mustering officer to muster the company into State service next Friday evening. Five recruits were added to the company. Adjourned for one week.

John P. Tayler, formerly a member of the firm of E. Schneider & Co., candle-manufacturers of this city, has established himself in the general commission business in Liverpool, with the purpose of making American produce a specialty. Mr. Tayler was a popular member of the Board of Trade while a resident of Chicago, and enjoys the confidence and best wishes of the business men of this community.

The Ancient Order of Clams are invited by the Chicago Yacht Club to participate in the cruise and clam-bake that begins to-day, and the members should assemble at the Gardner House this afternoon at 2 o'clock, prepared to embark on the yachts, which sail in an hour afterward from the foot of Van Buren street. Commodore Tim Bradley, of the Yacht is one of the Club, highest officers in the A. O. C., his title being Big Clam, and he particularly desires to see all the members of the Order present at the feast. The yachts will sail to the Calumet, and proceed up that stream to Hunt's place, where extensive preparations have been made for the feast. Should the wind and weather prove favorable, the start of the yachts will be a sight well worth witnessing.

The vast manufacturing interests located here are soon to be augmented by the establishment of a mammoth white-lead works. The firms of Beyner, Bauman & Co. and C. F. Wells & Co. are the projectors of the enterprise. The former own what are known as the Fahnestock White-Lead Works, and the latter firm those formerly owned by Fahnestock, Hazlett & Schwartz, both located in Pittsburg. These represent probably the most extensive white-lead works in the country, and an invested capital of nearly $700,000. These firms have established an agency in this city already at No. 48 North Wells street, where Mr. Z. H. Rosse represents them. They propose, owing to their increasing Western trade, to establish a large and complete factory in this city, to cost in the neighborhood of $250,000. The location has not yet been decided upon, but several sites are in view. The concern will give employment to upwards of 150 hands, and will be erected with the latest improvements in machinery.

WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

The Board of Managers of the Women's Christian Association held a regular monthly meeting on Thursday, at the boarding-house Nos. 751 and 753 Wabash avenue. Mrs. E. G. Clark presided, Mrs. Charles D. Hamill acting as Secretary, and there was a good attendance. The Treasurer's report, showing a balance on hand, Sept. 1, of $203.48, was received.

Mrs. Dennison Groves, on behalf of the Employment Bureau, reported that during August employment had been found for 174 women and girls. Dr. Baker, Superintendent of the Dispensary, reported 400 visits made during the past two months, and the receipt of $25 from D. B. Fisk & Co. was acknowledged.

Mrs. Frisbe, Superintendent of the Boarding Home, reported that there were twenty-three inmates, and that applications for admittance are being daily received. It was decided, after some discussion, to defer the proposed entertainment, known as the "Exposition of Authors," until after the annual meeting for the election of officers, which will be held the second Thursday in October. The meeting then adjourned.

ODD-FELLOWSHIP.

The Grand Representatives from the States of Illinois and Wisconsin to the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States left last evening at 9:40 o'clock over the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for New York, to attend the Grand Lodge meeting, which commences on Monday next, and extends over one week. The delegates from Wisconsin are the Hon. G. V. Jones, Oshkosh; Dr. J. H. Vivian, Mineral Point; Mr. R. H. Hotchkiss, Plymouth; Theodore Rodolf, LaCrosse; and John W. Hudson, Madison. Illinois sends the Hon. John H. Oberly, Mr. J. S. Ticknor, of Rockford; Mr. A. H. Lichty, of Mt. Carroll; and the Hon. E. B. Sherman, of this city. A number of representatives from Western States passed through the city yesterday. The meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States is for deliberative and legislative purposes, but occasion will no doubt be taken by the New York brethren to make the meeting a success socially.

THE NEW COLLECTOR.

The Hon. J. Russell Jones gracefully retired yesterday noon from his official position as Collector of the Port in favor of the Hon. William Henry Smith. The latter was in his office the greater part of the afternoon and swore in the old employes of the office without making any decapitations at present. The only change made was appointing Robert Reed cashier in place of C. B. Wright, who was transferred to another department. John Hitt, who has been the responsible man for several years, and who has seen the changes of half a dozen dynasties, will retain his old place. Mr. Smith will be Collector from 11 a. m. to 12:30 and from 4 to 4:30 p. m. During the remainder of the day he will perform his accustomed duties in disseminating useful knowledge from the headquarters in the Union Building.

ANOTHER HOTEL FREEBOOTER.

A hotel beat at the Palmer House, registering as L. Summer, Louisville, Ky., was yesterday rather unceremoniously bounced from the Palmer House. He had dined sumptuously for six days and drank good wine, but when pay was demanded of him he could show up no cash. Thursday they took his clothes from him, and he was made a prisoner for twenty-four hours in his room, without anything to eat. He was then dressed in a pair of old gray pants, and taken into the upper conservatory, where it was attempted to photograph him. His spirit broke down at this degredation, and he was allowed to depart without having his picture taken. Summer is a young Englishman, who evidently has seen better days. The treatment which beats receive at the Palmer-House is most severe and borders sometimes on cruelty, but Mr. Palmer says that he is determined to put a stop to hotel marauding.

PERSONALS.

J. N. Bromfield, England, is a guest at the Palmer House.

J. E. Higgin, Liverpool, Eng., is a guest at the Palmer House.

Gov. Wade Hampton, South Carolina, is stopping at the Palmer House.

Judge David Rover, Burlington, Ia., is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, is registered at the Palmer House.

Capt. D. M. Taylor, United States army, is a guest at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

James Hill, Secretary of State of Mississippi, is stopping at the Palmer House.

Gen. George Crook, United States army, is stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Oliver Pillsbury, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire, is a guest at the Palmer House.

Ex-United States Senator Matt H. Carpenter, Milwaukee, is registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

J. P. Hale, of New York, passed through the city last evening en route to New York. The old gentleman is in fine health and spirits, and says that his piano factory will be running in full force in sixty days.

The Hon. William S. Hopkins and Dr. Alexander Warner, San Francisco, are stopping at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Gen. W. T. Clark, of Washington, is staying at the Grand Pacific. He was formerly Adjutant-General of McPherson's corps, and subsequently of the Army of the Tennessee. He is at present Inspector-General of the Internal Revenue Department. His many old comrades in this city are paying their respects to their old army chum.

OBEY THE LAW.

AND SAVE EXPENSE TO EITHER YOURSELF OR THE GOVERNMENT.

It seems to be an act of injustice to arrest a man, say in Galesburg, for a violation of the Internal Revenue law and bring him to Chicago—a distance of 160 miles—for a preliminary examination, compelling him to pay his fare home in case he is discharged or admitted to bail, when there is a United States Commissioner at Galesburg, before whom he could have been arraigned. Yet this practice prevails not only in the Northern District of Illinois, but in every other judicial district in the country. No matter how far the Marshal's office may be from the place of arrest, the prisoner is taken thither, and often undoubtedly subjected to great hardship. Complaint is frequently made about this custom, and the persons aggrieved call their treatment an "outrage." The latest one to lift up his voice is Mr. F. S. Murphy, the attorney for John Whiteleather, who lives in Henderson, Knox County. Whiteleather deals in whisky by the bottle or jug, and, as alleged, visits fairs and camp-meetings and sells to whoever will buy. In October, 1875, he was arrested by the State authorities at Woodhull, Henry county, for selling without a license and fined $40. Some temperance people told the Government officials about his dealings, and, the proof warranting it, the Collector of Internal Revenue made a complaint before United States Commissioner Hoyne, and a warrant was issued for Whiteleather's arrest. The document was given to a special deputy to be served, and Whiteleather promised to "come around." But, instead of facing the rack, he skipped, and was not heard of in the vicinity until a week ago, when Deputy-Marshal Gilpin, who had been watching for him ever since, through a Deputy Sheriff, at Galesburg, succeeded in capturing him. Being brought the Chicago, Whiteleather had a hearing, and was committed to the County Jail, failing to find the $500 bail required. Mr. Murphy, his lawyer, is of opinion that his client should have been taken before Commissioner Lamphier, of Galesburg, and not

"DRAGGED" TO THIS CITY,

thus enabling the Marshal and Phil Hoyne "to make fees." This would have unquestionably been a great convenience for Whiteleather. But if it had been done, the District-Attorney would have been obliged to go to Galesburg to prosecute the case, or to send one of his deputies. For such a trip, he would have charged the Government $5 a day and 10 cents a mile traveled. There must be some one present to represent the Government at the examination of persons charged with crime, and as the office of the District-Attorney is in Chicago, where the courts are also located, the practice of bringing prisoners to this city for a hearing is justified on economic grounds. If a man was taken before the Commissioner who lived nearest to him, there would have to be an Assistant District Attorney in nearly every county in the district, since the two auxiliaries in the Chicago office have all they can attend to without going outside. What an expense this would be! As a rule there is only one Commissioner in a district who attends to criminal business. The others procure commissions merely with a view of acknowledging deeds, etc. While all have jurisdiction of criminal cases, the Collectors of Internal Revenue invariably enter their complaints before the one who makes a specialty of them, and for this purpose locates as near the District Attorney's and Marshal's office as he can get. Hoyne happens to be the man in this district. And to arrange Whiteleather before him cost the Government less than to have accorded him an examination near his home. Until the limit of the District Attorney's fees is raised to $50,000, the present practice will obtain. A better way, however, to avoid the consequent annoyance would be for men to comply with the laws.

GEN. CROOK.

HIS NEWS FROM THE INDIANS.

Gen. George Crook arrived in this city last night, fresh from the plains, and registered at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where a TRIBUNE reporter subsequently found him. The General is on his way to Washington, whither he leaves this morning via the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Since the gentleman was here last he has traveled over 4,000 miles of territory, 600 of which was by stage. He confirms the statement that Crazy Horse's intention was to assassinate him. Crazy Horse had been the great man among the Northern Indians. He was brave, and he was feared by his people. His word was law, and he had great influence. At the time of the Custer fight he rode through the thickest of the fight, and said that if his cause was right the Great Spirit would save him. He passed through this fight unscathed, which, of course, had its natural effect upon his followers. Crazy Horse was really a leader, and unlike Sitting Bull, who is only a paper General, without really much influence. When Crazy Horse came to surrender he found his influence overshadowed. He was no longer a great Chief, and this soured him. His idea was to do something desperate, and create consternation among the Indians, a large number of whom he expected would follow him and go on the warpath. Crazy Horse Gen. Crook had regarded as a really brave man, but his attempt at assassination was prompted wholly by pure cussedness. He had no grudge against Gen. Crook. He had been advised with kindly, and been treated with great consideration, which he, however, failed to appreciate. His attempt at assassination led to Crazy Horse's arrest and subsequent disarming. Before being placed in the guard-house he had stabbed one man in the bowels and another in the arm. He did not know who killed Crazy Horse, whether it was the soldiers or Indians. He had had no official report upon the subject.

He had supposed that Chief Joseph and the Nez Perces would come down his way, but they didn't. They were supposed to be in the vicinity of Clark's Falls. There was no feeling among the Indians under Gen. Crook's control. Lame Deer's band's surrender brought in all the hostile Sioux bands, except Sitting Bull's party. He could obtain no information in regard to the latter, as there were no means of communication with him. The Indians were getting along splendidly since Crazy Horse's death, and the camps were even more quiet than any city in the United States. He didn't know who or what Sitting Bull had with him. It was impossible to form any idea from the reports which came from that country.

Chief Joseph had come his way, but stopped about the lake. He had sent couriers down, and had had Shoshone scouts all over that country. His warlike attitude would have no bad effect upon the Agency Indians. As to Joseph's strength, Gen. Howard had telegraphed him that he had a following of less than 200. It might be more, and it might be less. Some said more. They are in a rough country. They are in and inclosed by a dense forest, where a great deal of the timber has been felled by the wind, and the ground was miry. It is a strong position. Chief Joseph was in the vicinity of Yellowstone Park, near Clark's Falls. He thought all the members of Hayden's expedition were safe. The Indian delegation would arrive in Omaha on the 19th or 20th inst., and proceed to Washington in charge of Lieut. Clark, of the Second Cavalry.

PRESENTATION.

CAPT. HOWLAND THE RECIPIENT.

A number of the passengers who were on the steamer Peerless at the time of the recent accident, and who were taken off and landed at Manitowoc by Capt. Howland, of the steamer Scotia, made a raid upon the latter vessel and her gallant commander yesterday afternoon at the salt dock, off Twenty-second street. At about 5 o'clock a party of ladies and gentlemen boarded the steamer and made themselves at home generally. The Captain was making himself agreeable to the ladies on deck, when Mr. R. H. Walker mysteriously invited him into to his own cabin, where a decided surprise awaited him. On the table was displayed an elegant set of plate, consisting of a massive ice pitcher, slop bowl, salver, and two goblets. Mr. Walker, on behalf of the passengers whom Capt. Howland rescued from their perilous position, presented that officer with the articles mentioned, remarking that their value bore but a slight comparison to the debt which the donors felt they owed to the Captain. He thanked him for the prompt assistance he had given them, for the warm welcome they had all received on board the Scotia, for his courtesy and generosity to fellowmen in distress, and for the kindness generally of his officers and crew. Mr. Walker trusted that the recipient of this gift might never find himself in a peril similar to that from which he had saved them, but, if such were ever the case he hoped sincerely that there might be at hand such another noble sailor, and such another good ship, as were Capt. Howland and the steamer Scotia.

Capt. Howland replied briefly and modestly, disclaiming any particular credit for his timely aid, and hoping that every man in his profession would do as he had done under like circumstances. He would always look with pride upon this manifestation of the appreciation of these friends, and thanked them heartily for their beautiful present. After a few minutes spent in general conversation, the company dispersed.

The ice-pitcher is inscribed on one side: "Presented to Capt. Thomas A. Howland"; on the other, "From passengers taken from steamer Peerless, Sept. 2, 1877"; the salver also bears the Captain's name. The design of the set is appropriately marine in its character. There are ships in full sail engraved upon the various pieces, while the handles of the salver, as well as the bases of the goblets, represent mermaids half reclining in sea-shells. The whole is of the heaviest plate, and the present is intrinsically valuable. Present in the party were Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Gates, Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Hurlbut, of Grand Rapids, and Mr. W. B. Patterson. The affair passed off with great satisfaction to all who participated.

THE SOUTH TOWN.

CONSIDERATION OF OLD CLAIMS.

A meeting of the South Town Board was called at No. 46 Clark street at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Half an hour later there were present Justices Haines, Pollak, Wallace, Meech, Supervisor Mason, and Simeon W. King, Clerk. Justice Haines was elected Chairman.

The Secretary of the Citizens' Association sent in a communication stating that that body had incurred an expense of $1,906 in behalf of the town, and requested the Board to reimburse the amount paid. The bill of items is as follows:

To moneys expended for the use of the Town of South Chicago, as follows, for 1876:

April 17, paid certain parties to aid in the investigation of the ballot-box frauds at the election of April 4	$ 300
April 24, paid counsel fees and expenses in the injunction suit against the town officers of 1875	256
May 1, paid counsel fees in the case of Phillips vs. Gray	300
June 9, paid counsel fees in the cases of Phillips vs. Gray and Evans vs. Callaghan	100
July 18, paid counsel fees in the case of Phillips vs. Lieb	500
July 18, paid counsel fees in the cases of Phillips vs. Gray, Evans vs. Callaghan, and Gleason vs. Carver	350
Aug. 5, paid on account of counsel fees in the above three cases, and of Horton vs. Evans	100
Total	$1,906

On motion of Justice Meech, the communication was received and placed on file.

Supervisor Mason read a communication from J. A. Montgomery, Chief Clerk of the Assessor's office, showing the number of days' service performed by the Deputy Assessors. The document was received and placed on file.

The Chairman announced that the special business before the Board was the consideration of the report of the Committee on outstanding claims against the town.

Justice Meech stated that perhaps it would not be well to consider the matter until Justice D'Wolf and other absentees were present.

Justice Wallace said the report should be passed upon then and there; the gentlemen who were absent were fully aware that the time had been set apart for that special business, and he believed that they had full confidence in the other members of the Board, and would acquiesce in their action.

After some discussion, it was decided to adjourn until to-day at 4 o'clock.

THE WEST TOWN.

A SPECIAL MEETING

of the West Town Board was held yesterday afternoon. Supervisor Pederson presided, and there were present Justices Matson, Sheridan, Scully, and Salisbury, and Town Clerk Tarble. The Committee on Park Affairs was discharged, having completed its labors, and the reports of the Committee and the expert were ordered to be placed on record.

Mr. Robert McChesney, the expert employed by the Town Board to investigate the books of the West Park Commission, presented his bill for 117 days' service at $12.50 per day, making a total of $1,462.50. This formidable document was referred to a committee consisting of Justices Ingersoll, Morrison, and Scully, and Supervisor Pedersen, the Committee being instructed to report at an adjourned meeting to be held at 6 o'clock Monday evening.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT MEETING.

The Congressional District meeting of the Woman's Temperance Union met in Lower Farwell Hall yesterday afternoon at half-past 1 o'clock. Mrs. Harbert presided, and Mrs. Hayward officiated as Secretary.

Mrs. Case conducted the devotional exercises. Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Dr. Sarah Hackett Stephenson, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Elizabeth Boyington-Harbert, of Evanston, Mrs. Hagans, of Elmhurst, and Mrs. Carse made remarks upon different subjects pertaining to the temperance work.

Reports from several Committees were received and acted upon, and some other routine business, uninteresting to the general public, was transacted, after which delegates to the National Convention, to convene here on the 24th of October, were nominated as follows: First Congressional District, Mrs. Crafts; alternate, Mrs. Jennie F. Willing; Second District, Mrs. Louisa S. Rounds; alternate, Mrs. Holly; Third District, Mrs. Harbert; alternate, Mrs. Clifford. The nominations of these delegates are to be ratified and the candidates elected at the State Convention, which convenes at Ottawa on the 26th and 27th inst. The meeting then adjourned.

THE CITY-HALL.

Small-pox was discovered at No. 710 North Paulina street yesterday. The patient was taken to the pest-house.

There are now 2,552 licensed saloons in the city and 345 licensed milk-wagons. The receipts yesterday were about $700.

Mr. W. E. Reed, Chief Engineer of the Aurora Fire Department, was a caller yesterday at Chief-Marshal Benner's headquarters.

Comptroller Farwell yesterday issued revenue warrants to the amount of $500, and redeemed popular loan certificates amounting to $18,550.

A. Williams took out a permit yesterday to build eight two-story-and-basement dwellings, 20x40 feet each, corner of Ashland avenue and Cypress street, to cost $2,500 each.

The Treasurer's receipts yesterday were $441 from the City Collector, $1,908 from the Water Department, and $812 from the Comptroller. Of the last amount $210 were back taxes.

The Department of Public Works yesterday issued an estimate of $3,081 to the American Bridge Company for work on the Harrison street bridge, upon which $24,000 has already been expended.

The city has commenced suit against the Garden City Distillery Company for dumping "still-slop" in Mason slip, which is in the South Fork of the South Branch, and not depositing it in the lake, as they are required to do if it be deposited anywhere.

Obendorf & Co. and Libby & Co. yesterday applied for and obtained licenses to cary on the fertilizing and rendering business. They are the first to comply with the requirements of the recently-enacted stench ordinance passed by the Council, making licenses necessary for all stench-producing institutions.

To-day is pay-day for the city employes. The police receive $38,900 and the firemen $28,700, the Department of Public Works, $33,762, and the employes at the House of Correction $1,500. The Comptroller wishes it understood that he will to-day pay the special police who served in the riot and have not yet been paid, and whose claims have been audited. The total amount to be disbursed to-day is over $100,000.

Milk-Inspector Merki yesterday caused the arrest of five milkmen for being without licensee. They were taken before Summerfield and obtained a continuance. It seems that they refuse to take out licenses for those wagons, which are not used in milk-delivery, being merely utilized for transporting the milk in cans from the railway depot to the milk-depot, and also in cans to the hotels, etc. They claim exemption for such vehicles, while the law provides that for each wagon a license shall be taken out.

The Building Committee met yesterday afternoon to consider a communication from Architect Tilley referred to them by the Council The communication asks for money on account for work done in drawing plans, etc. Tr. Tilley was present with his counsel, Martin Beem, and said that he was willing that the relations existing between himself and the city should be dissolved after he had been paid for work already done, and the stipulated commission which he was to have on the cost of the Court-House. Mr. Beem made a few remarks to the effect that his client had the law on his side, and would be successful in a suit, which would be commenced in case the Committee failed to recommend the allowing of his claim. The Committee were considerably taken back by the demand, and postponed consideration of the subject till next Tuesday at 2 p. m., ere which time they will have consulted legal authority, and will be prepared to give an answer. The Committee then read a communication from Architect Egan to the effect that the foundation plans were ready at his office. Before taking any action upon them the Committee desire to calculate for themselves the weights to be sustained by the different sections of the foundations, and to that end will meet this morning. The Mayor will probably advertise Monday for proposals in case the figures of the Committee and those of Mr. Egan agree.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Cleary is out of the city looking after some of his property interests at Ottawa.

The County Attorney returned from Ottawa yesterday, where he had been looking after tax matters before the Supreme Court.

The County Collector was still disposing of South Chicago property yesterday for taxes, and expects to complete the sale to-day.

The Grand Jury heard a few jail cases and a number of complaints yesterday. The additional witnesses promised in the State Savings complaint have not been heard from, but are expected to-day.

The Building Committee of the City Council yesterday employed Architect Egan to make the ground plans for the City-Hall, for which he will receive about $1,000 over and above his contract of a few days ago.

Work about the Court-House took a fresh start yesterday, and the future now looks brighter. The long looked-for granite has arrived and is being put in place. Enough is said to be on the ground now to wainscot the first story.

The work on the Court-House dome—or the county's part of it—still progresses. The city has about concluded not to have a dome at all, and, to harmonize on the matter, the Building Committee of the Council has invited a conference with the county authorities, which will be held in a few days.

A few Commissioners held a comfab yesterday afternoon as to the legality of the Board voting Harms a portion of the money due him by the county without finally settling with him. Attorneys were present to throw light on the great question. All that was done was talk, but from what transpired it is highly probable that Mr. Harms will get some money Monday.

What has become of the old printing investigation? The election is drawing nigh, and the term of Commissioner Carroll, who has had charge of the matter, will soon end. He ought to wind up the job at once. According to the report made in the matter by "experts" some months ago, there is some money in the trouble for the county, and it ought to have it without delay. It needs it.

The trial of James Gannon for the murder of William Shandley occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday. The case was given to the jury at 3:30 o'clock. At 10 o'clock last night the Judge came into court and the jury were brought in. The foreman reported that the jury were unable to agree, whereupon the Court instructed them to retire and to report this morning at 8 o'clock.

Walker is now said to be working 400 men at his quarries at Lemont in getting out Court-House stone. The work now being done is the most expensive on the building, and it is gratifying to know that so much headway is being made. Walker says he will have the stone quarried for the entire work in the next thirty days, and if the Board will allow him quarry estimates, as it allows Hinsdale, that by the spring he will have most of the cutting done.

CRIMINAL.

E. C. Lindin, an Arkansas traveler, who, it is alleged, left home with two horses and a wagon which were not his,—in fact, an alleged fugitive from justice,—was before Justice Foote yesterday, and gave $2,000 bonds for trial Sept. 19.

Passengers in the street-cars are warned by a lady visiting this city to look for a male pickpocket who carries a coat over his arm as a blind for his work. The lady lost a pocketbook containing only a small amount of money, and kindly thanks the thief for cutting her pocket without marring her dress.

The railway-ticket thieves, named Reno and Ferguson, who were arrested Thursday with forged tickets in their possession, were before Justice Foote yesterday upon three distinct charges, one from each railroad represented in the tickets, and were held to the Criminal Court in bonds of $30,000 each, $10,000 on each charge.

George Gansel lost a pocket-book and a sum of money at the Old Settlers' picnic. James Martin was arrested for the theft. The case was continued before Justice Hammill, and was to come up yesterday. The Justice, after hearing the evidence, was about to pronounce sentence, $1,000 to the Criminal Court, when it was noticed that the prisoner had escaped. Constable Gantz, of Hyde Park, accused the defendant's attorney of having set the prisoner free. Loud words and gestures ensued, and resulted in Constable Gantz's arrest. Gantz was only a witness in the case and easily furnished bail. In short it may be said that Constable Baynes was alone responsible for the escape, and the press as guardian for the public should take pains to see that Justice Hammill puts a stop to this sort of tomfoolery.

The boldest operation of the month was the burglary at an early hour yesterday morning of the house of Daniel Riley, No. 21 Liberty street. Mr. Riley had quite a sum of money in the house, but it was so effectually hidden that the thieves could not find it. Entrance was gained, and Mr. and Mrs. Riley being alarmed during the ransacking, unsuccessful efforts were made by the thugs to silence both. After knocking Mr. Riley down, at which moment several of them were recognized and called by name, they ran off. The case was given to the West Twelfth street police, and the first arrest made was that of Jerry Whelan, Mr. Riley's step-son, who was recognized as the rough who knocked both himself and his own mother down. The others are registered "Monkey" Higgins, alias Leonard; William Cogney, Michael Connelly, and John Homer, all well-known thieves Mr. Riley suffers some severe contusions inflicted with some blunt instrument, but congratulated himself upon having baffled the burglars.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

A sociable will be held in the parlors of the Wabash Avenue Methodist Church Tuesday evening. There will be readings and music.

The Rev. C. L. Thompson will conduct the Sunday-school teachers' meeting to-day noon in Farwell Hall. Subject: "Power of the Word." *Acts, xix.*, 17-28.

Members of Company K, First Regiment, will meet at the Armory at 8 o'clock this morning. Business of importance is to be transacted and a full attendance is desired.

The regular weekly prayer-meeting of the Traveling-Men's Christian Union will be held this evening in the Bible work-room, Lower Farwell Hall, at 8 o'clock.

A very important special meeting of the Directresses of the Protestant Orphan Asylum will be held at the Asylum, No. 789 Michigan avenue, on Monday at 2 o'clock p.m.

The eleventh annual reunion of the Thirty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Regiment will be held at Elgin, Ill., Sept. 27. All friends of the regiment are cordially invited to be present.

The Free Methodist quarterly meeting begins this evening at No. 49 North Morgan street, near Lake, conducted by District-Chairman Clute. Preaching Sunday morning and evening. Love-feast at 6 Sunday evening. Seats free.

A public temperance meeting will be held this evening at 211 West Madison street. The Hon. Judge Layton will deliver the address. Miss Cuthbert, Mr. and Master Webb will give readings, and music will be supplied by a quartette.

The ladies interested in the production of the operetta of "Little Red Riding Hood," for the benefit of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital are requested to bring their children to Bauer's Music Hall, under the Palmer House, this afternoon at 3 o'clock for rehearsal.

Judge Van H. Higgins, George C. Christian, C. F. Remick, and others will address the Greenbackers of the Fourth Ward at No. 269 Thirty-first street to-night. The Club will meet every Saturday evening at that place during the fall campaign. A large club has already been organized.

The W. C. T. U. hold daily temperance prayer meetings in Lower Farwell Hall at 3 p. m. The leaders next week are as follows: Monday, Mrs. George Rounds; Tuesday, Mrs. C. B. Alton; Wednesday, Mrs. C. H. Case; Thursday, Mrs. Olive Wood; Friday, Mrs. L. H. Hagans; Saturday, Mrs. Dr. Jutkins.

A BOGUS BARONET.

"Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey, of England" You Know, You Know.

He Was Married Yesterday to Miss Clara Black, of New York.

And Justice Morrison Tied the Knot for the Modest Sum of Two Dollars.

The Noble Scion Proves to Be a German-American of New York,

And Should Be Called Baron Cheek, Barren of Cash.

"The obese clerk of the marriage-license department in the County Clerk's office was startled yesterday into issuing a marriage license to Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey, London, Eng., and Miss Clara Black." That's what the evening papers said. The *Post* reporter says in ecstasy: "The clerk looked at him with dreamy eye." How poetical! Just think of one of Lieb's Teutons having a dreamy eye. That would astonish even Lieb himself. The *Post* further states that "the untrammeled son of an effete monarchy took the document." Think of an "untrammeled son!" The *Post* man there dropped the thread of his tale, and a TRIBUNE reporter taking the "cue," started to investigate "the Knighted Lord of Britain's soil," so to speak. Now, it so happens that four or five days ago there registered at the Palmer House "Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey, London, Eng." He called it "Delhigh," which sounded more highfalutin. There was so much. He was assigned Room 324, and took it on the European plan, taking his meals in the restaurant. Here is where the story will end for the present.

ACT II.

The scene is Justice Morrison's house, on Winchester avenue. It is a plain two-story cottage. The hour was 8 o'clock Thursday evening. The bell rang. The Justice had been studying up the code, and was quietly musing upon Chicago crime and the sentences he would give next morning when he was disturbed. The ring was duly answered, and a mild-mannered young man asked to see Justice Morrison. With that bland courtesy for which he is noted, the dispenser of justice invited the young gentleman into the parlor and to a soft-bottomed chair.

"Can I be married?" queried the young man. "You can," replied the man of law, "if you have a marriage license." This somewhat nonplused the alleged gentleman from "Albion." He smiled a condescending smile, and said that he had no license.

"Cannot this thing be done without a license?" importuned the "English Baronet," with imploring voice.

"It is simply impossible for me to do so," replied the stern Justice, "as there is a law in the way. I am here to obey laws and not to violate them."

Then the great English Lord became urgent. He appealed to Morrison's better nature. Alluded to his greatness as a J. P.—as Justice of the Chicago Police Courts; as a man of fatherly feelings and instincts, etc. He begged; he implored; all in vain. The more urgent "His Lordship" became, the more determined did the Justice become to remain steadfast. He then said, "I am a stranger in this country, and unacquainted with its laws. Cannot something be done in the case of strangers?"

"The citizens of this country obey the laws, and I don't know as any violation of the law would be just the thing, simply to oblige strangers," replied Justice Morrison.

"Sir Fred" then explained that he was "so urgent, you know," and that it was all "because he was anxious, and for the purpose of quieting the lady, and to satisfy her mind."

"Didn't you ask him why the lady was anxious?" asked THE TRIBUNE reporter of Judge Morrison.

"No; for I thought that would be most too impertinent."

Justice Morrison told the young man that no possible inducements could be offered him that would make him desist from his determination to simply obey the law. He said it was an impossibility. The young man then said with great earnestness that he was anxious to go to St. Louis; very anxious to go that night.

"Why can't you wait until morning?" asked Justice Morrison.

"But can't I get a license to-night?" again appealed he of British soil, as great beads of perspiration lay heavily upon his brow. He was fast approaching an extremely bad case of nervousness. Justice Morrison evidently had no sympathy with the youth, or else he was inclined to play jolly over his misfortunes. Raising his bandanna from the sofa, he unfeelingly remarked, "Probably; it's now 8:30. The moon is about going down. Billings' lamps have all been lighted, the merry stars twinkle, and the County Clerk and his assistants have gone to a pretzel wrestling-match at a workingmen's meeting by de Nord Site. However, considering all the circumstances, the best thing you can do is to wait until morning, and then you can get your license."

Dolefully, aye, sadly, he took his hat, and was about to meander from the Justice's presence, when he suddenly halted. Another thought had struck him. "Aw—your address, Judge," said he. The Justice gave him the number and location of his office, and then the proud Briton wandered back to the Palmer House in a Madison street car.

ACT III.

Report has it that "Sir Fred" was early on hand yesterday morning in the County Clerk's office for his license. He asked Peter Hand the price of such documents. "A dollar and a half," replied he, and down deep into the breeches pockets dived the hands of "Milord," and he handed forth three little shiners known as half dollars. He paid the bill and departed.

Justice Morrison at high noon was engaged in expounding, in the Police Court, the law on stealing dogs, when Mr. Goldzier, his Clerk, waltzed in. He was smiling from the tip of his toes to the uppermost hair of his head,—wreathed in a laugh, like Long John's.

"We've got a big job on hand now," said he.

"What is it?" asked the Justice, in astonishment.

"What is it?" returned the clerk. "Why, to marry an English Baronet."

That was enough for Morrison. He immediately donned his purple and fine linen, so to speak, armed himself with a copy of Callahan's report, a copy of Scully's statutes, and Matson's digest, and started for his office, corner of Randolph and Halsted streets, in the Masonic Building. In his office sat a coy and modest maiden, scarce 20 years of age. Her eyes were rather dark, and her complexion slightly inclined to brunette. She was of medium height, and wore a plain brown traveling cashmere suit. The young man was polite and affable. He was smooth-faced and plainly dressed, and his appearance was rather prepossessing than otherwise. He was the youth who had intruded upon the Justice the night before. He produced the license, and forthwith the knot was tied, and Miss Clara Black was transformed into Lady Clara Dilthey,—that is, if Fred's Baronetcy had any real existence in fact. Fred paid the legal fee, $2, which he delved very deep for, and probably sized his pile. He returned to the hotel, and left there about 2 o'clock, since which time up to 12 o'clock last night he failed to show up.

ACT IV.

Who is this Sir Frederick Charles Dilthey, this soi disant Baronet from the chalky cliffs of Albion? He is a fraud. He has no prospective title to a Baronetcy, nor to a Barony, not even a castle in Spain,—in fact he is barren of everything but cheek. He is a German-American, hailing from New York. His father, Dr. Charles De Etney, is one of the editors of the *New Yorker Belletristische Zeitung*, published at No. 40 John street. Fritz Carl—for that is undoubtedly the baptismal name of the young chevalier—is a spoiled boy, of a very wayward disposition. Tired of parental restraint, he started for the West, over which he has roamed quite extensively. Whenever his exchequer ran low, he drew on the old gentleman's purse, until he finally became wearied of the drain, and a short time ago signified his unwillingness to furnish any more wealth unless his hopeful scion would return home.

Miss Black, who was won by the titled pretensions of the beardless scapegrace, has every appearance of being a young lady of refinement and intelligence. She is supposed to be a resident of St. Louis.

At about midnight a TRIBUNE reporter called again at the Palmer House, but the soi disant Baronet had not turned up, and it is not at all likely that he will. There was a letter in his box addressed to "Dr. Frederick Dilisty." It was evidently from a female, and shows that his nibbs has been sailing under more than one alias.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—The editor of the *Staats Zeitung* says that Dr. Charles De Ethey is associate editor of the *Belletristische Zeitung*, a respectable gentleman, but not titled. His son is not a Baronet. No such name is given in the English or German Baronetcy list, and it must be bogus.

YELLOW FEVER.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 14.—Five deaths at Fernandina since the last report, and several new cases. Dr McFarland, from Savannah, says the disease will shortly become epidemic. It is almost impossible to get at the true condition of affairs there. The Board of Health is now well organized, and a hospital will soon be established.

UNION PACIFIC BUILDING, OMAHA.

This building is being finished in elegant style. All the offices have fine vaults, which are guarded by doors furnished by John W. Norris, of this city. The style of doors manufactured by the Diebold Safe Company, 57 State street, are approved and admired by all architects. Some fine specimens can be seen at the Exposition, and in nearly every bank in town.

CAUTION.

In all genuine Decker Brothers' Pianos the following line appears cast upon the iron plate, on the inner left-hand side of the instruments:

"Decker Brothers' Patent, June 2d, 1863."

All styles of genuine Decker Bros.' Pianos for sale at Story & Camp's, 211 State street.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE.

The constantly-increasing sale of Burnett's Cologne confirms the opinion of the best judges that it is equal, if not superior, to any domestic or foreign. It also received the highest award at the Centennial Exhibition.

All mothers know the difficulty of dressing children tastefully and at a small cost. *Andrews' Bazar*—a sixteen-page fashion paper illustrated by the best artists—has patterns suited to all ages, and which can be made up at home at a small cost. Published by W. R. Andrews, Cincinnati.

Ozonised Ox-Marrow for the hair, by Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Mars" Cologne.

DEATHS.

GRAHAM—At the residence of his father, 175 Twenty-first street, Peter Graham, aged 22 years, 2 months, and 24 days.

Funeral from St. John's Church, Eighteenth street, Sunday, at 10 o'clock, by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

ADAMS—Sept. 13, at 963 Prairie avenue, Mrs. Joanna Adams, aged 86, mother of B. Adams, G. W., J. Q., and G. P. Adams, and Mrs. S. A. Cooley.

Funeral Saturday, 11 o'clock a. m.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

BOYS IN BLUE.

There will be a meeting of the Boys in Blue at Nos. 35 and 37 North Clark street, corner of Kinzie, Saturday, Sept. 15, at 8 o'clock p. m. sharp. All members are requested to be present, as business of importance will come before the meeting.

THIRD WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Third Ward Republican Club will meet on Saturday evening, Sept. 15, in its hall, on the southwest corner of Wabash avenue and Twenty-second street. J. R. CUSTER, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans of the Sixteenth Ward meet this evening at No. 301 Sedgwick street, corner of Goethe. A full attendance is required.

EIGHTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the Republicans of the Eighteenth Ward to reorganize the Republican Club of that ward, and prepare for the fall elections, Saturday evening, lower Turner Hall, at 8 o'clock. WALTER G. GOODUCT, Secretary Eighteenth Ward Republican Club.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.

BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP.



Unrivaled for the Toilet and the Bath. No artificial and deceptive odors to cover common and deleterious ingredients. After years of scientific experiment the manufacturer of B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap has perfected, and now offers to the public The FINEST TOILET SOAP in the World. *Only the purest Vegetable Oils used in its manufacture.*

For Use in the Nursery it Has No Equal.

Worth ten times its cost to every mother and family in Christendom. Sample box, containing 3 cakes of 6 ounces each, sent free to any address on receipt of 75 cents. Address

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS

A PERFECT TOILET SOAP.

First among the requisites of the toilet is a good article of Soap, but to procure it is not always an easy matter. Many of the most expensive Soaps in the market are made from coarse and deleterious materials, and their delicate coloring and fragrant perfume too often conceal the most repulsive impurities. The disclosures recently made public regarding this subject are positively startling, and deserve serious consideration. Scented Soaps are now known to be extremely objectionable, especially if applied to the head; injuring the hair, irritating the scalp, and inducing severe headaches. The character of the ingredients may be inferred from the statement of a gentleman who makes the scenting of Soaps his business; he recently declared that persons engaged in this employment were short-lived; from seven to ten years being the longest period during which the occupation could be followed.

The difficulty of procuring a perfectly pure article of Toilet Soap is at last obviated, however, thanks to the enterprise and chemical skill of Mr. B. T. BABBITT, of New York, the world-renowned Soap Manufacturer, whose immense establishment is by far the largest of its kind in the United States. The renown of Mr. BABBITT's various productions has for many years been widely disseminated, but this latest success is the appropriate crown to the numerous victories already achieved.

After years of patient labor and scientific experiment, Mr. BABBITT has succeeded in perfecting the composition of the finest toilet soap ever introduced. The principal ingredients are the purest vegetable oils; the manufacturing processes are entirely new and original, and the result is simply unparalled in this department of industry.

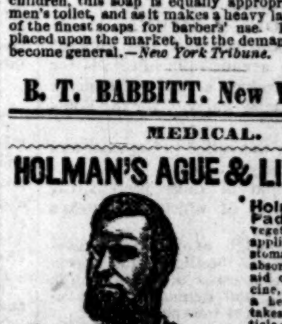
"B. T. BABBITT'S TOILET SOAP" is the trade-mark by which this elegant toilet luxury is designated, and for application to the delicate skin of Infants, children, and ladies, it is altogether unequaled in its emollient properties. The Soap is *not perfumed*, the ingredients being of such absolute purity as to require no aid from chemistry to disguise inferior materials. The most refined taste considers the absence of artificial perfume the perfection of sweetness, and the peculiar characteristic of B. T. Babbitt's Toilet Soap renders it the most healthful and agreeable article of the kind ever manufactured.

Though specially desirable for the use of ladies and children, this soap is equally appropriate for gentlemen's toilet, and as it makes a heavy lather it is also one of the finest soaps for barbers' use. It is just being placed upon the market, but the demand for it will soon become general.—*New York Tribune.*

B. T. BABBITT, New York City.

MEDICAL.

HOLMAN'S AGUE & LIVER PAD.



Holman's Liver Pad is made of pure vegetable compounds, applied to the pit of the stomach. It cures by absorption, without the aid of internal medicine, giving the system a healthy tonic, and takes from it every particle of bilious and malarial poison, being a direct and prompt action on the Liver and Stomach. The cure, too, is tangible and permanent. We ask only a rational judgment and a fair trial. Lay aside prejudice, and stop taking vile drugs that inflict grave and lasting injury. Ask your druggists for them, or address Holman Liver Pad Co., No. 48 Maiden Lane, P. O. Box 2112, N. Y., or 246 W. Fourth St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

Is the safest and the best. It is instantaneous in its action, and it produces the most natural shades of black or brown, does not stain the skin, and is easily applied. It is a standard preparation, and a favorite upon every well-appointed toilet for lady or gentleman. For sale by all Druggists and Hair Dressers. JOSEPH CRISTADORO, Proprietor, P. O. Box 2112, New York.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

HAIR GOODS.

HAIR Wholesale and Retail. Send for price list. Goods sent C. O. D. anywhere. Hair-dressing latest styles 50 cts. Wigs made to order and warranted. E. BURNHAM, 292 W. Madison St., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On Saturday, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, 340 Lots W. G. and China Ware, Walnut Chamber Sets, Bedsteads and Bureaus, in the white. The Largest and Finest Assortment of Furniture in the city.

Parlor and Chamber Sets, latest styles; Marble and Wood-top Tables, Fancy Easy Chairs and Rockers, Bookcases, Sideboards, Wardrobes, Hair, Husk, and Wool Mattresses, Hall Trees, Sofa Lounges, Wire Springs, Walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases and Bureaus, Parlor and Office Desks, Carpets, Oil Cloth. A fine Peddler's Wagon, cost $500. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 9:30 a. m.

Very important showing in well assorted lines of seasonable goods. Merchants will serve their best interests by being in attendance. GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOT AND SHOE AUCTION SALE, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 9:30 a. m.

We shall offer an unusually large and varied stock of all the leading lines of Boots and Shoes, including "Sucker Boots," Philadelphia Shoes, Fine Rochester Goods. Buyers should call and examine this stock before placing orders. All goods warranted. Catalogues ready Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

BANKRUPT SALE AT AUCTION, On Wednesday, Sept. 19

A Stock of Fine Goods in Men's, Women's, and Misses', which will be sold without reserve to close business. G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers, 78 and 80 Randolph-st.

REGULAR SATURDAY SALE. Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Crockery, Piano Fortes, AND OTHER MERCHANDISE, SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 9:30 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 118 & 120 Wabash-av. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Auctioneers.

TO THE BOOT AND SHOE TRADE. We Will Sell at Our Stores, NOS. 78 & 80 RANDOLPH-ST., Thursday, Sept. 20, at 10 a. m., A PEREMPTORY ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF 500 CASES SEASONABLE BOOTS & SHOES AND 100 CASES RUBBERS.

Catalogues will be ready on morning of sale, and may be had on application. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO. Commission Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av.

50 PARLOR, OFFICE, AND COOKING STOVES, THIS SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 15, at 10 O'clk, AT OUR SALESROOMS, 118 AND 120 WABASH-AV. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY SALE. CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, CROCKERY WARE, ETC., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK A. M., AT OUR SALES ROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS' THURSDAY TRADE SALE. DRY GOODS, WOOLENS, CLOTHING, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, CARDIGANS, WOOL HOSIERY, ETC. FULL LINES HATS AND CAPS, GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS, THURSDAY, SEPT. 20, AT 9:30 O'CLOCK, AT THEIR SALESROOMS, 118 & 120 WABASH-AV. ☞ MERCHANTS WILL ALWAYS FIND SALABLE GOODS AT THESE SALES. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

At 9:30 O'Clock this A. M. We shall sell an Unusually Large Stock of New Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, and General Household Goods. An Immense Stock of CARPETS, Both New and Second-Hand, must be sold. We have a Large Stock of Second-Hand FURNITURE,

The entire contents of a 10-room house, which must be closed out to-day, as the owner is about leaving the city. Also the entire fixtures of two Saloons, Counters, Ice-Chest, Pool-Tables, etc., etc. At 12 o'clock, sharp, we shall sell one very fine Horse and Phaeton and one Horse and Wagon.

By RADDIN & CLAPP. Boots, Shoes & Rubbers AT AUCTION, TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 3,000 CASES. Sale peremptory. To commence at 10 o'clock. RADDIN & CLAPP, 83 & 85 Wabash-av.

By HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer and Agent for Mortgagees, Office, 276 East Madison-st.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE Of House and Furniture at NO. 1106 INDIANA-AV., Corner of Twenty-fourth-st., SATURDAY, Sept. 15, at 10 a. m., will be sold a good 2-story and basement house and all furniture therein. One Superior Parlor Suit, one elegant French-plate Mirror, Marble-top Tables and Bureaus, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Portable Furnace, Cook and Heating Stoves, Bedding, Brussels Carpets. Also good horse and buggy.

By L. B. MANTONYA & CO., 200 and 202 Madison-st., up-stairs.

PUBLIC AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, & RUBBERS, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26, when we shall close out to the highest bidder the entire stock of a Bankrupt Shoe House.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 130 and 140 Wabash-av.

1,000 CASES BOOTS & SHOES At Auction TUESDAY Morning, Sept. 18, at 9:30 o'clock, full lines Kip, Split, and Calf Boots, Congress, Alexis, Brogans, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Shoes.

CLOTHES-CLEANING.

Your Old Clothes! Can be beautifully DYED or CLEANED and REPAIRED, at trifling expense. Expressed C. O. D. COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn and 261 West Madison-st., Chicago, 107 North Sixth-st., St. Louis, Mo. N. B.—Ladies' Dresses, Sacques, Shawls, etc., dyed and cleaned. LADIES AND GENTS.

WANTED.

PRINTING-OFFICE WANTED. A job printing office or newspaper and job office wanted on easy terms, or would lease a good job office for a term of years. Address PUBLISHER, Tribune.

LITERA[TURE.]

Dr. William [Carpenter] on "Epide[mic Del]usio[ns]."

Histories of the [United States] and of Gre[ece]... [Aris]totle.

A Psychological ... Notes—Suttee ... in British ...

Flora Round Abou[t] ... Nightshade Fa[mily] ... man Cave-...

LITERATURE.

Dr. William B. Carpenter on "Epidemic Delusions."

Histories of the United States and of Greece---Aristotle---Dante.

A Psychological Problem---Art-Notes---Suttee and Samadh in British India.

Flora Round About Chicago: The Nightshade Family---Bushman Cave-Paintings.

LITERATURE.

"EPIDEMIC DELUSIONS."

MESMERISM, SPIRITUALISM, HISTORICALLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY CONSIDERED: BEING TWO LECTURES DELIVERED AT THE LONDON INSTITUTION. With Preface and Appendix. By WILLIAM B. CARPENTER, C. B., M. D., LL.D., etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 158. Price, $1.25.

In the discussion of the subjects of Mesmerism, Spiritualism, Odylism, Electro-Biology, and other so-called "Epidemic Delusions," in his lectures before the London Institution, Dr. Carpenter has exhibited the candid, earnest spirit of inquiry which may be looked for in all investigations conducted by the talented and trained man of Science. He has devoted many years of study to an examination of the phenomena presented in Mesmeric Somnambulism, in the manifestations of Spiritualism, Clairvoyance, and similar mysterious conditions of the senses and the intellect, with the honest desire to test the evidences afforded of a new Power or Agency capable of antagonizing the action of the known Forces of Nature. At one time, he confesses, he came near believing in the existence of some such Power; but the final result of his researches has been the conviction, that all the phenomena in question may be explained by the light which Science has thrown upon the mechanism and the action of the brain and nervous system. The expert who understands the effect upon the mind of a dominant idea, and of a state of expectation, upon persons of an excitable, nervous temperament, has in his hands the key to the myriad mysteries of the mediumistic and somnambulic state.

Dr. Carpenter does not deny the genuineness of mesmeric sleep, but declares that it corresponds precisely in character with what is known in medicine as hysteric coma. The suddenness with which the profound insensibility often induced comes and passes off, shows that it is dependent upon some transient condition of the sensorium, which may with considerable certainty be referred to a reduction in the supply of blood, caused by a sort of spasmodic contraction of the blood-vessels. He does deny, however, that mesmeric somnambules ever possess a superhuman intelligence of things past, present, or future. In every case where this has seemed to be exhibited, he believes the real facts will prove that the somnambule possessed no knowledge outside of his personal experience which was not obtained from the mind of some person with whom he was at the time *en rapport*. As to the existence of a special mesmeric force, this, in the opinion of Dr. Carpenter, has never been proved.

His conclusion is the same with regard to the existence of the special Polar Force, named, by Baron von Reichenbach, *Odyle*. As Mr. Braid, a surgeon at Manchester, who has given much study to the phenomena of hypnotism, has remarked: "The only test of this alleged new Force is the Human Nerve; and not only so, . . . its existence can only be demonstrated by certain impressions imparted to, or experienced by, a comparatively small number of highly sensitive and nervous subjects." Experiments have abundantly proved that the Human Nerve cannot be relied upon as a test of this new Power, since precisely the same phenomena may arise from an internal or mental influence as are said to be produced by the influence of the Odylic force.

In considering the reality of the manifestations of Spiritualism, Dr. Carpenter contends that they must be submitted to the searching examination which is applied to all new theories in Science. "We hold ourselves ready," he affirms, "to accept any new agency the evidence for which will stand the test of cross-examination by skilled experts. But, in default of such evidence, we are fully justified by experience in regarding it as more probable that the most honest witnesses have either been intentionally deceived or have deceived themselves, than that assertions in direct contradiction to all the 'natural knowledge' we possess should have any real justification in fact." In every instance known to him, in which a thorough investigation has been made into the "higher phenomena" of Mesmerism which are adduced in support of Spiritualism, the supposed proof has, in the belief of Dr. Carpenter, completely failed,—generally by the detection of intentional fraud; hence he regards it as fair to conclude that the unexplained marvels yet cited as valid proofs would equally fail on exposure to the like inquiry.

He enumerates many cases of fraudulent practice among noted mediums, describing the tests by which they were detected. It is acknowledged that the dishonesty of many clairvoyants and mediums does not prove the unreality of all Spiritualistic phenomena, but it is claimed that it gives the world a right to be skeptical until their genuineness is established by every test that the skill of the expert can devise.

HISTORIES.

A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. INCLUDING SOME IMPORTANT FACTS MOSTLY OMITTED IN THE SMALLER HISTORIES. Designed for General Reading and for Academies. By JOSIAH W. LEEDS. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 468. Price, $1.75.

SCHOOL-HISTORY OF GREECE. By GEORGE W. COX, M. A., Author of "A General History of Greece." New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 16mo., pp. 349. Price, 70 cents.

The novelty of the plan upon which Mr. Leeds has constructed his "History of the United States" enlists the attention of a reader wearied with turning over the endless versions of the story of our country which aspire to stimulate the intelligence and the patriotism of the people. The author has departed wholly from the customary method of centering the interest, first, in the New England Colonies, and, second, in the wars which have from time to time afflicted the land. He has, on the contrary, apportioned his narrative equally among the settlements in different parts of the country,—thus bringing to the knowledge of the student much important matter relating to the early history of various States which is too often left in obscurity. He also gives far less prominence than usual to details of the successive wars in which the Colonies and States have been involved, and instead makes room for a more particular account of the Indians, of the institution of Slavery, and of such generally unfamiliar affairs as the Whisky Insurrection, the progress of internal improvements, of financial operations, and of prominent political movements.

Mr. Leeds betrays a strong sympathy with the Quakers,—describing their persecution in the New England Colonies, and their part in the settlement of Pennsylvania, with a not unpardonable partisan feeling. In the entire work, he endeavors to bring out the moral lesson to be gained from the events of history; and, though he discloses a little of the narrowness of the sectarian, the earnestness of his religious sentiments procures him respect.

Mr. G. W. Cox, the well-known historian of Greece, has prepared a small work on the life of the old Greek world, for the use of schools. The writer has not contented himself with making a simple abridgment of his "General History of Greece," but has striven to give a fresh and vivid picture of the national character and the memorable deeds of the Hellenes, which may impress the mind and the memory of the younger ranks of students, for whom the book is intended.

ARISTOTLE.

ARISTOTLE. By Sir ALEXANDER GRANT, Bart., LL. D., Principal of the University of Edinburg. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 18 mo., pp. 196. Price, $1.

This is one of the supplementary series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers," edited by the Rev. Lucas Collins, which has met with much success in England. The present volume is well up to the high standard of the series, and the author has ably fulfilled his task. It is no easy undertaking to write a popular essay on Aristotle, giving a fair synopsis of his writings, and of the place he holds in the world's development, and yet making it attractive to the general reader. The success of the preceding numbers of the series shows that just such treatises are wanted, and the present attempt is all that could be desired. There is one fault that may be mentioned, which is unfortunately noticeable in several of the other volumes of the course, viz.: a conscious condescension on the part of the author. It is not necessary to use bad grammar to make a book popular, nor to write so that the reader is constantly kept in mind of his own inferiority. There are several inexcusable errors in the work under notice in point of composition, and the author sometimes fails to give credit for ordinary intelligence on the part of those for whom he writes. These faults, however, do not detract from the sterling value of the book, and of its lucid exposition of the Stagirite's doctrines, which for so many centuries ruled the world.

NOTARIES-PUBLIC.

A TREATISE ON THE LAW RELATING TO THE OFFICE AND DUTIES OF NOTARIES-PUBLIC THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES: WITH FORMS OF AFFIDAVITS, ACKNOWLEDGMENTS, CONVEYANCES, DEPOSITIONS, PROTESTS, AND LEGAL INSTRUMENTS. By JOHN PROFFAT, L. L. B., Author of "Curiosities and Law of Wills," "A Treatise on Trial by Jury," etc. San Francisco: Sumner, Whitney & Co. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Callaghan & Co. Law-cf., 8vo., pp. 380. Price, $5.

At first sight it would seem almost impossible to prepare a treatise which should, within reasonable limits, be sufficiently explicit to serve as a guide for Notaries in every State in the Union. A careful examination of Mr. Proffat's work will, however, abundantly show that this has been done; and this volume should be in the hands of every Notary, whether he be a professional lawyer or not. In a day like the present, when any person of lawful age can be a Notary, without special learning, or even any knowledge of a Notary's duties, the publication of a work on the subject needs no apology. The lawyer, also, will find this book very serviceable in enabling him to ascertain without difficulty the laws of other States as to acknowledgment of deeds, certificates, etc., which could only be otherwise obtained by ransacking the statutes of each State. The author has given a short historical notice of the origin of Notaries; which is followed by a statement of the mode of their appointment and their duties. The chapters on the mode of taking acknowledgments of married women, and of the duties in protesting commercial paper, are full and clear. A list of the legal fees allowed in each State is also given; and the work is appropriately concluded with a full collection of forms for mortgages, leases, acknowledgments, and protests, and with a copious index.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JURISPRUDENCE, AND ITS RELATION TO THE SOCIAL SCIENCES. By DENIS CAULFIELD HERON, Q. C., Member of Parliament for the County of Tipperary. San Francisco: Sumner, Whitney & Co. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Callaghan & Co.

It is an ambitious attempt to essay to treat of the vast science of law, and its relation to ethics and political economy, in one small volume; and very naturally the success could be only partial. The present little work, though superficial and somewhat unsatisfactory on account of the author's endeavor to cover too much ground, is, nevertheless, well written, and suggests many new thoughts. The author defines jurisprudence as "the science of positive law, the act of legislation, and the practice of law;" and divides it into civil, criminal, political, and international. Its object is the knowledge of the legal relations which ought to be established by the positive law, and the ascertainment of the best means to enforce such relations; and it embraces the whole range of human actions which may come within the cognizance of justice, and the rights which can be protected by positive law. Ethics, on the other hand, considers those rights and duties the violation of which cannot be, for various reasons, visited with punishment. In the closing sections especially, which relate to taxation, to education at the expense of the State, and to the necessity of the study of jurisprudence, the author takes an advanced position, and treats of his subject with much power and ability.

DANTE.

DANTE. By Mrs. OLIPHANT. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 16mo., pp. 208. Price, $1.

The great success of the English popular series of "Ancient Classics for English Readers" has led Mrs. Oliphant, the well-known novelist, to undertake the edition of a series of "Foreign Classics for English Readers," of which the present volume is the first. The series is expected to include the chief authors of Germany, France, Spain, and Italy; and volumes on Voltaire, Pascal, Goethe, Petrarch, Cervantes, and Montaigne, written by different hands, are already in course of publication.

The present essay on Dante is by Mrs. Oliphant herself, who has given a very readable synopsis of the life and writings of the great poet. She dwells with most enthusiasm on the early part of his career, as shadowed rather than portrayed in his "Vita Nuova"; and it is easy to see that she sympathizes with him more fully as a lover than in the period of his life, when, in his wondrous vision, he immortalizes his enemies and those of his country by the fertile genius of his hatred. The work shows no original research, and probably this would have been little appreciated by the class of readers for whom the book is designed. It is clearly and pleasantly written; it contains all that the ordinary inquirer will desire to know of the subject; and the synopsis of "The Divine Comedy" is very satisfactorily made.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

BEYOND THE SIERRAS; OR, OBSERVATIONS ON THE PACIFIC COAST. By the Rev. A. H. TEVIS, A. M., Author of "Jesuitism, the Bible, and the Schools." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 250. Price, $1.50.

Much as has been written upon the resources, development, and prospects of the territory of the United States bordering on the Pacific Ocean, the interest of the subject has not been exhausted. There is an endless attraction in the stories of its genial climate, its luxuriant vegetable productions, the mines of mineral wealth hid in its soil, the diversity of its scenery, and the rapid growth and prosperity of its civilization. If each fresh narration of the traveler or the resident within its borders possess but an average degree of power, it is certain to attract many a curious reader.

The sketch of California and Arizona which is entitled "Beyond the Sierras" has not any particular literary merit to commend it. In fact, in this respect it will bear only light criticism; yet the vivacity of the author, and the many apparently trustworthy statistics and entertaining incidents which he has gathered together, hold one to the pages of the book when once it has been taken up.

The chapter on the Chinese in America, which should be very carefully written, is the most superficial and unsatisfactory in the work. The subject is of too much importance to admit of statements by hearsay. It should be scrupulously let alone unless the writer be competent, from personal and intimate acquaintance with it, to add sound facts and comments to the debate on the question.

SHAKSPEARE.

SHAKSPEARE'S COMEDY OF A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM. Edited, with Notes, by WILLIAM J. ROLFE, A. M., Formerly Head-Master of the High School, Cambridge, Mass. With Engravings. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Sq. 16mo., pp. 195. Price, 70 cents.

At the appearance of each new play in Rolfe's edition of Shakspeare's dramas, there is occasion to commend the excellent manner in which in all respects the work of editor and publisher is being done. The separate volumes are models of neatness and convenience, no pains being spared to render them attractive in the matters of print, binding, and illustration. In the present instance, the engravings are of peculiar interest, the majority being copies of antique sculptures.

The text of the comedy, carefully made by a collation of the leading editions, is prefaced by a history of the play and of the sources of the plot, and with critical comments extracted from the most able Shakspearean scholars. A copious and valuable collection of notes by the editor concludes the work, which will be accepted as a grateful boon by the student and reader of the great dramatist.

LIVY.

TITI LIVI. AB URBE CONDITA. LIBRI I., II., XXI., ET XXII. With Notes. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL. D., Late Professor of Greek at Columbia College, New York, and by HUGH CRAIG, M. A., Trin. Coll., Cambridge. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 592. Price, $1.20.

At his death, Dr. Anthon left ready for the press the text of the four books of Livy contained in this volume, together with notes on the first and second books and the first twenty-five chapters of the twenty-first book. These last have been preserved without alteration, and an introduction and notes to the remainder of the twenty-first, and to the twenty-second book, have been furnished by Mr. Craig, of Trinity College, Cambridge. The commentary of Dr. Anthon evinces the elegant scholarship for which the author was noted, and offers admirable aid to the understanding of the classical historian.

VEST-POCKET SERIES.

AUTUMN. By JAMES THOMSON. Illustrated. WINTER. By JAMES THOMSON. Illustrated. THE PRINCESS. By ALFRED TENNYSON. Illustrated. THE LAY OF THE BELL; AND FRIDOLIN. Translated from the German of Schiller by Sir EDWARD BULWER LYTTON, Bart. Illustrated. FAVORITE POEMS. By Lord BYRON. Illustrated. FAVORITE POEMS. By SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE. Illustrated. MR. NIGHTINGALE'S DIARY: A FARCE IN ONE ACT. By CHARLES DICKENS. THE STORY OF IRIS. By OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, 50 cents each.

The titles of this new batch of the cunning "Vest-Pockets" explain themselves, except in the case of "The Story of Iris," which, all may not recollect, occurs in Dr. Holmes' delightful philosophizings at the breakfast-table. It has been extracted from the context, and put together in a connected form, making a charming tale enriched by the wise and witty thought-gems with which the poet-essayist plentifully sows his writings.

As the "Vest-Pockets" issue from the press, it is pleasant to note that there is never an inferior number suffered to appear in the series. The high tone of the selections is maintained without an interruption.

HARPER'S HALF-HOUR SERIES.

A PRIMER OF LATIN LITERATURE. By EUGENE LAWRENCE, Author of "Historical Studies," etc. Pp. 150. Price, 25 cents. A PRIMER OF GREEK LITERATURE. By EUGENE LAWRENCE, Author of "Historical Studies," etc. New York: Harper & Bros. 24mo., pp. 142. Price, 25 cents.

The two volumes of the well-known "Half-Hour" series mentioned above contain an immense amount, considering their size, of valuable information. Besides their use for the general reader, they will be found most serviceable to students in high-schools or colleges, as they furnish a succinct history of Greek and Roman literature. The author has confined himself principally to a statement of facts, though occasional short criticisms on the literary development of the two nations help materially in presenting an adequate estimate of the influence of these ancient classics on modern thought.

"THAT HUSBAND OF MINE."

THAT HUSBAND OF MINE. Boston: Lee & Shepard: Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 227.

It is late to pass judgment on a book which has already secured the favor of the fiction-reading public, and attained a remarkable sale. Still, it is a pleasant and not untimely thing to declare that "That Husband of Mine" is an uncommonly amusing tale of the lighter sort, and deserves the success it has won. The sparkling, piquant style of the writer is the chief charm of the book, investing the every-day circumstances of the story with a consequence they would not otherwise obtain. A fresh work by the same author is announced as in press, and is sure of a cordial reception by reason of the popularity earned by this.

A PSYCHOLOGICAL PROBLEM.

MY THREE CONVERSATIONS WITH MISS CHESTER. By FREDERIC BEECHER PERKINS. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 25 cents.

Mr. Perkins is satisfied to write for the very few. He is too shrewd not to understand that the multitude will never worry their patience endeavoring to master the meaning of the extremely abstruse phraseology he chooses to employ. His language is loaded with technical terms which are formidable even for the scholarly to encounter. To such as are minded to surmount them, there is presented, in "My Three Conversations with Miss Chester," a strange psychological problem, akin in its nature to the phenomena exhibited in Mesmeric Somnambulism. It provokes speculation, notwithstanding the probability that it is a figment of the author's imagination.

DICKENS.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Steel-Plate Illustrations. OUR MUTUAL FRIEND. By CHARLES DICKENS. In Two Volumes. With Steel-Plate Illustrations. GREAT EXPECTATIONS. By CHARLES DICKENS. With Steel-Plate Illustrations. THE MYSTERY OF EDWIN DROOD; AND OTHER STORIES. By CHARLES DICKENS. Illustrated with Engravings on Steel. With an Introduction by EDWIN PERCY WHIPPLE. A CHILD'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND; ALSO, A HOLIDAY ROMANCE, AND OTHER PIECES. By CHARLES DICKENS. New York: Hurd & Houghton. Chicago: Hadley Bros. 12mo. Price, $2 per volume.

The chaste beauty of this Library Edition of Dickens elicits a word of praise at the appearance of each additional volume. The works of the great English novelist have never been produced in a more inviting shape.

NOVELS BY WILLIAM BLACK.

KILMENEY: A NOVEL. By WILLIAM BLACK, Author of "A Princess of Thule." 12mo., pp. 333. Price, $1.50. THREE FEATHERS: A NOVEL. By WILLIAM BLACK. Author of "Madcap Violet." 12mo., pp. 323. Price, $1.50. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

The works of the popular novelist, William Black, are being published by Messrs. Harper & Bros. in a neat library-edition. The latest numbers thus far issued in the series are named above. The second in the order of their standing is one of the most successful of the author's productions, and by some critics is placed before all the others.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE GRAFT: A STORY FROM "THE BALANCE." Chicago: Printed and Published at the *Balance* Office. 18mo., pp. 171.

WINSTOWE: A NOVEL. By Mrs. LEITH-ADAMS. New York: Harper & Bros. Paper. Price, 25 cents.

READINGS AND RECITATIONS. Edited by Miss L. PENNEY, Editor of "The National Temperance Orator." New York: The National Temperance Society and Publication House. Paper.

GRADED LESSONS IN ENGLISH: AN ELEMENTARY ENGLISH GRAMMAR, CONSISTING OF ONE HUNDRED PRACTICAL LESSONS CAREFULLY GRADED AND APPLIED TO THE CLASS-ROOM. By ALONZO REED, A. M., and BRAINERD KELLOGG, A. M. New York: Clark & Maynard. 16mo., pp. 148.

HIGHER LESSONS IN ENGLISH: A WORK ON ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION. By ALONZO REED, A. M., and BRAINERD KELLOGG, A. M. New York: Clark & Maynard. 16mo., pp. 264.

COLLECTION OF FOREIGN AUTHORS: No. I.—SAMUEL BROHL AND COMPANY. By M. VICTOR CHERBULIEZ. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Paper. Price, 60 cents.

THE MAN OF THE WORLD: A NOVEL. By WILLIAM NORTH, Author of "The Phantom World." Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Chicago: Hadley Bros. & Co. 12mo., pp. 437. Price, $1.

CICERO'S TUSCULAN DISPUTATIONS; ALSO, TREATISES ON THE NATURE OF THE GODS, AND ON THE COMMONWEALTH. Literally Translated, Chiefly by C. D. YONGE. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 12mo., pp. 466. Price, $1.50.

AN ENGLISH COMMENTARY ON THE RHESUS, MEDEA, HIPPOLYTUS, ALCESTIS, HERACLIDÆ, SUPPLICES, AND TROADES OF EURIPIDES: WITH THE SCANNING OF EACH PLAY. From the Latest and Best Authorities. By CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Late Professor of Greek in Columbia College. New York: Harper & Bros. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. 18 mo., pp. 453. Price, $1.05.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY for October (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston). Contents: "The Queen of Sheba," VIII., IX., by Thomas Bailey Aldrich; "The Procession of Flowers in Colorado," by H. H.; "In Memoriam—John Lothrop Motley," by W. W. Story; "A Night in St. Peter's," by T. Adolphus Trollope; "Crude and Curious Inventions at the Centennial Exhibition," VI., by Edward H. Knight; "Ten Years in Early English," by Arthur Gilman; "Some Rambling Notes of an Idle Excursion," I., by Mark Twain; "A Willow-Tree," by Edgar Fawcett; "A Counterfeit Presentment—Comedy," III., by W. D. Howells; "Old-Fashioned Ghost-Stories," by H. B. K.; Crickets," by John Weiss; "Echoes from an Old Parsonage," by Mrs. Edward Ashley Walker; "My Love," by Anna M. Brockway; song, "Dear Love, let this, my song, fly to you," words by G. P. Lathrop, music by George L. Osgood; "The Contributors' Club;" "Recent Literature."

SOUTHERN LAW REVIEW for August-September. Contents: "The Unconstitutionality of the Act of Congress Demonetizing Silver;" "Civil War and Life-Insurance;" "Some Notes on Domicil;" "A Point of the Statute of Frauds;" "Law and Insanity;" "Book-Reviews;" "Notes;" "Cases Reported in the Law Journals since May 25, 1877."

MEDICAL BRIEF for September (J. J. Lawrence, St. Louis).

DINING-ROOM MAGAZINE for September (Union Publishing Company, New York).

FAMILIAR TALK.

ART-NOTES.

Germany has purchased many of the gems of the D'Aremberg gallery,—a collection rich in fine examples of the Dutch masters, and long regarded as one of the most important assemblages of paintings in the City of Brussels.

Theophile Gautier was an artist as well as an art-critic; and his son-in-law, M. Emile Bergerat, has lately published a pamphlet presenting a "Study" of "Theophile Gautier, the painter," with a catalogue of his paintings, sketches, and engravings.

Prof. Michaelis, of Strasburg, has recently identified a marble bust, which has been in the family of the Earl of Leicester for above a century, as a portrait of Thucydides, and a much finer one than the bust of the historian existing at Naples.

In writing of the late competition in Paris for the *prix de Rome*, the French correspondent of the *Academy* mourns over the degeneracy of the French school of art, remarking that "The State is committing a grave fault in giving so superficial an education, and not directing into more practical channels the young intelligence of our artists, of whose natural genius and acquired abilities there is no shadow of doubt."

Antwerp and Siegen have long contended for the honor of having given birth to Rubens, but now it is said that fresh discoveries relating to the history of the painter settle the matter in favor of Antwerp. M. Vanden Branden, assistant archivist of Antwerp, claims to have found a document signed by Jan Brueghel, Hendrick von Balen, and Pietro-Paulo, presumably Rubens, which proves incontestably that Rubens was born in Antwerp.

The schools of art and industry in Austria are universally acknowledged to be based upon the best proved methods of instruction. A Commission has been recently sent by the Prussian Government to examine their system of teaching, and the report returned is so commendatory that it is said the Minister of Commerce has resolved to establish schools conducted upon a similar plan in all the great centres of Prussian industry.

A critical essay on the art of Rubens is contributed to the *Zietschrift fur bildende Kunst* by Dr. Alfred Woltmann, in which the author reckons at least 1,400 paintings which were worked upon by the great master. His pupils assisted in their preparation, and sometimes fellow-artists lent a helping hand; but "Rubens always remained the master, and knew how to keep his fellow-workers rigidly to his intention; and then, by means of a few days' personal labor towards the completion of the work, he stamped it forever as his own."

Now that the Egyptian obelisk know as Cleopatra's Needle is on its way to London, there is a good deal of agitation about the place where it shall stand. The Board of Works propose to erect a full-size model of the monument before the original is set up, in order that the public may get an idea of how the work will look amid its new surroundings. The obelisk is a monolith, over sixty feet high, and will be raised on a pedestal which will elevate it twenty feet higher. By placing the model in different localities, it is believed the best site for the situation of the monument can be selected.

Mr. Leighton, whose statue of "The Athlete" received such high praise at the exhibition of the London Academy, is now engaged upon a large painting illustrating the subject of Elijah in the Desert. It represents the moment of the Prophet's "supreme moral and physical exhaustion," when he cries from the depths of despair, "It is enough; now, O Lord, take away my life;" and an angel appears unto him, pointing to "a cake baken on the coals, and a cruse of water at his head." It is said that the painting is to be the gift of a private individual to the Liverpool Gallery of Art.

The missing arms of the Venus of Milo do not seem to be among the relics of sculpture recently unearthed near the spot where the famous statue was found; but several works of a good Greek style have been discovered. One represents Poseidon; another, a group of Aphrodite and Eros; and a third, a female figure with extended arms. There are, besides, several heads, busts, and fragments of statues in the collection. The hope is entertained that the present explorations in Milo will result in the recovery of the torso of Asklepios, the head of which—called by some the finest head which has survived from Greek times—is now in the British Museum. The torso was found at the same time as the head, but was left on the island on account of its great size and weight.

SUTTEE AND SAMADH.

The British Government has exerted itself to suppress the superstitious practices of the natives of India which result in the destruction of human life, and thus have nearly put an end to the Suttee,—the immolation of widows on the funeral pyre of their husbands; the Samadh,—suicide, usually by burying alive, and performed by persons suffering from incurable disease; the murder of female infants; and many modes of self-immolation formerly in vogue. The custom of self-torture is also rapidly dying out, although devotees may yet be met with who command the worship of the masses by their voluntary endurance of prolonged and terrible suffering. Not long ago there dwelt at Allahabad a man who had sat for fifty years in one position on a stone pedestal, exposed without shelter to the action of the elements. He was daily led to the sacred Ganges by his attendants; but this was the only movement in which he ever indulged. Instances are also not yet uncommon of men who have held their hands above their heads until the arms were withered and the finger-nails penetrated through the backs of the clenched fists.

Before the practice of the Suttee was forbidden, in 1829, an official report of the immolation of 800 widows was received at Calcutta in one year. Between 1815 and 1828 from 300 to 600 widows were annually burned alive. It used to be the frequent habit of lepers to bury themselves alive; but this, too, has been suppressed by the English authorities. Yet this exercise of humanity on the part of the ruling power has not been wholly beneficent.

A writer in the *Athenæum* thus sets forth the evils and difficulties that have arisen in consequence of the philanthropic action of the Government: "In the first place, population is increasing upon us in a degree which threatens to become wholly unmanageable. Then widows never marry again,—not even if their boy-husbands die, leaving them widows at the age of 6. A woman is supposed to be sacramentally united to one husband, and belongs to him forever. Every town, every village, almost every house, is full of widows who are debarred from all amusements, and converted into household-drudges. They often lead bad lives. Their life, like that of the lepers, is a kind of living death, and they would often cheerfully give themselves up to be buried alive if the law would let them. . . . Then, again, the increase in the number of girls who cannot find suitable husbands is now causing much embarrassment in some districts; and even the lepers, whose lives we preserve, involve us in peculiar difficulties." In some cases the English have built leper-villages for the shelter of this last class of unfortunates; yet the pittance provided by tax for their support is miserably inadequate to their comfort, and many of them wander over the country soliciting charity or exacting it by threatening to communicate their loathsome disease by a touch.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, self-immolation is occasionally attempted, and several late successful performances of the Samadh are described by the writer from whom we have quoted. In one instance, related by Sleeman, a Hindu gentleman performed Samadh by drowning himself in the River Narbada, in consequence of a hopeless malady which had attacked him. He was accompanied to the scene by his family and attendants, and, bidding them adieu, stepped into a boat, was rowed to a deep part of the river, loaded himself with sand, and, plunging into the water, disappeared from view.

[illegible] Samadh, a devotee as- [illegible] Theodore Thomas' Orchestra in [illegible]

listen to Theodore Thomas' Orchestra in [illegible] its terrific hand-to-hand encounters with Wagner's compositions, else he never could have died happy till he had taken it all back. One evening last week an *Enquirer* reporter scaled the dizzy heights of Mt. Adams, took a seat in the Highland House Belvedere, and prepared himself to enjoy the concert. For a while everything went smoothly, and we might say happily, along. The orchestra successfully wrestled with the productions of Cherubini, Mozart, Gounod, Beethoven, Bach, Forward, Sideways, and other composers. The music slid off like water from a duck's back. But, in an unfortunate hour, the orchestra ran across a piece of Wagner's music, and there were signs of trouble among the performers. Preparations as if for a terrific struggle were made. Theodore Thomas drank two glasses of ice-water, and fanned his fevered brow for six minutes, till his temples reached the necessary declination of temperature. The man whose duty it was to look after the bass drum spit on his hands and let out his suspenders two holes. The trombone player began to suck wind, and the base-viol-guardian took off his coat and rolled his shirt-sleeves above his elbows. Everything being in readiness, the music began. The first notes [illegible]

[illegible] for writing up the history of the old seaport. Among the notable characteristics which are ascribed to the town in the course of the narrative is an unusual fondness for the drama. This liking has continued from the days of the strolling players licensed by Queen Elizabeth to the present popular era of the stage, and a succession of stock companies and stars from the Metropolis have enjoyed successful engagements in the City of Plymouth. It was here that a daring actor woke the wrath of John Kemble and the mirth of the audience by playing upon the tragedian an outrageous joke during a performance of "Hamlet." It was in the scene between the melancholy Dane and his tormenting friends, *Rosencrantz* and *Guildenstern*, in which *Hamlet* asks, "Will you play upon this pipe?" "My Lord, I cannot," replies *Rosencrantz*. "I pray you," persists *Hamlet*. "Believe me, I cannot!" Then, turning to *Guildenstern*, *Hamlet* pleads, "I do beseech you." To the amazement of Kemble, the actor to whom he addressed this last entreaty replied, "Well, since you seem so much to wish it, I'll do my best to oblige you," and he thereupon "took the pipe, a flageolet (one-third of the orchestra instruments), and played 'The Black Joke.' This was the popular air of the day; it was set to some very vulgar words; and it was vivaciously country-danced to by active beaux and belles." The Plymouth audience were delighted with the incident, and Kemble was naturally in a towering rage. The *Athenæum* cites Gilliland as the authority for this anecdote, which was printed in his "Dramatic Mirror," as related by an eye-witness of the occurrence.

FORSTER'S LIBRARY.

The late John Forster bequeathed to the National Museum at South Kensington his large and valuable collections of books, autographs, and pictures. The library of the Museum will thus be enriched by 20,000 printed books, embracing many volumes containing autograph letters and notes, presentation copies, original editions, and rare and privately-printed books. Among the treasures in the cabinet of autographs, there are thirty-nine folios filled with the "Garrick Letters," original MSS. of many of Dickens' works, and Thackeray's illustrations to Douglass Jerrold's "Men of Character." The art-collection contains examples of Maclise, Frith, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Landseer, Greuze, and others.

ODD ITEMS.

The full name of Mrs. Alexander, the author of "The Wooing O't," etc., is Annie F. Hector, wife of the late Alexander Hector.

At the University of Leipsig 2,842 students have been matriculated during the past summer-session. Of this number, but 100 are English-speaking students.

The library of Harvard College, of which Mr. Winsor, long Superintendent of the Boston Public Library, is to be the future Librarian, contains 160,000 volumes, and has a book-fund of $14,000 annually.

The Directors of the "Albrecht-Durer-Hans-Stiftung" propose to collect a complete Durer library in the house of the artist; and donations of books about Durer and his contemporaries, and reproductions of his works, are solicited.

The work on "American Colleges," in the press of James R. Osgood & Co., will give a history of twenty-five leading colleges, including West Point and the Naval Academy. One or more heliotype views will be given of each college. Yale and Harvard will have five or six each.

The "Art-at-Home" series, which began with "Art in the House," by W. J. Loftie, and "House-Decoration," by Rhoda and Agnes Garrett, will be extended, in the course of the autumn, by three new volumes, viz.: "The Bed-Room and Boudoir," by Lady Barker; "The Dining-Room," by Mrs. Loftie; and "The Drawing-Room," by Mrs. Orrinsmith.

During the year 1876 there were added to the National Library at Paris 56,000 printed works, 408 maps, and 140 manuscript works. Among the manuscripts is a collection of 297 letters from Napoleon III. to Hortense Cornu, covering the years between 1820 and 1872. The recipient presented the correspondence to the library, under the agreement that no part of it is to be published before 1885, when it is to be intrusted to Prof. Renan, if he be then living.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FLORA ROUND ABOUT CHICAGO.

THE NIGHTSHADE FAMILY.—The Solanaceæ or Nightshade Family is an extensive order, embracing upward of 900 species. It is one of great importance to mankind, albeit a deadly narcotic principle is more or less characteristic of all the members of the tribe. It is chiefly distinguished from other groups by alternate leaves, with a regular, monopetalous corolla, and a superior, generally two-celled ovary. The fruit consists of a capsule, which commonly swells into a fleshy berry.

Representatives of the order are found in most parts of the world, except in the Polar regions, but the great majority of the species are natives of the Tropics. The genus Solanum contains twice as many members, as all the other genera put together, and the greater number are confined to Central America. The Potato, Solanum tuberosum, is the most valuable of the genus, and was carried into Europe from the vicinity of Quito, by the Spaniards, early in the sixteenth century. It was first introduced into England about the year 1586, by Sir Walter Raleigh, who found it in cultivation in Virginia. Although, when cooked, the tuber of the Potato is wholesome, the juice of the raw tuber, and the stems, foliage, and berries of the plant, contain the narcotic principle characteristic of the order. The Egg-Plant—another species of the same genus, Solanum Melangea—is not eatable until the viscid juice has been expressed. The edible berries of the Solanum quitoense are called Quito Oranges, and those of the S. muricatum and nemorense are also commonly eaten in Peru. The Kangaroo-Apple, produced by the S. laciniatum, is eaten by the Tasmanians.

The Common Nightshade, Solanum nigrum, growing by our roadsides, is an active narcotic, and its extract is said to be nearly as powerful as Lettuce-Opium. The plant is a low, much-branched annual, with small white flowers,—like those of the potato,—in umbel-like clusters, and with round, black berries. It blossoms from July to September. The Horse-Nettle, Solanum Carolinense, has been found near the Union Stock-Yards. It is a low, bushy plant, armed with prickles along the stem and midribs of the leaves, and having pale-blue or white flowers and orange-yellow berries.

The pretty exotic called Jerusalem Cherry is a Solanum,—S. Pseudo-Capsicum,—which has been brought to us from the Island of Mauritius. The Quina of Brazil—the powerful and bitter febrifuge, rivaling Cinchona—is the product of the Solanum pseudoquinum.

The Thorn-Apple, Datura Stramonium, which grows commonly in our waste places, yields the violent narcotic so much in use in medicine. It has large, sinuate-toothed or angled leaves, and white flowers, with tubes three inches long, and a rank, offensive odor. The plant is a native of Asia, and has stolen its way, like many another foreign weed, into this country.

Our other species of the Solanaceæ belong to the genus Physalis. The P. viscosa is common at Glencoe, Riverside, and Hyde Park; and the P. Pennsylvanica is common at the last two localities. The variety lanceolata is abundant at Miller's. The species have the popular name of Ground-Cherry, which is taken from the fruit, a globular red berry resembling the cherry in shape and color. In new places, where other fruits are scarce, the berries of the Physalis are made into a preserve.

Next after the Potato, the Tobacco-Plant, Nicotiana, is to be reckoned as the most prominent member of the Nightshade Family. The leaves of the Tobacco were used, according to some writers, in Persia and in China long before the discovery of America; but the world now derives its chief supply from our continent and from the West Indies. The Tomato, Lycopersicum esculentum, is one of the valuable esculents which Central America has given to mankind, and which also belongs among the Nightshades. Capsicum, Cayenne or Red Pepper, is the product of several species of the Gorder which grow in Tropical Asia and America.

The pretty Petunia is one of the Nightshades, and a native of South America. So also is the Nurembergen gracilis, a graceful creeper, bearing large lilac or purple flowers with a yellow eye. From Barbary we get the Matrimony-Vine, Lycium Barbarium, which is used for decorating arbors and walls.

Among the powerful medical agents derived from the Solanaceæ, mention must be made of the Atropa Belladonna and the Hyoscyamus Niger, both of which are dangerous narcotics. The Mandrake, Mandragora officinalis, has similar properties. This plant was once reputed to have an influence in exciting the tender feelings, and from its forked root, which by some deft arrangement can be made to look like the human form, fanciful stories arose of the plant's shrieking when torn from the ground.

The family which embraces the Potato, the Tobacco-Plant, the Egg-Plant, and the Tomato, with the powerful narcotics which have been enumerated, may well be regarded as *one* of the most important in the vegetable kingdom.

CAVE-PAINTINGS OF THE BUSHMEN.

A very curious account of the wonderful pictorial talents of the Bushmen of South Africa—the most degraded race of the Hottentots—is furnished in the columns of the *Athenæum* by the naturalist, G. W. Stowe. The writer states that, shortly after his arrival in South Africa, in 1843, his interest was excited by stories of the cave-paintings of the Bushmen, which abounded in different parts of the country. Fourteen years passed before circumstances brought him into a region where he could verify these stories by personal observation, but meanwhile he gathered a large number of interesting notes relating to the history of this primitive race.

In 1867 Mr. Stowe first visited one of the retreats of the Bushmen, in Riet-Poor, in the district of Cradock. Here he found several examples of cave-painting, illustrating hunting scenes and dances. Since then he has traveled thousands of miles in search of similar paintings, from which he has in many cases made fac-simile copies. The pictures record nearly every variety of incident in the life of the Bushmen, and afford a valuable insight into the habits and customs of a fast-disappearing race. They represent groups of men and women engaged in outdoor pursuits, in amusements, and in domestic affairs. The figures seem often to be portraits of the individuals represented, and indicate not only their sex, but their age, and their distinctive tribe. The dance and the chase are favorite subjects with these primitive artists; yet battle-scenes, fights between wild animals, death by torture, phallic ceremonies, and domestic incident are frequently delineated.

A large cave on the bank of the Neiba Mr. Stowe found to be full of excellent paintings, the best preserved of which he succeeded in copying during three long visits to the spot. Among these pictures were a peculiar domestic scene, a mystic dance, a group of Bushmen in hunting disguises, a large elephant, and a group of various bucks. Of this last Mr. Stowe says it was "the most beautifully-painted group that I have ever met with; and I fear that, with all my care, my copy of this group does not equal the original in the flowing smoothness of outline and softness of shading. The delicate finish of one head in particular made it look like a beautiful little enamel-painting."

In only one place did Mr. Stowe find a color used having a tint of vermilion, and this was in a painting of oxen. All the animals known to the Bushmen seem to enter into their pictures,—sometimes as many as 140 elephants, elands, or other animals, forming a single group.

In the progress of his explorations, Mr. Stowe found that in Griqualand West, where the rocks, being coarsely crystalline, are not adapted to painting, the Bushmen had developed their artistic talent in the direction of sculpture. They had devised a method of carving or chipping the rocks into the figures of animals; and this was done by means of a simple piece of hard stone in lieu of a chisel, and at the cost of immense labor. The outlines of the animals, wrought in this crude way, were often admirably done. Where the rocks had been polished by abrasion, they were frequently covered with mystic symbols and phallic emblems.

The stone implements found in the cave-retreats of the Bushmen are said by Mr. Stowe to be identical in shape and manufacture with those found in the caves of the Northern Hemisphere, and this he regards as a strong link in the chain of evidence proving that the Bushmen and the ancient cave-men of the North are one and the same race. He advances the theory that the cave-men migrated southward at the beginning of the last glacial period, and, when the northern climate again ameliorated, some returned to be finally exterminated as more powerful races appeared, while others continued their progress southward, and still exist in the remnant of the rapidly-decaying race of Bushmen.

The cave-paintings of these primitive people are being fast obliterated wherever the region in which they occur is occupied by white men, and Mr. Stowe's collection of copies must prove of great ethnological value in future studies of the Bushmen.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The expedition sent out by the International Commission of the African Association is already under way. Its first business will be the establishment of depots at Zanzibar and at some point in Unyamwesi. It will then found a permanent "station" in the interior, probably near Lake Tanganyika. The party is commanded by M. Crespel, and will comprise three other Europeans, viz.: M. Cambier as astronomer and geographer, Dr. Mass as naturalist, and M. Marno for general exploring work.

The Portuguese expedition to the West Coast of Africa proposes to explore the country between Angola and Mozambique, and especially to study the relations of the water-systems of the Zaire or Congo and Zambesi. This party comprises three Portuguese officers: Maj. Serpo Pinto, Capt. Brito Capello, and Lieut. Roberto Ivens. They are all well inured to the African climate, and are admirably equipped with instruments for the execution of the objects of the expedition.

BRIEF NOTES.

The salmon-fisheries in Scotland and England have yielded a much larger harvest this year than last, and the price of the delicacy has consequently lowered in the British market.

A new and beautiful tulip has been discovered by Boissier, in Smyrna. It is of a rich crimson hue, with a jet-black spot, surrounded by a narrow gold line, at the base of each petal. It is named Tulipa undulatifolia.

An illustration of the influence which a graft may have on the stock has been given in England, this season, by the Golden-Leaved Laburnum grafted to the common Green-Leaved Laburnum. In several cases, golden-leaved branches were sent out on the stem below the graft.

The Academie des Sciences of Paris has appointed a committee to investigate the discussion between Dr. Bastian and M. Pasteur on the development of germs; and this Committee have granted Dr. Bastian's request to make experiments before the Academie, while M. Pasteur offers the use of his laboratory for the purpose.

An instance of apparent partheno-genesis in a composite plant, Antennaria Alpina, is recorded by Prof. Kerner. The plant is diœcious, and male plants are extremely scarce as compared with the female. In the Botanic Gardens at Innsbruck, female plants were guarded with every precaution against the access of pollen, and yet they bore seeds, some of which germinated.

The rapidity with which plants may absorb water has been noted by Mr. W. B. Hemsley, who placed a withered and drooping raspberry-shoot in water. The plant took up the water as fast as a lump of sugar would, and its drooping extremity quickly rose to an erect position, moving three inches in ten minutes. Port wine was poured into the water, but the plant refused it, absorbing only the colorless fluid.

A series of 107 photographs, taken during the English Arctic Expedition, have been published by the Admiralty, and fifty sets have been prepared for distribution among scientific institutions and Government departments at home and abroad. The landscapes exhibited in the series are said to be dreary in the extreme, while the views of the "Paleocrystic Sea" is calculated to disenchant those who urge that the sledging explorations should have been longer continued, and that a railroad to the Pole is among the feasible achievements of engineering.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science will meet in Dublin in August, 1878, and Mr. W. Spottiswoode will hold the office of President. In 1879 the Association will visit Nottingham, and the following year it is the intention to visit Swansea. In 1881 the Association will celebrate its fiftieth anniversary, probably meeting in York, where it was established in 1831 by Sir David Brewster with the co-operation of other English scientific men. The chief objects of interest at the Plymouth meeting was the telephone, which formed the subject of a lecture before one of the sections, and of an address to the workingmen of Plymouth.

THE PROOF-SHEET.

Should the Great Author of this mystic writ,
My life, send suddenly and ask to see
The proof-sheet of the work intrusted me,
Alas! alas! what would He think of it?

Should He behold the manuscript He gave me,
Robbed of all harmony and beauty now,
A god-like anger would enflame His brow,
And what could hide me from His wrath, or save me?

What could I say to lighten my offense,
When He should find His fairest lines effaced,
The stanzas mangled, and the words displaced,
With broken metre and perverted sense?

How could I answer for the squandered time
Allowed me to perfect the work allotted,
When He should find His manuscript all blotted,
And robbed of rhythm and deprived of rhyme?

Thou Heavenly Author, grant me yet a while
In which to mend the proof-sheet so defaced,
That I may make it worthy to be placed,
Electrotyped, upon Eternal file.

ELLA WHEELER.

New Head-Gear for British Soldiers.

Edmund Yates, writing in the London *World*, says: "I have at last had a look at one of the new pattern helmets for our infantry, and, if it is not quite all that fancy painted it, still it is a vast improvement on the abominable old shako, that invention of Prince Albert the Good and Prince Lucifer the Evil. The new head-gear is very like a policeman's helmet in shape, except that the brim is cut in over the ears. On the top there is a gilt spike, not too Prussian, but rather Indian-looking; and in front there is a *plaque* of gilt metal with the number and badge of the regiment on it. This said *plaque* is the most exceptionable part of the helmet, as it is heavy, and catches the eye in a manner which would be dangerous in the field. I know that the Prussian *pickelhaube* has an eagle in the same place, but I also know that this eagle is only retained—contrary to the advice of many German officers—in deference to the prejudices of the Kaiser, who will not away with the badge of his house. But when is the new helmet to be issued? It has, I hear, already been nicknamed 'the bobby,' in allusion to its likeness to the police-helmet."

POMPEII.

Present Condition of the Excavations.

A correspondent of the London *Athenæum* writes from Naples as follows:

"A recent visit to Pompeii after a long interval enables me to give you new and interesting details of that remarkable locality. Let me caution, however, every one against visiting it at midsummer, when the thermometer is at fever height, and the sun and Vesuvius unite their powers to scorch one. About two-fifths of the city have already been disinterred, and the excavations are now being carried on by an average number of one hundred men towards the east or northeast. This part was my principal object, for with the other parts I was well acquainted, as are most of the readers of the *Athenæum*. Still, with a loquacious guide by your side, some novelty en passant always presents itself. One must look in at the museum, where fresh bodies or their forms in plaster of Paris are constantly added. Years have passed since I was present at the first ingenious experiment which was made by the present Senator Fiorelli to recover the forms at least of the dead, so that it is with no slight interest that I regard any progress, and considerable progress has been in the mode of preservation. It often happens that, from the superincumbent weight and other causes, the bones have been displaced—these are now removed from the debris as far as possible, so that the figure is not deformed by bones protruding from wrong places. This was first attempted in 1873, and has been continued ever since with great success. Perhaps the most beautiful figure in the collection is that of a young girl, exquisitely formed; she is lying on her face, while her hand was evidently attempting to cover her eyes. The folds of her dress, the very texture, and her hair, are all sharply defined. Near her lay, and lies, a man on his back, and by his side was, and is, an iron rod, four feet long, with which it is supposed he was forcing a road. Close by is another female figure, with iron sandals attached to the feet, the bones of which are well preserved. Without lingering here any longer, however, let us pass on to the house in which an excavation was made in the spring in honor of our Princess. The objects found there and then, of no great value, were presented to her Royal Highness; they are an amphora, a necklace with eighty-four pieces of coral, a mass of paint of yellow color, and a few other articles. In this house was a shop for 'warm drinks;' two or three good frescoes adorn the walls, and oil-jars are sunk in marble slabs.

"That comparatively so little of the treasures of the Pompeiani is found is easily explained by the fact that the inhabitants who had escaped and thieves broke into the houses, especially between the earthquake and the eruption, and carried off all articles of value. Most of the houses have indications of these visits in the modern mason-work which closes a hole. I am not aware that what are called the 'water castles' have been sufficiently noted, perhaps for the reason that most have been carelessly destroyed. One, however, has lately been discovered, and propped up and bound round with iron. They were buildings for supplying the neighboring houses with water. The top was a large vasca to which water was carried up by leaden pipes, a great number of which still lie under the leve, of the ground. By pipes the water was again distributed from house to house from the vasca. The Sarno, which supplied it, still runs underneath Pompeii, and its impurity is evident from the deposits which have been formed on the walls of the castle; its continual dropping has covered them with a kind of stalactite. Further examination shows that these deposits correspond exactly with the stone with which a great part of Pompeii was built. The stone was brought from Sarno, on the river of the same name, which thus supplied the inhabitants with building material and drinking water. The spot on which excavations are actually carried on now is called the bathing establishment. It is an immense hall, and is still half full of pumice-stone; but in the very centre of the mass, after many feet of soil had been removed, there were found, last month, four human skeletons, one of a woman, and by them were the following precious objects, which they were evidently carrying off: In gold, two necklaces, consisting of ninety-four pieces, representing ivy-leaves, two earrings, a chain with an emerald. In silver, two casseroles, a large looking-glass, three vases, a ladle, six large spoons, sixteen smaller spoons, two forms for making pastry, like scallop shells; all are well preserved and highly decorated. They have been sent to the museum, but are not yet exhibited to the public."

TO A ROSE.

Plucked I a full-blown Rose with dewdrops wet,
From which there did outwell a fragrance sweet,
Delightful in itself, to speak not of the beauty rare,
The sunlit, lovelit happiness, that gleamed from out a face,
A floral face, of loveliest hue, adown whose ruby cheeks there
Played at will the happiest of all June's happy smiles,
Love-tints inwrought by Mother Nature's hand
(The which she does in her own artless way, and does so well that
Naught is left undone). Perfection she. Her works most perfect are—
All fully freighted with a beauty and a grace fair and
Godlike as her God. Her voice, to melody and mirth attuned,
Doth wake the Soul to sweetest song, and bid it
Heavenward soar and sing; while out her great, big heart
Poured is a mighty tide, upon whose bosom Love, sweet Love,
Doth wing her way, herself disporting 'mid its pure and
Crystal streams. A spotless dove within a spotless nest,
Crowns she herself fair Nature's Queen, and, crowning
All, her God, Whose name is written in a thousand ways,
While twice ten thousand thousand spe Him to our view. Earth, Sky,
Sea, Air, the trembling leaf, all, all bespeak the splendor
And the beauty of His name.

Thus might I dwell upon a theme the grandest mind can grasp;
But turn I now my thoughts to thee, fair flower I fondly clasp
As part of Nature's royal self—her pretty floral pet.
I cannot—no, I cannot—no, I will not, thee forget,
But sing to thee in melody. Hark! Nature bids me speak,
While at her call the tears fast fall, course swiftly down my cheek.
O what a bliss! what rapture this! What fills my heart with joy?
It is the thought, the happy thought, I loved her when a boy.

I loved her then—I love her now—will love her evermore;
Still at her shrine, by right divine, I worship—I adore;
Still at her shrine, by right divine, my Mother her I claim—
And what is fairer, dearer, than a Mother's hallowed name?

And now, fair Rose,
Will I disclose
Thee all I know
About thee,
And tell thee naught
But what I ought.
You cannot,
Will not,
Doubt me.

If eternal beauty thou dost well display, as well as inward
Loveliness—charms few if any other flower save thee, sweet Rose,
Can boast of—how thankful must thou be—most thankful thou art,
For I have seen thee droop and fade—yea, leaf by leaf have watched
Thee waste away—yet teeming forth thy sweets in grateful recognition
To the Hand that gave thee birth, that bade thee live to bloom,
To gladden and to charm the hearts of Humankind, as well
As from thee make a study of their lives—live as thou dost live—
Die as thou dost die. Forgotten? No. In Memory's sacred urn
Transmitted thou to live forevermore.

JOSEPH D. TURNEY.

A New Anæsthetic.

There is a new anæsthetic. Prof. McKendrick and Dr. Ramsay have been experimenting in England with substitution products obtained with pyridine and chinoline. The latter of these bases is extracted from quinine by means of caustic potash, but may also be procured by some of the coal-tar series of substitutions. Three grains of the chloride of chinoline introduced into the circulation of a rabbit rendered the animal unconscious in eight minutes, but the pulsation of the heart continued and the breathing was vigorous. The rabbit recovered after two or three hours, and the experiment is deemed highly successful. Some of the other derivatives from these bases proved to be very powerful poisons, having specific action upon the vital centres, and likely to be of use in the materia-medica.

THE HOME.

THE CONTRIBUTORS OF THE HOME.

The Home—how true it tells
Of pumpkin pies, and cakes, and jells.
O! who can tell how great the good
Derived from eating wholesome food;
And who how great the ill
Wrought by cooks, and doctors' pill;
Or who how the evil grows
From eating—Lord only knows!
But The Home has other work to do,
Reforms important to review,
Which, with tact and skill,
It urges, with right good will.
Then let The Home, with its able corps,
Toil on, and doubt no more.
If it finds the abyss too deep,
The heights too abrupt and steep,
Call a convention for one and all,
To discuss the task, and the question call,
And then and there, with chat and clatter,
The thing resolved, will end the matter.
And how grateful all should be
To those who labor without fee,
And who, with thoughtful care,
Spread their table, rich and rare.
Here is Amie M. Hale, an M. D.,
With her counsel, healthful and free,
And "Aunt Jemima," with her shirt,
So busy she has no time to flirt.
"My Wife and I," Ah! it brings a sigh,
As we recall the times gone by;
And "Mrs. Vale," who ever knew
A keener and a wiser shrew?
And "Sarah Jane," a fearless wag,
Poking fun in a careless "Zig-Zag."
While "Fern Leaf," so tender and true,
Tells of the flowers, how pretty they grew,
And, like "Young Mother," she bends with care
Over the blossoms that perfume the air.
Poor "Olive Green" we mention with fear,
Knowing too well how bitter the tear.
Each we can say has added a liberal share
To the feast of things we remember as rare,
And who of all that read shall fail to say,
The Home has not, of talent, a find display?

C. A. W., West Depere, Wis.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—Again have we been blessed by the sight of the genial, pleasant faces of The Home friends; again listened to the kindly voices and felt the warm hand-clasp of our dear sisters and, I almost said, brothers. Yes, I will say it, for this time, although we were not favored with the presence of the "fair-haired Deronda" from "Wisconsin," there were enough gentlemen there to do the loud talking for us when it became necessary.

The day was more propitious than the wet, lowry, forbidding one which drew its shadowy curtains around us on our former meeting at the Sherman House, and we were agreeably surprised and exceedingly well pleased to see the assemblage of ladies that filed into the spacious parlors, their faces aglow with kindness and generosity.

Our call brought out a hundred to our assistance, the coming festival was discussed with hearty zeal, generous offers of assistance were made, and the Executive Committee felt that their task had been shorn of its terrors by this ready zeal in helping wherever help was needed. After a vote of thanks to the gentlemanly proprietor, the meeting adjourned until the festival.

There is only one department in which we are lacking efficient aid, and that is the one set apart for the entertaining of friends from abroad. I think that Mrs. Hambleton (Chairman of said Committee) has only succeeded in finding places for about a dozen ladies. Will not the friends crowd themselves into the least possible space for two or three nights, as I know people from the country who are not versed in the mysteries of city hotel fare will be willing to take up with a small corner in a private house rather than plunge themselves into those same mysteries.

Theo. C. C. has succeeded in engaging the services of a sufficient number of children to make her department a success.

Fern-Leaf has the promise of a large collection of flowers, and people are making good substantial offers of articles for the fancy tables, but you know you cannot send too much in that line of goods. Maine will find room for all you may send. The collation bids fair to be one of the attractions of the day, as the ladies came rapidly to the front and deposited their promises of something good to eat, which were gratefully received, like all the rest of the kind offers. I think we shall find that we have a Home that will compare favorably with any in the land, and, after it gets established on a sound basis and adapts its funds to the founding of a home of its own choosing, and one that shall be really and truly its own, it will become a grand success.

The proceeds of this particular festival are to be given to St. Luke's Hospital, which is really a deserving institution, yet perhaps no more so than a number of other charities with which our city abounds. When we consider that we are working for a good cause we must feel ourselves incited to make a great effort toward ultimate success, and that success will be the easier attained.

The festival will be held at Hershey Hall, No. 83 Madison street, nearly opposite McVicker's Theatre, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 27 and 28, commencing at 10 o'clock the morning of the 27th. We are sorry to make this change, but it is unavoidable, as the hall is engaged for the evening of the 26th. The doors will open at 8 o'clock to accommodate those who wish to bring in culinary and other articles. The flowers and fancy articles can be deposited with the janitor of the building on the previous afternoon, which will enable the committees to arrange their tables at an early hour next morning.

Be sure and have your donations on hand as early as possible, as everything must be arranged before the commencement of the exercises.

The festival will be free to the members of The Home, with the exception of the literary entertainment Thursday evening and the supper Friday evening. The entire programme will be published in the columns of The Home next Saturday. Will all those who have offered to assist in the musical portion of the programme please report at Room A Hershey Hall, on Wednesday next at 3 o'clock. Entrance through the hall.

Mittie May, please bring your quartette. We would be glad of more gentlemen's voices.

Gretchen, will you report? Mona, please save your money and buy from the tables, as all you purchase outside must be resold in order to realize the money. I will answer a portion of your questions, and the rest will be answered next week, perhaps. We will make room for all we possibly can among the friends, and those who are not provided for will find good hotel accommodations at from $1.25 to $2.50 per day. The proprietor of the Sherman House has kindly offered to entertain the friends from abroad at the reasonable price of $2.50 per day.

Cobwebs, Jr., will you please send your address to Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, No. 439 West Madison street, that we may profit by your kind offer of entertainment for two? That is too good an offer to miss by not knowing your whereabouts.

Those ladies who volunteered jelly and other canned goods for sale or for use will please send them to the hall on the afternoon of the 26th, or early in the morning of the 27th.

On account of unusual demands on Aunt Jemima's attention, the Chairmanship of the culinary department has been transferred to Mrs. Boardman (Aunt Nancy), and a letter just received from her determines us to make a further call for assistance in that department.

Please address her at the Burdick House, and make your offers as liberal as possible, all who have not given your names before.

We have received a copy of a beautiful sonata written for and dedicated to the members of The Home, by Mrs. G. Clinton Smith, of Springfield, which will be performed at the festival. Those from abroad will report upon their arrival at the office of Dr. Amie M. Hale, 125 State street, Room 17. Take the elevator, if between the hours of 7 and 6. MRS. O. S. MATTESON, Secretary.

THE CONVENTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 11.—The time is drawing near, and my friends tell me they are ready for the Convention. What shall I send, where shall I send, and where shall I send? are the questions which greet me on every side. Vivienere, you may send them in any way that suits you best; the vines will be very acceptable, and berries also. Of course, all our friends from abroad will wish something to carry home to those members who could not come, and our city friends are now looking for ferns, mosses, etc., with which to decorate their homes, and thus give them that home-like air we all admire so much, and which causes us to forget the rude, bleak winds which sweep round our dwellings, and think only of the cozy rooms with warmth, bright flowers, green vines, and love-lit eyes which should greet the male portion of our family as they enter. Then bring your ferns and vines, nicely pressed, and let Chicago be decorated this winter as she never was before. Bring plenty, that the poor as well as the rich may be supplied. Let everything be marked so low that every one who comes may take home something with them. One writes: "I do want something made by The Home, but my purse is not very full." My friend, it does not need to be; there will be something there for you, and for every one that will come. Cordelia, your letter was very acceptable, and I hope to receive many more like it. Your offering will be very acceptable. There is a committee to entertain contributors. Address Mrs. Hambleton, 439 West Madison street. I have been much pleased with the letters of your friend, and hope to meet her. Dactyl, the balm geranium is a favorite with me, and I always keep it for its pretty leaves. I have never found any of the insects on it that you mention. The other plants surrounding it must have been well covered to have them get on that. Smoke them with tobacco, and I think you will have no more trouble. Mineral Point, send your fancy articles to Maine, No. 60 Twenty-third street, Chicago, and the ferns also, as I shall spend my time there with my friend, Maine. Charity G., you will also send to the above address, and send when you please. All articles sent there will be arranged on our tables as we see fit. Should they reach there before me, it will make no difference, though I shall try to be there a week before our Convention.

Oconomowoc, your offer is gratefully accepted. Please send them to Maine, as it will relieve me from moving them from here. We shall have plenty of calls for the sweet ferns you mention. I wish you could send them ready for sale, as we have so much to attend to. The other plant will be very acceptable. We are glad of your interest, and hope to meet you.

Oquawka, your case is too wet; give a little air each day: it must be musty, therefore let a little smoke from burned coffee penetrate it, and it will remove all musty odors. It needs no holes for drainage. In relation to the winter care of verbenas, I should advise letting them care for themselves. They are a trial to every lover of flowers who keeps them. It is like introducing a wayward child in your family of well-trained children. They will spoil all with whom they come in contact. They are so subject to the little gum lice that it is next to impossible to keep them away, unless you smoke them every few days, and are such a source of annoyance that it is better to start them from seed, either of your own saving or from a reliable florist. Get a nice bed well started, and they will self-sow, and you will have a bed of beauty each year. Essie, I thank you for the pansy seed; next year I will tell you what they say; for did you ever read the different expression on each little face? I fear you sprinkle the leaves of your Rex Begonia; they do not like water, and their courtly robes are too much like velvet to admit of water and soap. Do not feel disappointed about the double white fuchsia, for reliable florists assure me that there is not such an one to be found. It is like K.'s floater—a myth, though we hope to have many genuine floaters at our Home Convention, which will soon be held. Soon, do I say? Yes, verily, it is almost here. Friends, are you ready for us? We ask the friends of St. Luke's to come forward and give us their assistance. We are working for you, and we wish to lessen the debt which now hangs heavily over you. We feel that we have the right to your assistance, and we will fill our tables with articles both useful and ornamental. Will you cheer us with your presence, and assist us in making this a paying institution, that shall reflect credit to yourselves and to us? We hold you in a manner responsible. We give time and labor, and we labor early and late, with pen and needle, for you, and now what will you do to show us that we labor not in vain?

I receive many letters asking where board can be obtained at reasonable rates. We all know that hard times are upon us, and all wish to spend as much as possible at the Convention. Cannot you entertain some of those willing helpers who are coming from a distance to your city to work for this noble institution,—St. Luke's? Let Mrs. Hambleton know immediately, and let persons desirous of attending our Convention communicate with her. We wish to see you all; come and fill our rooms to overflowing, and if you cannot find room we will give you another evening. We want to make it a success, and we believe we shall. "Faint heart ne'er won," and ours is not faint, but strong and confident.

Madge Madcap, I am so glad to see you interesting those of your age in this work. We do need you, and I hope you will have a large meeting at your residence. When I come up I have much to do, as I have to decorate the rooms,—may I call on your band to wind evergreens? It is nice work, you know, and just such work as young people enjoy. Of course we allow all the fun you can have, but you know this is Home work, and no flirting allowed. But once having seen your sober face and excellent demeanor, that hint was unnecessary. To all of you who have offered to send flowers, let me say we cannot have too many.

Blessed be God for flowers,
For the bright, gentle, holy thoughts they breathe,
From out their ordorous beauty like a wreath
Of sunshine on life's hours.

What would this world be without them?—a desert more dreadful than Sahara's waste, a desolate abiding place; but the thought is too sad to contemplate, and we turn from it and look out on some of these heaven-bestowed gifts, and wonder how any one can be without them. All things enjoyable must be obtained by labor and sacrifice; but do not the bright buds and emerald foliage repay you for your care? Only by keeping his eye upon the sun does the eagle soar above the clouds. You may fail with one kind, then try another, and try by experience, and the knowledge gleaned from others, to have at least a few plants in your window. Of course it takes fire to keep them from freezing, and fire takes fuel, but is there any better way of spending money? Give it to the poor! You are giving to the poor. Is not your heart poor without something to enrich it? "Charity begins at home." Then, in using more coal you are giving work to a greater number of laborers, and thus enriching not only yourself but the poor man that must otherwise go unemployed. Oh, these blessed flowers give employment to many deserving ones, and afford pleasure to many an humble abode!

Florida, you are not too late, and your offer will be very acceptable; be sure to send in time. Direct to Maine, and it will be all right. Please do not cry your eyes out because you cannot be with us, for you will wish to see how we succeed, and then you may come next time. It is so kind of you to wish to aid us, even though you cannot participate in our pleasures. I find there are many like you who are at home watching eagerly for our success. We shall not forget the absent ones, for so many have written I shall be with you only in spirit. FERN-LEAF.

MARITAL HAPPINESS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—I read with much interest in your issue of Sept. 1 the various letters constituting your Home department. Fern Leaf's letter told that all who were interested in The Home should consider themselves members. If a hearty kindliness of feeling, and a desire to help others and to be helped on in the pathway of life, are sufficient recommendation, may I consider myself a member of The Home? I should like to consider the various contributors my friends, and speak to them in a friendly way through your columns, if there is room for all.

One subject is very near my heart, and I am sure to the hearts of thousands of my own sex, viz., happiness in the married relation. Who that has lived to the age of 30 has not seen here and there, and all around him, discord and trouble, sorrow and unhappiness, between husbands and wives?—for the few who live happily, and are thus blessed with the highest and best kind of happiness this world can bestow, there are hundreds and hundreds who are bound together and who tolerate their lives with each other only for the sake of appearances. Bound, not united; there lies the secret; there is the cause of much trouble.

There are but few women who, during the first years of married life, have not had to unlearn before they could learn to adapt themselves to circumstances sufficiently to enable them to be to their husbands really and truly a helpmeet. They have experienced for themselves the truth that no man is perfect, and that all are liable to err. I am not thinking of those marriages which are merely bargains; when a woman marries a man for whom she cares nothing, except that through him she can enjoy the satisfaction of dressing better than her associates, and exciting their envy by her display of jewels or equipages, she gets the only kind of happiness she desires; and if she have mind and heart enough at some time to awaken to the fact that a better, nobler, and more satisfying life was possible to her, she will be her own punishment.

But I am thinding of the women who, at marriage, really love their husbands with all the love that is possible to them at that time. I say at that time, because women then love their ideal; after marriage, they must learn to love the man; and that is the love which carries a woman triumphantly through sorrow and trouble, through sin and shame maybe, and makes her the helpmeet and companion, the one holy thing to her husband, whatever his life, circumstances, or condition.

I say women must first unlearn. The girl has looked upon the man who is to be her husband as very nearly perfect; he is kind, loving, generous, high principled, all that is possible for a man to be; in her eyes he can do no wrong. Such is the man. The husband is a different being. In a very few cases the difference is slight, perhaps; in many, very great. The wife's eyes look deeper, and the mind discerns more clearly than did the girl's. Then is the time of trial. Then must the wife choose the road in which she will walk; and on her choice depends the future.

When the wife first learns that the husband is not the faultless being she imagined, she is surprised and dissatisfied, and, perhaps, feels that she has been deceived. If her discovery is only that he is not so unselfish as she thought for; that he considers his own comfort sometimes before hers; that he expects her to devote her time to and give up her own inclinations to him; that his love for her is a thing which he expects she understands and he does not need to speak of,—her disappointment is comparatively a small one, and should neither make her miserable, or unkind, nor impatient with him.

But it often happens that graver things than these are made apparent. The man's character, as it is developed to the wife, is far from noble; besides being selfish, he may be egotistical, untruthful, with no regard for his word; he may put his manhood to shame by dishonest transactions, and call it business, he may be so weak and wavering as to oblige his wife to be a pair of moral crutches for him, he may be all this, and still he is her husband. To a woman with a high moral standard these things are a sore grief, for her happiness it seems necessary that she should thoroughly respect the man in the husband, and, if it is impossible for her to do this, it is a bitter, bitter sorrow; how bitter only those who have experienced it can know; but, however unbearable it may seem to be, it should never be given voice, it should be crushed down to the very lowest depths of the heart; it should never be allowed to make the wife unkind and complaining, for it can never be alleviated that way.

Then is the time she should bring to bear all her strength of mind, all her force of character, and accept the situation, for rebellion against it will not alter it; he is her husband whom she has promised solemnly before God to abide by for "better or worse till death do them part"; let her look that fact squarely in the face, and try to fully realize its meaning; then determine to herself that, so far as is possible for her as a human being to do, she will fill up the measure of everything in which he fails, short; if he is selfish, she will be unselfish; if he is weak, she will be strong; everything he lacks which is necessary for the making of a strong, manly character she will supply; she will make it the business of her life to watch over him with the same tender, helpful love she gives her child, and at every turn be his comfort and support.

If every wife would set up this lofty standard for herself, and conscientiously endeavor to attain it, if she would make herself an example of truthfulness and pure-heartedness, if she would show her husband, by her own life, the beauty of a high, moral purpose, combined with charity, ruling and governing all her acts, it should go a long way toward making him what she would have him to be; and, whatever he was, he would love, honor, and respect her with the highest and holiest part of his nature.

Many men do wrong more through weakness than wickedness; the fault lies more with the head than with the heart; then let wives see to it that their charity is like that which "suffereth long and is kind."

I believe it possible for the majority of them to work out a happiness for themselves which will be true and lasting; it is not done in a week or a month; it is a labor of years,—hard, exacting, wearisome labor, but carrying with it its own reward. If a woman can once get under feet her own disappointments and self-pity, and think of herself only as her husband's counselor and adviser, his right hand, his best friend, his *wife*, she will some day gain the victory over herself which is necessary before the foundation is laid for a happiness which will endure. Then will she feel truly united to her husband, not bound.

But I fear my letter may have grown too long for the space you may have to spare; if so, I can only plead my deep interest in the subject on which I have written; and now I would ask for a little information. I see mention is made of a convention, and members of The Home are requested to lend their aid therefor. I should be happy to render any assistance in my power if some one will tell me in what way I can be useful; and will that same some one please tell me what is a floater? NEVELL.

OLD MAIDS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Sept. 10.—I have for some time been a reader of The Home, and have hitherto limited myself to listening while the others talked. But now that the subject "Old Maids" is introduced, and as I hope to live long enough to be numbered with that much-abused class, I must say my little speech. In The Home of Sept. 8, M. H. Underwood gives her experience of "old maids," which she thinks is a fair sample of what "old maids" are. Now, it strikes me that M. H. U. has described simply a selfish, unprincipled girl or woman, not necessarily an "old maid," for we find any amount of married women very much like this "old maid" which she has described; and I protest against all unmarried women being classed as jealous, spiteful, and, worse than all, husband-hunting. Some of the best and most unselfish women I ever knew were "old maids." I have an "old maid" aunt whom I would not change for a dozen married ones; and fancy my calling her a "public and private nuisance." Who but she would lend me her best silk to wear to a party, and help me to fix it too, because I could not get a new one? Who but she—— but I will not go on with my list of her kindnesses lest you think me selfish in accepting so much at her hands. No; because some wives are unhappy is no reason why we should warn girls never to marry. But it is a reason why we should warn fathers and mothers to educate their daughters to take care of themselves, so that they will not be forced into unhappy marriages simply because there is nothing else open to them. If they have a good home they should be taught not to change it too readily. Who would leave a father's house, a pleasant home filled with loving hearts, that are loath to relinquish daughter and sister; a home where we could grow old loving, loved, and lovely, just from the fear of being called an "old maid" by people who cannot understand the motives a true woman should have in marrying? Or who would change a life of independence, such as so many women are leading now in almost every branch of business, for the privilege of being the wife of a man so wrapped up in self that he cares nothing for his wife only so far as she can administer to his comfort? Of course, all men are not like this. There are many men whose love and companionship would ennoble any woman's life. But all girls cannot marry such men; and because a woman has not beauty, or position, or education to attract such a man as heart and intellect demand, must she be spoken of scornfully as an "old maid"? Were there more women of this description, our prisons would not be filled to overflowing with young men who are sent into the world from homes where everything that should make that name sacred is omitted. But I believe that as more thought is given this matter, the more sensible of our women are looking at it from a clearer standpoint than heretofore. It is said that in England the number of unmarried women is on the increase,—women who earn their own support by writing, teaching, or by some trade, and who seem to have no wish to marry. Can we wonder at this in a country where there is still an old law to the effect that "a man may whip his wife moderately." Think of that, ye women of The Home, and wish yourselves back a comparatively few years, among your "privileged" sisters, when this law was considered "the thing." But M. H. U., in describing "old maids," has only shown us a numerous class of girls who will not stop at anything in order to get married. And who can wonder at it, when they are taught from their infancy that marriage is the acme of all that is desirable in life. But do you think the opposite sex think any the less of them for this? No indeed, at least the greater part of them do not. They look upon themselves as a prize to be won. The girl that can be the most artful wins, and the one who would not stoop to all the petty artifices required is styled "old maidish," "strong-minded," etc., and left to end her days in what M. H. U. calls that wretched state of existence, "single blessedness." But M. H. U. says there is another class of "old maids," who are "round-faced and bright-eyed, who take care of the sick, the aged, and the little ones, and who can scarcely be styled a nuisance." How if they are not "round-faced and bright-eyed"? Then, I suppose, they are still to be considered a nuisance. I fear that M. H. U., from the fullness of her own satisfaction, is a trifle blinded. She must remember that a "disappointed woman," who can take up the battle of life and fight it out to the end single and alone, needs no pity. She should be applauded, not pitied, and if M. H. U. took as much interest in her married friends as she does in the unmarried ones, she would have little pity to spare the latter. As to training children for husbands and wives, too much of that is being done already. Teach them firm and thorough principles of right; teach them to be honorable, just, and kind to all; and when the time comes for them to marry they will not do so lightly and unthinkingly. However, I see that I must drop this subject now, for I hear a most doleful voice from the region where dinner ought to be, saying, "Dark, and rain, and cold, with bread and milk for dinner. If there is anything that gives me the blues it is to see this family eating a picked-up dinner on a rainy day." So I, being the prospective "old-maid" sister, must first be sure that my face is round and my eyes bright, and then proceed to lighten the domestic atmosphere with a warm dinner. SIBIL.

KOUMISS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Since my last letter relating to Koumiss, published in The Home, I have been deluged with letters of inquiry, nearly all asking for information as to the method of preparing this beverage. I will reply to the best of my ability. At the same time I cannot promise to give information that will be perfectly satisfactory, for several reasons: (1) Its preparation on a large scale requires a consummate knowledge of physiological chemistry and considerable tact and ingenuity. (2) Its preparation on a small scale for home consumption requires as much attention as the making of the finer class of cheese. (3) Its great sensitiveness to change of temperature requires great attention in order to keep it from spoiling. After consulting all the authorities at my command, and they number a dozen or more, I would advise the following method of making Koumiss for home use in small quantities. Procure a few bottles of *old* Koumiss. This "old Koumiss" contains a peculiar ferment called "Kor" by the Tartars. This "Kor" is the sediment of the bottle, which is dried and reduced to a powder. The sediment of one, or even the whole bottle, solid and fluid together, is added to five bottles of new sweet milk; add to this half a pound of pure sugar, or sugar of milk. This is placed in a stone jar, and allowed to remain until fermentation begins, which is manifested by the taste and the formation of carbonic acid in bubbles arising from it. This fermenting milk is then bottled up like champagne, with tightly tied corks, and immediately placed in a cool cellar or ice-closet, where the temperature will not rise above 60 deg. F. In a few days this will be ready to drink. It will look like milk, and be very effervescing. So powerful is its effervescence that it cannot be conveniently drawn from the bottles without the aid of a "champagne tap," which is a sharp-pointed metal faucet, not larger than a straw. This is thrust through the cork, and the amount desired allowed to pass out.

This kind of Koumiss is called "Full Koumiss," and is not suitable as a beverage for any but thin, poorly-nourished persons. It is too hearty, and will cause fever, headache, and biliousness. But for children or adults, emaciated or recovering from prostrating diseases, it has all the restorative effects of wine and cod-liver oil,—it stimulates and increases the amount of fat and muscle.

If Koumiss is wished for as a beverage for simple dyspepsia or a mild stimulant, one bottle of *old* Koumiss should be added to three of milk and two of water, with the sugar, and frequently thoroughly *stirred* until it is ready to be bottled. This is called "medium" Koumiss, and is a lighter and more agreeable drink than the "full" Koumiss.

Many connoisseurs prefer "old" Koumiss on account of its more acidulous taste and thinner consistency. New and fresh Koumiss is white (milky); old Koumiss is clear, semi-transparent, of a pale-blue color, and when left standing in the bottle separates into a clear liquid, and a cloudy sediment of finely divided casein (cheesy matter). If the cloudy matter rises to the *top* the liquid is spoiled as a beverage, but may be used in the preparation of new Koumiss, as above described.

There are other "ferments" which might be tried, but they are uncertain. The Kirghises use a piece of sour rye bread. Some tribes use yeast, others alcohol, or a piece of fresh meat. But I doubt if these ferments would result in Koumiss possessing the delicate, delicious taste of that prepared with "Kors." E. M. HALE, M. D.

EXCHANGING RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Sept. 10.—Permit me to unite with the sisters who have preceded me in the expression of my thanks to Dr. Amie Hale for her valuable letters, to Amber for what she said about flirting, and for her just and generous defense of those much-abused members of society, "old-maids"; and also to many others whom I cannot now enumerate, who have written so wisely and so well about manners, society, children's parties, flowers, etc.

Dear Fern-Leaf, whom we all love and admire so much, has often talked to us of those lovely treasures whose

—Voiceless lips are living preachers,
Each cup a pulpit and each leaf a book.

As I understand the matter, our Home was not organized for a literary department, but more especially for the household and things appertaining to domestic affairs.

New inventions, new utensils, new methods, and recipes are constantly being introduced, and The Home is a kind of mutual aid society, where in its columns people can "relate their experience," give experiments, with results, compare notes, advise (perhaps admonish), and exchange recipes. This last item seems to have been "the straw which broke the camel's back" of our dear literary sisters. The members of The Home are all volunteers from the great company of housekeepers, and have banded themselves together for mutual improvement, assistance, and edification. As they are scattered far and wide throughout our Union, of course, though the theme is the same, there will be a broad diversity of methods and opinions, all equally entitled to a thoughtful and tolerant consideration. Each one for herself individually is at liberty to accept or reject. That must be a very tame and uninteresting affair about which all coincide in opinion.

Contact of wits breeds interest and stirs up the faculties. The door of our Home stands ajar for the entrance of all whose culture is of a higher grade than the majority of housekeepers have either time or opportunity to acquire. I am confident we lesser lights are as desirous to improve our minds as to amend and improve our housekeeping. Let us then most thankfully receive and enjoy all that our kind Home offers for our delectation, indulging in no captious or unkind criticism. In the meantime, let us not lose sight of our original aim, remembering that anything that is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Though, like Uriah Heep, we may be "umble," still we may try to be good cooks, for—

We may live without poetry, music, and art;
We may live without conscience, and live without heart;
We may live without friends, we may live without books;
But civilized man cannot live without cooks.
He may live without books,—what is knowledge but grieving?
He may live without hope,—what is hope but deceiving?
He may live without love,—what is passion but pining?
But where is the man who can live without dining?

Bryan, I can sympathise with you most feelingly, for I too am a victim to neuralgia. If Burns had ever suffered its torments, he could not have called the toothache that "hell o' a' diseases."

As there are already two or more Leahs in our household, to avoid confusion in the future, I subscribe myself in the bonds of sisterly affection, PERIWINKLE.

ANCIENT MAIDENS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Allow me to introduce myself to M. H. Underwood and to the readers of The Home. My attention was called to her article on "Old Maids," Sept. 8, by a young lady, who said, "Peruse this article carefully; as you belong to that order, perhaps it may interest you," and she winked and smiled as she handed me the paper. I perused it, and if M. H. U. had been within hearing I think she would have heard the sentiments of one old maid. I wish to say to her when she asserts that if "people do not marry simply because they don't want to, they should be set down by every one as lacking in some of the manly or womanly attributes that nature intended should beautify and harmonize the sexes," she knows not of what she speaks. I think *she* is lacking; she is too narrow-minded altogether, and we scorn her pity for old old maids and old bachelors. My motto is "Live and let live." Let every one do as he or she pleases, so long as he or she does not intrude on the rights of others. I think she wanted to marry pretty bad, and am glad she is satisfied. I do not want to marry, and I am satisfied. This reminds me of an old German woman who once said to me, "When one looks on your face they see that your satisfied, but when they look on Miss Gretchen's face tney see she wants to marry." You will at once observe there is as much difference in old maids as in anybody. I own that I have seen single women advanced in years that were not so agreeable; but I have seen more married women in the same fix; so you see it is not owing to the state they are in, but to their dispositions.

I claim that we can make them (our dispositions) as we like, good or bad, cross or pleasant. My business calls me in families, and has for years. All seem pleased at my coming, and say they are glad to have me there, for, "We will have a good laugh now." And we do not stop with one, I assure you. I am cheerful and pleasant, and like fun. By the way, it pays to be pleasant. A good word costs nothing, and we never lose anything by it. I have so many young girls say to me, "I would like to be an old maid if I could be such a one as you." I have my own home, and invite them to tea quite often, for I love their society. We do have such good times; it makes me feel young again. I forget my years, and am sailing with them. We can live without the love of a husband, but we cannot live without society. I have never wanted to marry; years ago I became engaged in fun, as I supposed. I thought the young man in fun when he asked me to become his wife. I answered, "Certainly, very much pleased to have you." He was a joker, and so was I, but he meant it that time. It was a few weeks before my eyes were opened. Oh, how awful I felt to think that I was an engaged girl!

What did I do? I'll tell you. It was during the War, and I prayed and prayed that he might be drafted. Didn't I love him? I did like him, but I did not want to marry him. I like the gentlemen yet, but I do not want to marry them. Well, he was not drafted. I stopped praying, and went to flirting with another young man. Oh, what nice drives I used to take with him! Consequently No. 1 got jealous, and we had a few words, and parted. He married a sweet little woman, and they are happy. So am I. It is plain to be seen that M. H. U. feels sour and bitter towards old maids. That shows her to be small and narrow-minded. She says there are three classes of old maids. I do not come under either class that she has named; so where do I belong? I'll tell you—right here in my cozy little home, with my books and flowers, with plenty to eat, and my work-basket with me; the little girls and the young ladies coming to pay me a visit now and then, and occasionally a gentleman drops in to have a chat. Who wouldn't be happy? I have no boys on my list at present. I wish I had, for I love the boys dearly. Now, my sisters in maidenhood that are advancing, I wish to say a word to you: Do not let M. H. U.'s article affect you in the least. Be true women and brave the blast, and we will feel sorry for her—for she cannot be happy or she would infuse a sweeter disposition into her article on "Old Maids." MISS INDIGNANT.

THINGS TO BE OMITTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JEFFERSON, Wis., Sept. 11.—Kitchen Devotee requests some one to write a model letter, that we may have an example for imitation. Now, *I* cannot write such an one, because my modesty forbids, you see; and so, in place of it, will mention a few things that I think should be avoided.

Let us omit preface, and plunge into our subject at once, because there isn't room enough in our columns for unnecessary words.

When we have nothing of importance to say, let us stop, and never mind about filling out the page.

We should be pointed, and not write all around a subject without hitting it.

Let statements be brief and plain, with few comments and no moralizing.

Write with ink, and never with a pencil, unless unavoidable.

Write proper names plainly.

Short items are the kind that editors and readers like the best as a general rule.

We should not abbreviate such words as railroad, company, convention, committee, etc.

Never write anything the force of which is only understood by yourself and a few others.

Let us make a distinction between puffs and well-earned commendation, and omit the former altogether, and not be too flush with the latter.

We should not attempt much fine writing unless we have a natural gift for it, like (excuse me) Aunt Fanny, Theo. C. C., etc.

Never use several words when one will answer, or clip words by saying pants for pantaloons and gent for gentleman.

Whenever a change of subject occurs, paragraph, and in no other place.

Having written our letters, let us read them over carefully, throw out all the chaff, and then copy them. By so doing we may gain much valuable information that we are now deprived of for want of room.

In conclusion, I would add that, although we should aim at consistency, still it is perfectly right and proper, in my opinion, to preach what we do not always practice if we are sure our preaching is right. We must all admit that Dr. Hall was a very useful man, to say the least, but he not only did not practice much of what he taught, but be even admitted that he did not attempt to for want of time. He had laid out such a great amount of work to do that he was afraid he might not be permitted to live long enough to finish it. X.

[illegible]

RETURNS THANKS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 12.—Allow me to offer thanks to those ladies who kindly answered the query in regard to winter-blooming roses and pinks. Our SATURDAY TRIBUNE, after affording enjoyment here, moves on to a farm-house out West, where everything good is approved, consequently I cannot refer to the correspondents' names.

Gunaika also has warmest appreciation for remembering my trial. She will certainly have a share of the pleasant thoughts that come with relief from pain. My insistence may not appear so egotistic, as George Eliot would say, should I explain that a friend, lovely by name and by nature, has been patiently waiting with me for some "sweet restorer." This fellow suffering makes us wondrous kind.

Will not still more of the able writers give us a preachment on the subject of charity,—the kind that suffereth long and thinketh no evil?

Those contributors who give little hints about everyday life, its hungerings, physical and spiritual, need not be discouraged though they meet with no response direct, for they are surely of value to the many who are nothing but wall-flowers. One can't listen well and talk much. Would that I could add to the general fund of information with a firstly, secondly, thirdly, but others have told everything I know.

However, large geraniums may be taken up without losing a leaf, by cutting around the plant, through the root if necessary, a mass of earth of as large a bulk as is required for the pot which is to hold it. Leave it a week or so to recover from the shock, somewhat sheltered if the sun is too hot, and then a few days after potting, before removal to the house. The gradual change saves the plant.

Having just finished another reading of Charles Kingsley's "Hypatia," let me recommend it to any one desiring a well-written book full of instruction and entertainment. AGNES.

HAIR-DYE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BUTLER, Ind., Sept. 10.—Will The Home let me in for a few moments? I want to tell that gray-haired lady how to color her hair without risk or injury to herself: Get some black tea and steep it as you would for table use; pour off the tea into a bottle and cork. When combing your hair, use it for wetting it instead of water. I think you will find before using it two weeks your hair will be darker and more like its original color than it would have been by using any of the other dyes so much in use. I use it myself, and know it is good. Please give it a trial.

I have been deeply interested in the contest between Mrs. Vale and others of The Home. Come again Mrs. V. I have looked for you every week for the last month. I know those that wrote such sharp things of you would be glad to shake hands and again be friends, and all work together. The Home is large enough, and there is room enough for all to work in his or her own way without crowding any one out, or saying sharp things of each other. It doesn't pay. It may gratify spite at first, but it is better to have friends than enemies. Miss Dickenson I believe I know you, and if you will call to mind the excursion to Fort Wayne, I think you will remember me. Won't you write again? Take for your subject: "Is love a blessing or a curse to women?" I would like to hear what you have to say on the subject. How I would like to form the acquaintance of that big brother. Perhaps I can if he will write to my address, Box 214, Butler, Ind.

My idea of a floater was not exactly like that of Minnie C——, but if she is right I found one last week in some tomatoes (brought to the table steaming hot), in the shape and form of a grasshopper. It did not suggest the song of that famous quadruped, but it did that of the wonderful floater. But where did it come from? I think it had a mission to perform, and let me whisper it to The Home. The person who gave the floater in the first place is horrified at the avalanche of questions she has brought down on her head, and, hoping to stop them, sent out the innocent grasshopper. It missed The Home and came to me. If this is so, I am satisfied what a "floater" is, and will ask no questions in regard to it.

Mrs. Bell, in regard to salt for catarrh I have used it, but think alum water better. JUNE.

MY HAIR.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

ILLINOIS, Sept. 6.—Will some of the kind readers of The Home please tell me what to do for my hair? It is falling off by the combful every time I comb it. Also what will prevent it from turning gray so fast, as I'm not yet 33,—too young to be growing bald and gray. I've tried Paul H. B.'s recipe, containing tincture of cantharides, bay rum, cologne, etc., and it made my hair dry and harsh, so I could do nothing with it. My scalp never has been healthy since I was 17, for as soon as my hair grows to be a foot long it begins to fall off, and now my parting is so thin and ragged-looking. My general health is poor; perhaps that is partly the cause of my trouble with my scalp. The little I have left is fine and soft, and all that isn't gray is a nice color. Won't some one please take pity on me?

I want to give the ladies my recipe for lemon-pie to be made with two crusts. It is such a nice substitute for fresh apple-pies in the spring of the year. One tumbler of cold water to two soda-crackers, crumbled fine or rolled; one tumbler of sugar; and the grated peel and juice of one lemon.

Try a few drops of ammonia on a damp cloth, and see how nicely it cleans the rubber rollers of your wash-wringer. We discovered it by accident, and have used it every week for years.

One favor more I ask of you, and that is, will some mothers of experience, or a good physician like Mrs. Hale, tell a poor, tired mother what to do for an extremely nervous baby only 3 months old? We can relieve her at times by using a warm bath, catnip, or the homeopathic remedy, camomile, but we need something to keep her in a calm, quiet condition all the time. She is frightfully spasmodic in her movements most of the time, and yet is knowing and bright, a dear treasure to all about her.

We enjoy The Home department very much, and thank the editor and all the kind contributors for it. Yours truly, MRS. W. A. S.

INFORMATION WANTED—RECIPES.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DELAVAN, Ill., Sept. 10.—I have been an interested reader of The Home for a long time, and have thought I would do something for it, if nothing more than sending a recipe. And I expect to close with one, for I was always a great girl to save recipes, and have been laughed at. Still I persevered, and now have a pretty good stock on hand. Girls, don't be afraid of being laughed at when you are in the right, and don't flirt. Better spend your time in writing—not love-letters, but recipes—and darning your little brother's stockings.

I am not a young housekeeper yet,—that is not saying I shall not be one of these days,—and I want very much to know how "That Wife of Mine," with four in the family, supplies the table with less than $5 a week. Will Old Man John be so very kind and obliging as to tell me through THE TRIBUNE? He says: "Some time I will give you a list of items taken from the expense-book." But I am so afraid he will wait too long, and forget about it, unless he is gently reminded of it; and I do so want to know. I will send two good recipes to "That Wife of Mine," and, if any other wife uses them, I am certain she will like them, for she cannot very well help it if she likes good things.

Marble-cake (light part): One cup white sugar, half-cup butter, half-cup milk, whites of three eggs, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, half-teaspoonful soda; flavor with lemon. Dark part: One cup brown sugar, half-cup butter, half-cup wine (I think coffee would do), one and a half cups flour, the same quantity for the light part, yolks three eggs, one teaspoonful cream-tartar, half soda, allspice, cloves, cinnamon, nutmeg, raisins.

Salad-dressing: Three eggs, five spoonfuls butter, three of sweet milk, one teaspoonful of pepper, half of salt, one cup of vinegar; beat all together and boil till thick as custard; when cool, pour on chopped cabbage. Nice for chicken and meats. JERUSHA ANN TINGTONG.

YOUNG FOLKS, COME.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 13.—I was rejected by the editor last week (I mean my letters), but I have an idea that I shall succeed in this attempt to see my name in print. I was at the very delightful meeting at the Sherman House on the 12th inst. and enjoyed it exceedingly, but was sorry to see that very few of the young ladies had responded to Madge Madcap's call.

Do rouse yourselves, girls, and come forward. We want more young people. Where are all the "16-to-20" class? Don't be afraid, but just step forward and "speak" for yourself." There are so many of the young folks who have not written for some time that it would be impossible to mention them all by name, but the names of Harry B. Free, Bob Sawyer, Jo King, Red, White, and Blue, Sky-Blue Cardinal, and Topsy come to my mind, and I wish you would come back.

Come to the Convention on the 26th and 27th of this month, and I can assure you that you'll enjoy yourselves. The young gentlemen might come, if only to eat of the "goodies" to be provided by the ladies of The Home.

We know they'll come if they can get anything to eat, for I know from experience that to get a boy to do anything for you, just offer him a piece of pie.

Sam North, did you get a "floater" in answer to your request?

As a last word, let me appeal once more to the young people. Young ladies and gentlemen, come to the Convention, and show yourselves as members of "THE TRIBUNE Home Club." Yours hopefully, YIDDIE.

PUMPKIN PIE, ETC.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

UNION MILLS, Ind., Sept. 10.—In answer to Lorena, I will send her my pumpkin-pie recipe. I have given it to a number of my friends, and they all pronounce it good. Take half a pumpkin, boil down until dry or reduced to about a quart; strain through a cullender; add one quart of milk, two teacups of sugar, one teaspoon of cinnamon and ginger, one teaspoon salt, four tablespoons of cornstarch or three eggs; bake in a custard-pan with an under crust.

Will some one please send me a good chocolate-cake recipe? I have a splendid recipe for Queen of Oude sauce. I will send to any one who would like it. With best wishes for the success of The Home Convention, I remain, NANNIE H.

TROUBLE RETURNS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CINNAMON RIDGE, Sept. 10.—I expect some of The Home readers think I am not going to do as I promised in the June 2 number, but when I tell them I have been sick and have had only the last three numbers since that time, I am sure they will forgive me. If they will tell me now that they wish any of the patterns I promised I will cheerfully send them.

What are we going to do who live so far from town that we can't get our papers the day they come, and then when we go after them hear the doleful sound, "All sold"? Why will not news-dealers take warning and get enough?

Can any one tell me where to buy THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE from the 9th of June to Sept. 1?

If Orcelia will send me some rose slips I will send jessamine and Virginia honey-suckle in exchange. TROUBLE.

CORN-MEAL PUDDING.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

HILLSDALE, Ill., Sept. 10.—In answer to Dactyl, I give the following recipe for corn-meal pudding: Stir into a quart of boiling milk the yolks of two eggs, three heaping spoonfuls of meal, and half a cup of sugar, well beaten together. Boil five minutes, stirring constantly. Remove from the fire, and add the whites, beaten to a stiff froth. Pour into a pudding-dish, and bake one hour in a moderate oven. Serve with cream and sugar. If you prefer it boiled, pour in a farina kettle, and let it boil constantly for two hours. If it stops boiling at all, it will be heavy.

Begonia, No. 64, there was a box of slips sent to you the latter part of August from M. H. A., of this place. Did you receive them?

Will Ida S. send her address? It will soon be time to take up the plants you wished for. GLOXINIA.

THE WATTEAU PLEAT.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—A curious correspondent desires to know the origin of the term "Watteau." As is known, Watteau was a painter who flourished in 1684-1721, and delighted in representing shepherds and shepherdesses in fantastic costumes. The particular pleat to which the name has been applied may have been one of his fancies. There really is no artistic reason for the name, at least the editor of the Home Department is unable to find any in reference books, and it doubtless originated as hundreds of other names—"Prince of Wales" hat, "Talma" cloak, etc.—in the brain of some dressmaker, who couldn't give the reason for the christening. If any one knows to the contrary, perhaps she can relieve the anxiety of "W. H. H. S."

WILL SHE BE THERE?

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—I would like to ask one question, which I hope some of the ladies of The Home will be able to answer. When The Home first started some lady asked, "How her husband's mother made bread." At the coming Convention will she be there? I have had no time or heart to thoroughly enjoy The Home, but I think I would "make an effort" to attend the Convention if I could meet and shake hands with that other DAUGHTER-IN-LAW.

CHEMILOON WANTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

JOLIET, Sept. 12.—Will some of the lady readers of The Home be so kind as to send a pattern of a chemiloon that I have seen described in The Home, without a band at the waist. Have not been successful in getting a pattern. Send if convenient this coming week. If there are any charges let me know how much, and the address. They will be sent on directly. Direct to Box 1972, Joliet, Ill. C. T. W.

LEIPZIG.

Student-Life at a Great German University.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LEIPZIG, Germany, Aug. 12.—There are many objects of interest in this old city,—many monuments of the past, much that attests the prosperity of to-day. The antiquarian will examine eagerly that ugly, half-ruined house away back in a dark "Hof," where Goethe studied; or pause curiously in the quaint attic chambers where Schiller traced an immortal poem, or some philosopher has lived and labored. The historian will walk reverently on these battle-fields which the noblest blood of Germany and France had crimsoned, ere St. Helena had become an Imperial prison or history had spoken of Waterloo. Everything is typical of German life,—not less the many-colored clothing of the peasant-women than the countless beer-houses, or the funny little milk-carts drawn by two curly, snarling dogs, that often fight on the road, upsetting the milk. And yet perhaps the careful traveler, who reflects on the real causes of Germany's greatness, will be arrested by the sight of the University, when he remembers that over 3,000 young men are enrolled as its "citizens." For he knows that these students, apparently so regardless of the future, are destined to fill the highest stations of honor and trust; to keep fresh and vigorous that learning which alone can maintain a people in culture and wealth; in short, to guide this vast nation as it advances to glory or to shame. Possibly the readers of THE TRIBUNE may not consider the hour wasted that we spend in these dark corridors, climbling the old, worn stairways where so many feet have left their impress in the stones,—passing, in fact, a day with the students.

The earliest lectures commence at 7 o'clock in the morning. As we come up across the Augustus-Platz, we hear the bell that marks the hour. There are still fifteen minutes to spare, the students have so much "grace,"—all lectures beginning a quarter after (which they call the academical quarter). In a moment one sees a perfect stream of young men issuing from the main entrance, and going across the square in every direction,—so exact are the Professors, beginning very punctually, and stopping, often in the middle of a sentence, at the first stroke of the bell. And I am convinced, moreover, that the Professors are quite as fond of a vacation as the students themselves; for they invariably finish reading some time before the official close of the Semester, and never seem to be in the least hurry to recommence. The first of the University buildings is the Augusteum,—a long, brown-stone structure, three stories high, twenty-five windows on a side. To the right is a little church, called the Paulinerkirche. Here it was that the King of Saxony knelt down, on the 16th of October, 1813, during the terrible "Battle of the Nations," to give thanks for the supposed victory of Napoleon, while outside the French garrison was shouting "Vive l'Empereur!"

Now we go through the long, gloomy passageway underneath the Paulinum,—the oldest and most curious building of all. Just above us is the Library,—a fair collection, but inferior, I am informed, even to that of Heidelberg. Here on the walls are weird, ghastly-looking frescoes, similiar to those in Auerbach's Keller, where Goethe took poor Faust, and where he made the Devil treat the young fellows so handsomely. This Keller still exists; and often enough, when we sit of an evening, leaning against the strangely-paneled columns, in the quaint recesses of the vaulted, dimly-lighted cavern, trying to decipher the ancient German text beneath its faded mural paintings, or drinking the wines of the "castled river," we mourn the degeneracy of the times, and sigh for the magic table of Faust!

But it will not do to spend too much time at Auerbach's, however seductive his wines may be. Emerging from the chilly corridor of the Paulinum, one finds oneself in the principal courtyard. No other German university can gather together such an assemblage of young men from every part of the country,—indeed, from every quarter of the globe. Such an array of caps one rarely sees. Every society, or club, has a different color, and they are all represented here. Most of the fashionable men (if I may use the expression) carry a very short black cane with an ivory tip and an extremely broad head, on which are engraved either the arms of their families or the monogram of their societies. But the clock shows 13 minutes past, and, as if an electric shock had passed among them, they are off in an instant, leaving the yard quite deserted. If curiosity leads us to follow, we ascend a broad staircase in the Bonerianum, till we enter a large, airy hall, capable, I imagine, of seating 300 or 400. As soon as the minute-hand is on the quarter, the door is closed, and the unfortunate individual who attempts to come in after that is greeted with a terrible hissing and shuffling of feet. Presently, a pleasant-looking, elderly man appears,—the favorite of the students. Every one loves who has seen and knows him, and the deafening applause with which he is welcomed testifies to the affection of his hearers. He begins with the words, "Highly respected gentlemen" (*Hochgeehrte Herren*), and immediately hundreds of pens are in motion taking notes. The same applause follows him as he goes out again.

We are in the court once more, and everybody rushes to the luncheon-stand, where an old woman—one of the fixtures at Leipzig—sells refreshments at wonderfully low prices. There is some pushing and scrambling, and soon you see a multitude of young Germans making furious inroads upon a huge pile of sausages and smoked eels. This old "auntie" who supplies the counter is quite an original specimen. No one can remember when she was not there, and in the hardest times she is always fat and smiling; for, as she said to me one day, "People must eat anyhow, if money *is* scarce."

It is near noon, and every one accosts his comrade with that famous German word, *Mahlzeit*. Those who have spent several years in this country will be familiar with the expression, *gesegnete Mahlzeit*. I shall let the doctor translate it, whom I met at table one day, and who was eager to "air his English." He rose, and, squeezing my hand fearfully, said, "God bless your dinner-time!" We smiled, and the good doctor was doubly proud of his English.

It may be instructive, as well as amusing, to look into one of the many restaurants where the students dine. *Dine*, do I say? No, that expresses, perhaps, too much. And yet I hardly ought to say that the process is a near approach to *feeding* in some of them. Every one knows the cheap restaurants of the Palais Royal, in Paris, where one has a dinner, with wine, for about two francs. Those may be questionable enough, yet imagine a complete dinner for eight *groschen* (20 cents), beer included, though not *a discretion*. The darkness and dirt of these places might possibly be overlooked by a very hungry man; but how any mortal can satisfy even a moderate appetite there, is beyond my comprehension. After much hesitation I resolved to make a "round" among these Stammtische, as they call them. That was over a year ago, and I have certainly repeated the experiment at very rare intervals. The average meal is: a soup, a slice of meat half as large as a hand, potatoes, and cranberries. In a certain establishment of this kind, the waiter asked with imposing gravity if I would have a half or an entire portion of preserves. As I ventured upon the latter, the rascal counted me out one, two, three, *small prunes!* Once, when I was looking for a boarding-house, one smiling landlady assured me that she gave *her* boarders meat once *every day*—but it cost ever so much!

One must not judge too harshly. There are thousands of young fellows who are poor, very poor. And, if we are sometimes inclined to blame them for their want of tidiness, yet surely their courage in prosecuting their studies under the most unfavorable circumstances is worthy of all honor. They are not seldom cheerful, and even very jolly, at table, in spite of the wretched food, and, if you pass by when they have an extra mug of beer, you may catch some refrains of their song, very much like:

Vivat Universitas!
Vivant Professores!
Vivant boni homines!
Fugiant delores!

Not the best Latin, to be sure, but it rhymes! TYLER B. KING.

SANITARIUM.

THE DANSVILLE SANITARIUM

(P.-O. address Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y.

TO HEALTH-SEEKERS—Our Home Hygienic Institute is the largest establishment in the world where invalid men and women—no matter what their diseases, if curable—are restored to health without the use of medicines. Its physicians, of whom there are five—three gentlemen and two ladies—are thoroughly educated, and by their great success have given to their Institute a national reputation. At this date (Sept. 8) there are in the Sanitarium between 150 and 200 gentlemen, ladies, and children under treatment for diseases which medical remedies have failed to reach restoratively. These persons have come from twenty-six States and Canada. The location is very salubrious; air dry and bracing; water of the highest purity; drainage perfect; no mosquitoes; fine region for fruit; scenery unsurpassable, and the climate so mild in Winter that the institute is kept open the year round, and the Autumn and Winter visitants gain wonderfully. There is no quackery in the treatment. The philosophy is that human beings are subjects of Law, obedience to which insures health; disobedience to which produces sickness. To obey the laws of Life and Health is to keep well, or, if sick, to get well. To disobey them is to get sick, keep sick, suffer, and die untimely. If, then, the readers of THE TRIBUNE would like, if well, to keep their health, or if sick, would like to get good health, let them come to Our Home, and we will aid them. Send for our Health Journal, The Laws of Life, or as they may need. What is the use of being sick when one might just as well as not, be in good health through simple obedience to Law? If information in any direction is wanted, it will be fully and cheerfully rendered, and the best of references given, by addressing as above. JAMES C. JACKSON.

KUMYSS.

THE NEW BEVERAGE
Sparkling and Delicious
Kumyss or Milk Wine.

A nutritive Panacea for all wasting diseases. Especially beneficial in Dyspepsia, Gastritis, Nausea, Vomiting, Weak Digestion. Young and old, to grow fat and happy, drink Kumyss. Come and try it, and obtain the literature on Kumyss. A. AREND, Chemist, Manufacturer, 179 Madison-st., between Fifth-av. and LaSalle.

TRUSSES.

LADIES

Who are ruptured, have Falling of the Womb, Varicose Veins, or any trouble requiring mechanical appliances, such as Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, etc., will find at the Radical Cure Truss Office of MARSH & BOWLES, 103 Washington-st., private apartments, and a lady who has had seven years' practical experience in adjusting appliances. We guarantee a perfect and comfortable fit in all cases trusted to her care.

KALA KOMA.

Kala Koma,

The Swedish Vegetable Hair Restorer, containing no Sulphur, Sugar of Lead, or Nitrate of Silver, and recommended by "Eleonore" in the Home Department of this paper, will be sent to any address on receipt of One Dollar.

E. A. ROSENE,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

Sorrento WOOD CARVING COMPANY, 35 ADAMS-ST., Chicago; 22 TEMPLE-PLACE Boston, the first to make the pleasant occupation of fret-cutting known in this country, and are headquarters for all tools and materials. Domestic Drill. Price, $1.

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DR. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER.

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
IS THE ONLY POWDER
Indorsed by Eminent Chemists and Physicians for its PERFECT PURITY and HEALTHFULNESS, and USED IN THEIR OWN FAMILIES.

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Such is the intrinsic merit of the ROYAL BAKING POWDER, that to-day throughout the country it stands alone as the standard Powder. Through excellence of quality alone has it gained so high a reputation and position in the kitchens of the best Housekeepers in the country. Thousands of the very best families in the city and country testify to its superiority over all others, and that it will go farther and make better biscuit, rolls, cakes, puddings, muffins, etc., than any other kind. It is warranted absolutely pure. The ingredients that enter into its composition are all healthy and nutritious. Its great strength, superior quality, and perfect uniformity will manifest themselves to every intelligent Housekeeper who will give it a trial. It contains the exact strength of a pure powder.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Gleanings of an Elder Woman Therein.

A Visit to Gloucestershire, and a Week of Cathedrals.

A First Peep at Holland—Rotterdam, Its Paintings and Its Women.

The Hague and Its Watering-Place, Scheveningen—Value of a Newport Education.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

THE HAGUE, Holland, Aug. 20.—We tore ourselves away. There were still dinners, and dances, and "at-homes" in sumptuous London. And the faces of our friends, new and old, still looked upon us as though they would have endured our presence for a week or two longer. We had not made the purchases the desire of which had tormented our waking and sleeping moments. But the appointed moment of departure came, and we packed, and paid, and went. After the pleasurable fatigue of London life, the green rest of the country looked most inviting. And we were bound for a picturesque region,—

THE HILLS AND VALES OF GLOUCESTER.

And now, passing over the journey, behold us arrived at the City of Stroud, and behold a carriage-and-pair sent to bring us to P. Park, and a cart and horse to bring our luggage. Query: had our expectant hostess enjoyed a prophetic vision of the huge basket-Saratoga which is destined to be our torment for a year to come? A pleasant, though very hilly, drive brings us to a country-seat, whose aspect unites ancient beauty with modern taste. Here, from the breezy terrace, we behold the distant hills of Malvern, with a wide stretch of rolling country between. We enter the historic house, where the blooming hostess, still young, introduces us to her father, mother, and grandfather, and also to the apartment in which we find ourselves. In this room, lonely and lofty, with wainscoated walls, and a mantel-piece above our reach,

HENRY VIII.,

the *plerophonogamist*, once passed the night, having for his companion Jane Seymour, his then wife. This house was long the summer-residence of the Abbots of Gloucester; and Henry, coming down to break up their convent, took up his abode under this roof. The windows still bear his arms, and those of Jane Seymour, in stained glass. Above the high mantel-piece are sculptured two coats of arms,—one of them in a lozenge, the mark of female descent. A lovely little chapel still attests the former presence of ecclesiastics. After long disuse and defacement, it has been restored in the best style by the present proprietor.

To return to our small selves: We are allowed a welcome interval of rest. Then come hot water and the dressing-hour, and at 7:30 we meet an elegant assemblage in the drawing-room. An equally elegant dinner follows, with much pleasant conversation. And the next day there is another dinner-party, and on the next a garden-party, which brings together friends and acquaintances from a distance of many miles. Among these friends we hear the story of six noble sisters, all unmarried and living together, the daughters of an Earl, now deceased, who refused to allow any of his younger daughters to marry before his eldest should find a husband. For some unknown reason, she never did find one, and one at least of the younger sisters, who was sought in marriage by a gentleman of suitable position, was obliged to submit to this cruel prescription, and remained single until her father's death, when she declared herself too old to enter a new condition. Two of these ladies were among the guests of the garden-party,—one of them still handsome, and both very genial and friendly.

In addition to these hospitable arrangements, our hostess dispatched us, on various days, to explore the cathedrals of the neighborhood. Of these,

GLOUCESTER CATHEDRAL

came first. Its exterior carving is very quaint and rich. The interior has been restored with great elaboration. The choir is elegant, and much ornamented with carvings, brass, tilings, and a new reredos, finely sculptured in white stone. The crypt, as usual, is much more ancient than the church—having itself served as a church in the early times, as far back as 800 A. D. The cloisters are still entire. One imagines the chagrin of the Abbot and his confreres when the peremptory will of the bold monarch dispossessed them, and forced them to give place to a new order. Whether the Dean and Chapter who fill their place should not, by the same logic of events, depart some day, is a question which our friends of the moment would scarcely care to entertain.

HEREFORD CATHEDRAL,

which we next visited, has splendid Norman columns, with the round arches appropriate to them. Here, as in many cathedrals, the different parts of the structure bear different dates, ranging from 1000 A. D. to periods of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The Verger is a very intelligent man, and gives us excellent guidance and information through the long labyrinth of ins and outs, of things old and older, which confuse the mind of the beholder. The cathedral is rich in ancient monuments,—one of the most curious bearing the recumbent effigy of a noble dame, in painted alabaster. A curious circular ornament—perhaps a purse or jewel-box—hangs by a long chain from her girdle nearly to her feet. Her little child, swaddled and wrapped in a red garment, lies close beside her, its feet near to her feet. The trimming of her dress, which is profuse, repeats again and again the word "God" in Gothic letters. The cloisters of Hereford are of uncommon beauty, made very light by large Gothic windows, and showing still the stone seats of the pupils who used to come for instruction to the monks' school.

WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

was the last point of our visitation. I had seen it a quarter of a century ago, unmolested by the hand of the restorer. I found it at this time very much changed and embellished. I must say, however, that the brilliant work which is introduced in these days into the ancient churches effaces much of that antiquity of aspect which Americans especially enjoy. The architecture of this cathedral is mostly of the order called "Early English." Some beautiful arches in white stone, outlined with black marble, adorn the choir, and are said to belong to the Transition period. I remember an ancient monument of King John, in painted alabaster, which was formerly in the nave of the church. I now find it removed to the choir, and its old colors, green and red, have been replaced by heavy gilding. This the Verger considers an unjustifiable innovation. The old-time King, in his new splendor, lies flat on the top of his tomb, between two recumbent saints, one of whom is the supposed patron of the cathedral. The crypt is Norman, fine and in excellent preservation. The church contains many interesting monuments. One of the most graceful is that of Mrs. Digby, by Flaxman. There is also a splendid bust by Nollekins, and a very elegant mural monument, with a large figure quasi-detached, by an eminent French sculptor. The Verger shows a horizontal monument, with flat figures inserted in brass, representing a married couple. He then shows you the blanks left to record the date of the surviving widow's death, still remaining blank after some hundreds of years. What does this mean? Simply that

THE WIDOW MARRIED AGAIN,

and is buried elsewhere. A small mural monument, finely executed by Bacon in 1804, represents a female figure weeping over a coffin, with three small children, one of them a babe in arms. The inscription says that the monument was erected to —— "by his wretched wife, who hopes, after the termination of her miserable existence, to be reunited to her husband. The Verger insists that she married another within the year, as male inconsolables usually do. I find here many curious Latin and English inscriptions, and two in Greek,—both of ancient date and style. Some modern inscriptions seem rather to deserve the simplicity of the Saxon tongue, such as: "Artone mediulem diu exercuit"; and "Johannes Brown, filius Jacobi Brown." The latter, I must confess, belongs to a churchyard in the neighborhood. Some of the English inscriptions are dry enough, such as: "This tablet was erected by her executor." On one monument of some pretension, bearing the effigy of an ancient Bishop, no inscription was legible. This gave one a sober feeling about reputations. A number of them are buried in this cathedral, as dead as those who once achieved them. Here lie great warriors in their mail, great ladies in their fashions, great prelates in their robes. What survives of all this wreck of time? Human life, and its consequences.

What shall we say, also, of the

PRESENT RAGE FOR RESTORATION,

which causes such immense sums of money to be lavished upon the interiors of churches and cathedrals? How can these monuments of the old order be made to instruct and help the new? A church may be an idol of wood or stone, just as much as a heathen deity. What living influence radiates from these rich aisles to mold and uplift the community that surrounds them? Do the feelings and relations of men change in their neighborhood? Are the lowly led upward? Are the lofty brought to humility? Does the oneness of Humanity make itself felt through the accidents of social difference? No. Hodge remains Hodge, as he was an hundred years ago. My Lord remains my Lord. My Lady is still my Lady. The living Church of Christ,—a church of thoughts and affections,—a church of individual souls truly illuminated and truly combined,—those who restore the cathedrals are not intent upon building this, and they do not build it. And so the church remains a dead church,—the costly tomb of a faith which men bury alive. With all its sounding psalms and haughty sermons, it is still an idol of wood and stone.

We are taken to see

A MEMORIAL-CHURCH,

devised, decorated, and endowed by Mr. Gambier Parry. It is considered a very beautiful work, and no doubt deserves such consideration. Yet I will copy from my journal the few lines which record my impressions of it:

"Lofty and beautiful spire. Church very dark, so that on first entering one can see little of what is within. Should like to preach there from the text: 'God said, Let there be light!' The stained windows are rather pre-Raphaelite, full of heads that never thought, and of clothing which never had bodies in them. Among other figures, a Madonna, incapable of maternity, caressing an inhuman and impossible little Christ."

Amid these delightful surroundings, one week in Gloucestershire runs rapidly away. At its close, we fly back to London, remodel and reduce our luggage, and, after two hours by rail, embark at Harwich for Rotterdam, determined, at this late period of life, to set foot in Holland.

ROTTERDAM.

A quiet night on board the Claude Hamilton brought us to this well-known city. Its aspect is very Dutch indeed. We got a dear and bad breakfast at the railroad-station, and endeavor to find our way to the various objects of interest. One of them is the Groot Kirk,—great church, or cathedral,—whose vast proportions tell of the old Romanist times, while its plain interior and whitewashed walls attest the Protestant innovation. The Dutch language is so near of kin to the German and English tongues that we can easily make out the signs and advertisements of the various shops; but, when we attempt to make ourselves understood, the resemblance avails us little, and questions and answers encounter each other in an atmosphere of extreme doubt. We do, nevertheless, find our way to the principal gallery of paintings, which is called "Boyman's Museum," in honor of its founder. Here we find a valuable and interesting array of Dutch masters, such as Both, Bol, Breughel, Cuyp, and so on. Some pictures, which represent Dutch streets reflected in Dutch canals, are interesting from their high finish and effect. The Dutch artist is clearly a most laborious creature, and, whatever may be his economies, he spares himself no pains. His pictures, in consequence, have a great perfection, and show the choice of ends and command of means which reward only the most patient and exhaustive study.

Rotterdam looks like a thriving and industrious city. Its streets are everywhere traversed by canals, whose numerous barges attest the extent of its business and commerce. Women of the working class all wear white caps,—many of them wearing also a curious gold ornament, made like a corkscrew, on either temple. Countrywomen of the better class wear caps of fine lace, through which one sees what looks like a sort of outside skull,—covering the back part of the head,—made either of gold or of silver. The cap is also adorned with gold pins, often of a very rich pattern, but placed in a very tasteless manner.

We passed but a few hours in Rotterdam, proceeding thence to

THE HAGUE,—

a city of almost romantic interest. Here we lost no time in visiting our Minister, Mr. Birney, a son of the distinguished Anti-Slavery champion of that name. The great kindness and attention of this friend enabled us to see many things during our short stay at the Hague. Our first pleasure was found in a drive to Scheveningen, the great place of fashionable resort for the Haguers,—excellent for sea-bathing, and of a most convenient nearness to the town itself. The way thither is through a lovely park, thickly shaded by fine trees, and enlivened by various cafes and summer pavilions. Half an hour's drive brings us to Scheveningen, which is a fishing-village of some size. The time is early evening, and the fish-women in great numbers patrol the street. They wear plain linen caps with rich gold pins, short skirts, and a sort of encyclical bustle which gives them the roundness of a barrel. Passing through the village, we come directly to the headquarters of fashion. There are some good-looking hotels, which are, they tell us, very expensive. In one of them, the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany are now passing some time. There also are cafes and pavilions. Between these buildings and the sea is a sort of artificial terrace, upon which groups of well-dressed people walk up and down, the music of a good band adding, no doubt, to their pleasure. The sea is flat, the shore flat; sand, sea, and sky are of

ONE PALE-GRAY HUE.

There are the many carriages of those who, like ourselves, have driven out from the Hague to enjoy an hour of cool and quiet gayety. Near at hand we find a row of watering-place shops, which remind us of those at Oak Bluffs, in our own country.

Next morning my young companion drove out again to Scheveningen to enjoy a sea-bath. A cumbrous machine, dragged by a horse, carried her into the waves. Here a number of stout Dutchwomen stood, contending for her person,—each desiring to seize her and put her through the ordeal of the bath. While they wrangle and expostulate, she glides into the water, and swims away from them like a certain Phoca mentioned by Walter Scott, "with all the grace of triumph." So much for what one learns in Newport, R. I. And of the Hague, more anon.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

REUNION IN ETERNITY.

Long years, dear, have passed since I met thee;
Thy brown hair is turning to gray;
The hopes and the dreams of my childhood
And girlhood have faded away;
For sorrow and trouble have clasped me—
He who loves us has chastened me sore;
And, like mourners of old, do I sorrow
That I never may see thy face more.

Our paths are so widely divergent,
Thy life is a secret to me,
And mine a mysterious volume,
Forever unopened by thee.
Yet love outlives absence and silence—
Its blossom, supernally fair,
Though born amid beauty and gladness,
Is brightest 'mid sorrow and care.

And the hour and the moment are coming
When, freed from these burdens of clay,
Our spirits shall pass "o'er the river,"
And I'll meet thee, dear, "over the way."
And I know I shall lie, at that meeting,
Close-folded within thy embrace,
For now we see through the glass darkly,
But then we shall see face to face.

AUSTIN, Cook Co. L. M. B.

THE THIRTEENTH WISCONSIN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JANESVILLE, Wis., Sept. 14.—The Rock County (Wis.) regiment, generally known as the Thirteenth Wisconsin Veteran Volunteer Infantry, had a reunion at Apollo Hall, in this city, to-day. Two hundred and fifty—very near all the survivors of the regiment—reported before 12 m. Prominent among the members were Judge William P. Lyon, of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, who was the Colonel of the regiment. Capts. Norcross, Stevens, Knilans, Randall, Ruger, and others, were leading spirits. Maj. Cobb had a hearty hand-shake for everybody present. Among the speakers were Judge Lyon, Sam Cobb, "Bill" Ruger, Pliny Norcross, now Mayor of Janesville; John T. Fish, of Racine; W. A. Knilans, Lieut. S. S. Rockwood, now a Professor in the State Normal School; C. N. Matson, and others. All of these gentlemen made good, ringing speeches.

The Thirteenth Wisconsin Regiment belonged to the Fourth Army Corps, and was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Wood. It has a fine record, made in the hard-fought fields of the West.

SONG.

One day
I saw a leaf fall down
From 'mid a thousand leaves that hung
Upon a tree whose branches swung
A waving Summer-crown
Of May.

It lay
Until a wind that played
Low, feeble music 'mong the trees,
Carried it, in its passing breeze,
Into the forest-shade
Away.

No eye
Where once it hung could tell;
No void or absence could be seen;
The leaves seemed still as thick and green
As when before it fell
To die.

DETROIT. JAMES LAVALLIE.

RECIPROCITY.

How the Subject Is Viewed in the Dominion—A Disinclination to Take Initiatory Steps,

And a Most Decided Objection to Give Up the Fishery Claims for Reciprocity.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

MONTREAL, Sept. 10.—Since the closing of the meeting of the National Board of Trade, no subject has been more generally discussed in Canada than the resolutions adopted recommending an attempt on the part of the American Government to reopen negotiations for a new treaty of reciprocity. The papers have been full of it, the more carefully written considering it prudently, the sensational a superficial writing after their kind. The appearance of the Hon. D. A. Wells' second paper in the *North American Review* on "How Shall the Nation Regain Prosperity" gave an increased activity to the consideration of the question, and it is the foremost topic in all serious circles.

There can be no doubt in the world that Canada would benefit largely under a new treaty of reciprocity. It is the universal opinion that now, as the depression is lifting, more liberal trade-relations between the two countries would permit of an interchange of commodities upon such a scale and basis as would tend to mutual profit, and hasten a return of prosperity. But it is also felt that Canada is now in a far better position to do without reciprocity than she was five years ago. In conversation with some of our best business-men here, in Toronto, Halifax, and Quebec, I found it to be an impression held almost without variance, that the abrogation of the treaty was actually a blessing in disguise. At first it hurt many, driving hundreds out of business and into bankruptcy who were unprepared for the suddenness of the shock, but it was not long before the worst that could be experienced was felt, and then capital was given a new direction.

DURING RECIPROCITY

Canada mainly exported raw material, which she bought back in a manufactured state. Her manufacturing industries were few and far between, and were all of a more or less weakly character. With reciprocity abrogated, capital was applied to manufactures, and there was a sudden and confident spring into industry which enabled the Canadians, in many instances, to safely compete, on American soil, with American producers. The figures, as given by the Hon. Mr. Wells in the *North American Review* of the expansion of trade between the two countries during the reciprocity period, are quite correct, as reference to the trade returns will evidence, but it is also true, and Mr. Wells does not appear to be aware of it, that the volume of Canadian trade steadily increased, even in the year after the treaty was abrogated, until 1873, when the depression felt all over the world set in. And even now, when the Dominion is just only beginning to recover from four years of stagnation,—stagnation not singular to Canada, felt as bitterly in the United States,—in fact, the volume of the business of the country is greater than it was at any time during the existence of the treaty.

There have been extraordinary means at work, of course, to produce such effects. The confederation of the British North American Provinces in 1867 changed the nature of the trade of the country in a large degree, and made it less dependent upon the United States for a market. Canadian trade is now no longer almost wholly confined to the United States; it has, on the other hand, stretched out its hands to markets of its own. The immense mercantile marine of the maritime provinces is to be found in every sea, the carrying-trade has passed largely to Canadian bottoms, and the country has grown independent of any auxiliary aid toward transacting her business. In one special department, that of

THE DISPOSAL OF STOCK RAISED IN CANADA,

the conditions which existed during the treaty have disappeared. Then, if Canadians could not sell their surplus cattle in the United States, they could sell them nowhere. Now, by the improvements which have been made in navigation, cattle can be shipped, alive or dead, from Canadian ports under exceptionally favorable circumstances. The climatic influences on this side of the line enable shippers of produce of all kinds to reach the European market, and there advantageously compete with all comers. New markets have grown up, old necessities have died out, and the Canadians are now actually far less in need of reciprocity than they were when the treaty was negotiated.

From all that I have heard and read, I cannot see that there is any disposition on the part of the Canadian people to take initiatory steps. They feel that they have been badly treated, and it is for this that they cry out for protection. The impression is, and has been, that the American tariff is a Chinese wall erected against Canadian trade, and there can be no doubt that the feeling is such that no Government can hope to stand very long which does not adopt protection as a platform. Manufacturers claim that there is too much reciprocity already of the jug-handle order—all on one side—in the 17½ per cent duty as compared with the figures of the tariff of the United States. Relative or absolute free trade between the two countries or a retaliatory tariff they can understand, but they cannot comprehend the fairness of admitting an American manufactured article into Canada upon a duty of 17½ per cent, when the same article, manufactured in Canada and shipped to the United States, has to pay an impost of 50 per cent. It is this sentiment which animates the protection cry throughout the country, and is giving the conservative party such an amount of eclat as seems likely to carry its leaders to the Treasury benches next election. "Canada has," they say, "on several occasions sought to have reciprocity restored, but has uniformly failed to obtain satisfactory terms from the United States. As we don't want reciprocity very much now, and our neighbors appear to want it,

LET THEM MAKE THE FIRST APPROACHES,

and we will see what can be done." This is, I can assure you, the prevalent feeling. Last week, when a special excursion gotten up by the business men of Montreal brought thousands of buyers from the West to our wholesale houses, I went diligently to work to talk up the subject with a number of the most intelligent Western merchants, and I found them all of this opinion. I may say, en parenthese, that the excursion was one of the largest successes Montreal wholesalers ever took a hand in. They had gotten their stocks fully sorted up, and, owing to cash purchases in Europe, being enabled to lay them in cheaply, they brought the Western men down and sold them to the tune of millions. The wholesalers of Toronto, Hamilton, and London have nearly all become baldheaded with rage over the new method of competition, and the Grand Trunk Railway is being cursed all the way from Cobourg to Detroit. You never saw such a time as there is in Montreal. The city is fairly wild with business. The Fair will be open for a short time longer, and some of your Chicago and Illinois people might find it pay to come along and see what the cash-buying Montrealers are selling dirt-cheap.

To recur to reciprocity. There can be no more mistaken idea than that the Canadians would willingly give up, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* somewhat flippantly supposes, their fishery claims in return for the re-enactment of the treaty.

THERE IS TOO MUCH IRRITATION

over the manner in which the American Government has acted, to allow such a supposition to be entertained for a moment. Canadians say: "When the Americans enjoyed no right to our fisheries they looked at them with the hungriest eyes, and held them to be our richest possession. Their constant endeavor was to effect a footing within the three-mile limit, and the privileges of drying their nets and procuring bait. They were almost ready to make the question one worth while going to war about. If those privileges were valuable then, they are valuable now, and, it having been stipulated we shall be compensated for having extended them to our neighbors, we look to our neighbors to honorably discharge their obligations without quibbling or chicanery." The impression is that Canada is likely to come out of the Commission at the wrong end of the horn, and a very great deal of indignation is felt, especially in the Lower Provinces, at the manner in which advantage has been taken of a verbal weakness in the treaty to pack the Commission so as to nullify all its work. There will not be a tame submission, I am convinced, to a conclusion which will leave the Dominion without a just compensation for concessions granted in the Treaty of Washington. In such matters the Canadians are a very honorable people. They go the utmost length in fulfilling the spirit as well as the letter of their obligations, and they expect those with whom they have dealings to do the same. They will discharge to the last drop of ink every stipulation of the treaty, but they will not tolerate evasion. They feel sore that they gave away so much to enable England to get rid of the Alabama difficulty. Whenever a Canadian thinks of the balance of that $15,000,000 which lies in the United States Treasury after the payment of every just and legal claim, of its non-return to Great Britain, and of the fact that the most valuable privileges of his country were yielded up in order to make a settlement easy, he grinds his teeth, and you needn't talk to him about giving up the fishery rights in perpetuity for a lump payment of a million, or a re-enactment of the reciprocity clauses. He would say that the payment offered would come out of three millions actually belonging to the mother country, and wrongfully withheld from her.

These are opinions and sentiments which I have collected in an area extending from Halifax to Sarnia. I write them so that the scores of thousands of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, when they put on their considering caps to figure out a way of settling amicably with Canada, may have some idea of the way Canadians look at matters of great interest to both countries.

CURRENT GOSSIP.

DESPAIR.

The moon's cold rays look sadly down
Upon the dreary scene;
The lulling winds have died around,
And Nature sleeps serene.

The rippling waves are murmuring
Disconsolate and low,
And, in the moonbeams glittering,
Incessantly they flow.

But sad to me their lonely strain—
A pang in every sound;
Their rippling only heralds pain,
And deepens every wound.

Time was when Nature's voice was kind—
A rapture in her strain;
But now those joys, so like divine,
I ne'er shall feel again.

And thus all life is but a waste
When Love's fond dream is dead;
All, all is ashes to the taste
When Affection's joys are fled.

AUG. 28, 1877. HAROLD.

A LONG BATTLE WITH THE SEA.

New York Tribune.

For more than a hundred years one of the most interesting and conspicuous objects to the voyager bound up the English Channel has been the famous lighthouse built by John Smeaton, on the Eddystone Rocks. Lifting its gray mass above the turbulent sea near the entrance to Plymouth Sound, it has stood for a century in the pathway of the world's commerce, a monument of human genius and patience, a boast of man's superiority over the forces of nature. But nature has conquered at last. The Eddystone Lighthouse, so long regarded as one of the grandest triumphs of engineering, must come down. At the recent meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, Mr. J. N. Douglass, Engineer to Trinity House, read a paper explaining the necessity for the demolition of this extraordinary work. The waves have beaten in vain against Smeaton's masonry, but they have actually undermined the rock upon which it stands. "Based on the solid rock" is no longer an expression of stability.

The Eddystone Rocks, lying in one of the most frequented parts of the channel, and entirely covered at high water, were long ago regarded among the principal dangers of the English coast. The difficulty of erecting a light upon them was only overcome after various trials and disasters. It is impossible to approach the spot except in the most favorable weather, and at certain times of the tide, and, owing to the exposed situation, near the entrance of the Channel, in the full sweep of the Atlantic gales, the sea often rises here to extreme fury, and the waves dash over the lantern at the height of eighty-five feet. On several occasions they have broken the glass. The first lighthouse on the Eddystones was begun by Henry Winstanley in 1696, and finished in 1698. It was a sort of wooden pagoda, on a stone base. It stood only four years, being swept away by a storm in 1703, and the builder and several workmen who had gone off to it for the purpose of making some repairs, perished at the same time. No trace of the men was ever found, and not a fragment of the building remained except a few scraps of iron. But Winstanley had demonstrated that a lighthouse could be built on this fearful ledge, and Rudyerd accordingly, who was not a professional engineer, but a silk-mercer, completed another, an ingenious structure of wood and iron, in 1709. The wood seems not to have answered very well, but the building lasted until 1755, when it took fire one December night in the lantern, and the keepers were driven from room to room till they reached the rock, whence (the weather being fortunately calm) they were taken off the next day.

Smeaton's great work, which has since served as a type and model for the finest lighthouses in the world, was begun in 1756 and finished in 1759. He secured a magnificent foundation by leveling off the gneiss rock in horizontal steps, so that every course of masonry might rest upon a true horizontal bed, and, to protect the ground joints still more completely from the action of the sea, he caused the lower courses to be sunk at least three inches in the solid rock, as in a socket. All this cutting of the foundation was done with chisel and hammer, lest blasting should loosen the rock. The materials used in the building were Portland stone and granite, laid in hydraulic cement. The blocks were a ton and two tons in weight, and carefully dovetailed together, every course being adjusted on a wooden platform before the stones were carried to the rock. The courses were furthermore connected by stone dowels, and the whole firmly clamped. To find the best and strongest shape for the edifice which had to be built upon this foundation, Smeaton applied to Nature. He imitated the trunk of a tree. The lighthouse tapers gracefully to the top, with a slightly concave outline, and its base spreads outward as if it were rooted in the rock. The upper part was originally of wood, but being burned in 1770 it was rebuilt of stone.

The enormous difficulties encountered in the execution of this work, the ingenuity and perseverance displayed in overcoming them, and the full particulars of the plan—one of the most skillful combination of elements of stability ever devised—are well described in Smeaton's "Narrative"; and in spite of the progress that has since been made in mechanics, the Eddystone Lighthouse has never ceased to be the pride of every Englishman, and one of the marvels of engineering. If it now must be destroyed, the nation will have the consolation of knowing that a better building can be erected in its place. Although the sea beats in vain against its walls, it cannot be regarded any longer as a lighthouse of the first rank. There are some modern improvements which cannot be applied to it. Science has discovered how to throw a light so far that a building of considerably greater height than this is now required to give the proper range. A fog-signal of the largest kind seems also to be needed in this position, and Smeaton's structure is too confined to hold it. But it is proposed, when the tower is destroyed, to put the stones together again and leave them as a monument on the coast. It would be an excellent thing to do. The model lighthouse should stand there, as a memorial of a great engineer and an impressive reminder of the weakness and littleness of man when he battles with the elements.

SIEGFRIED'S DEATH.

Cincinnati Enquirer.

Music hath charms to sooth the savage breast,
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

That was William Congreve's opinion, who wrote sentiment about the beginning of the last century. But William never lived to sit and listen to Theodore Thomas' Orchestra in one of its terrific hand-to-hand encounters with Wagner's compositions, else he never could have died happy till he had taken it all back. One evening last week an *Enquirer* reporter scaled the dizzy heights of Mt. Adams, took a seat in the Highland House Belvedere, and prepared himself to enjoy the concert. For a while everything went smoothly, and we might say happily, along. The orchestra successfully wrestled with the productions of Cherubini, Mozart, Gounod, Beethoven, Bach, Forward, Sideways, and other composers. The music slid off like water from a duck's back. But, in an unfortunate hour, the orchestra ran across a piece of Wagner's music, and there were signs of trouble among the performers. Preparations as if for a terrific struggle were made. Theodore Thomas drank two glasses of ice-water, and fanned his fevered brow for six minutes, till his temples reached the necessary declination of temperature. The man whose duty it was to look after the bass drum spit on his hands and let out his suspenders two holes. The trombone player began to suck wind, and the base-viol-guardian took off his coat and rolled his shirt-sleeves above his elbows. Everything being in readiness, the music began. The first note had no sooner been struck than the audience rose precipitously to their feet,—it was so sudden and surprising. There is something about Herr Wagner's music which makes it impossible to be mistaken by any one. You are able to recognize seventeen miles away, when the wind blows right. It has a peculiar, bluff, outspoken manner about it, which can never be forgotten when once met. The sound from the explosion of the first notes of that music had scarcely reached Eden Park, when above the din of battle arose the yell of some excited auditor, "That's Wagner, by G—d." A hasty glance at the programme confirmed the declaration. There it was, whatever it was, printed clean across the programme, "*Siegfried's Death, Gatterdammerung,—Wagner.*" The third word is expressive (in Dutch) of the feeling the music stirs up in the soul. Truly translated into English it would be "Golderntbething." The piece begins with a war-jig on the kettle-drum and an ague-fit by the cymbals. Then the bass-drum goes into convulsions, and is joined by the piccolo in a fit of hysterics. While the kettle-drum is fetching up on a double-shuffle, the trombone is taken with colic and howls most dismally. All this denotes that Mr. Siegfried is very ill with something like cholera-morbus or cramps. In the next movement the music sinks low, and gets so faint finally that one naturally grasps the arm of his chair for fear it—the music, and not the chair—is going to get away from him. Here the great genius of the composer discloses itself in making people understand that the patient is very low,—not expected to live through the night. Heavens and earth! All of a sudden and without a shadow of warning, every fiddle-bow in that army of catgut-scrapers is brought to bear upon the G strings with one wild backward movement that raises the hair of the audience on end and frightens ten ladies into convulsions. However unpleasant this phase of the composer's work may be, it is nevertheless wonderfully descriptive. It says plainer than words that Herr Siegfried has been seized with another abdominal pain, and has kicked the foot-board off the bed in his agony. Several tender-hearted persons in the audience cannot endure the presence of the sufferer longer, and leave precipitously, just as the fiddle-bows crawl over to the more soothing strings and are softened down by the moaning of the tuba. A "diminished seventh" comes in aptly at this place, to signify that the sick man's chances of getting well are gradually diminishing. The next measure opens with a race, best three in five, mile-and-a-half dash, among the contra-basso, the violoncello, the cornet, the harp, and the xilophone, which is intended to convey the idea that Siegfried's pulse is becoming more unmanageable; and, when all the drums in the orchestra fall down two flights of stairs and make the shingles crackle, the hearer is reminded that the sufferer has been taken with another fit. This sort of thing can't last much longer; Siegfried must speedily die, and the sooner he lets go the better the audience will be pleased. Another quiet spell breaks the awful din, and the sweet melody of the tuba for a brief moment takes its partner's best card and plays it alone. It is here that the dying man is supposed to be repeating Hamlet's soliloquy, "Tuba or not tuba." 'Tis but the lull of a moment, however. Just as the clock is supposed to be striking the midnight-hour, Thomas sweeps downward with both his gloved hands, and—words fail. Every blessed instrument in that vast infernal machine suddenly turns itself loose to whoop, and howl, and scream, and shriek. Siegfried is dying in great agony. For two minutes and twenty-six seconds the infernal racket is prolonged, during which time one imagines he has lived a quarter of a century. Then it stops stock-still with a suddenness that throws half the audience from their chairs. Poor Siegfried is dead.

QUIPS.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

The oyster's greeting—"Here we R again!"

The question of the hour—What time is it?

A "swell" dinner—Dried apples and water.

A head waiter—The last man in a crowded barber's shop.

Would not Locomotive Botherhood be a better name for it?

The man who first struck for Hyer wages was Mr. Tom Hyer, the pugilist.

John C. Heenan is to have a monument.—*Post.* A box-wood spar would be appropriate.

Brigham Young was killed by too much corn. He would have been a good subject for Bunyan.

The season for nailing campaign lies has opened—*Post.* That's what's the matter with hammer.

"Dragon green" is to be a fashionable color. How drag on and pull back will get on together is yet to be seen.

New Yorkers are troubled to get rid of their garbage. They must remember where there swill there's a way.

"A special dispatch to the Paris papers reports that the Czar is ill." Indigestion probably; a little too much Turkey.

In some of the watering-places the hotel-proprietors charge extra for soap.—*N. Y. Express.* Those must be dirt-cheap places.

"Ladies weighed in here," is the sign on a New York store, but whether they do "wade in" there or not we are not informed.

A Waterloo, N. Y., firm recently shipped in a single month 500 dozen washboards. This looks like a suddin' revival of business.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.* Let us soap this is not irony.

A French paper says a woman committed suicide in a police cell by swallowing her rings. It is evidently a cell—this story of a woman committing suicide by swallowing herrings.

The Southern papers are continually asking their readers to do something "sternly"—to "sternly resolve," or "sternly resist," etc. Would they not do better if they started bows on?

A REGISTER OF DRAMS.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 8.—The Moffet register, or "bell punch," as it has been improperly called, is now a fixed fact, and on Monday it will go into operation in every saloon in this city where alcoholic and malt liquors are sold. It was stubbornly fought from its very inception; first in the Legislature, and afterward in the courts, its opponents (the liquor-dealers) receiving a final quietus to-day in the dissolution of an injunction obtained against the register in the United States Circuit Court. The law under which it operates provides for a tax of two and a half cents on all alcoholic beverages drunk, and half a cent on all malt beverages sold. This will necessitate an increase of the price of whisky drinks from 10 to 15 cents, and a probable diminution of the size of lager-beer glasses to prevent the loss of the half cent to the saloon-keeper. It is estimated that in this city alone the amount of revenue to be derived from it will exceed $175,000 per annum, and if anything like the expectations of the projectors of the register are realized it will bring the State Treasury $750,000 a year. The register is a plain apparatus about the size of a small cigar-box, with a gas-meter dial on the front and a crank in the rear. Inside is the necessary machinery to register each drink, and a gong which, with each revolution of the crank, gives notice of the fact. There is no punch about it, that idea having originated from its similarity to the car-bell-punch. The barkeepers and liquor-dealers are greatly excited at the success of the register. They are violently opposed to it, and threaten to defeat every candidate for the Legislature who will not vote for the repeal of the law. Its operation comes in at a very opportune moment, when there is not a cent in the State Treasury, and while the State authorities are trying to negotiate a loan of $100,000 to carry on the State Government. Five hundred registers are ready in the hands of the State Auditor, to go into operation on Monday, and the entire State can be supplied in a few days. The novelty of its operation was tested while the late State Convention was in session, and it is regarded as a success.

GEN. GRANT IN ITALY.

New York Evening Post.

The correspondent of the *Perseveranza* at Pelanza relates the following little incident in connection with Gen. Grant's European tour: "Gen. Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, his son Jesse, and Gen. Badeau arrived at 'The Grand Albergo,' Pelanza, at 2 p. m., Aug. 5, the family party dining at the regular table d'hote. In the evening the hotel was brilliantly illuminated in honor of the illustrious American guests. Gen. Grant took a seat on the piazza, evidently enjoying the scene and his after-dinner cigar. Meanwhile Mrs. Grant and her son remained in the parlors of the hotel; her astonishment may be imagined when suddenly in this out-of-the-way place she heard the patriotic song of America, 'The Star-Spangled Banner,' sang by a magnificent tenor voice, with all that emphasis which makes the national melody so potent in the land of its birth. Mrs. Grant arose, walked over to the singer and obtained an introduction to him, and in turn escorted him to the piazza and introduced him to Gen. Grant, who at once recognized him as Mr. Candidus, of Philadelphia, one of his old army comrades during the War of the Rebellion, who, though only in his twentieth year, was an officer in the Federal service." Mr. Candidus is studying for the Italian opera stage, and his voice was heard in concert before he left this country. He is said to have received a recent offer of an engagement for English opera in London by Mr. Carl Rosa.

AN INDIAN HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE.

Reno (Nev.) Journal.

About three weeks ago an Indian known as Sam lost his squaw Mary, through the blandishments of another Indian named Jim, for whom she left Sam, taking some of his household goods. The loss of these goods added much to the wrath of the victimized Sam, who raised such a commotion among the Piute braves about it that they determined to teach the frail Mary, and by her example the rest of the female part of the tribe, a lasting lesson. Jim tried to screen her from the gathering storm by hiding her, but they soon found her, and about fifty of the tribe, including Jim and several squaws, escorted her to the hills just back of Washoe Lake last Saturday evening, where, safe from Caucasion intrusion, they made a huge pile of sagebrush, and, after tying her firmly in the middle of it, set it on fire. Then they commenced a war-dance around the scene of cremation in which all joined except Jim—Sam being very fierce in his leaps and yells. The screams of Mary added to the zest of the dance. Jim meantime sat quietly by and seemed an indifferent spectator to what was going on. When the body of the unfortunate Mary had been reduced to ashes Sam expressed himself as satisfied, and they dispersed. The warriors threaten their squaws with a similar fate if they are not more discreet in their conduct.

TAXATION OF DEBTS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Allow me space for a few remarks on the Connecticut tax case. I is admitted that Mr. Kirtland had property in Connecticut assessed at $20,000; that he sold the property for $20,000 cash, which he loaned in Chicago. He send the money, not the land, out of the State of Connecticut. He paid taxes on the land as long as he owned it, and, after he sold, the same land was assessed as before, and whoever owned or represented it paid the taxes, or, if not, the State would give a lien on or a deed to it to some one who would pay the taxes. This shows clearly that it is the property, not the individual, that is taxed. It will be seen that the State of Connecticut has lost nothing by the sale of Mr. Kirtland, the same property being still there for taxation. But, say the double-tax adherents, Mr. Kirtland received $20,000 cash; he is *worth* that amount, and must pay taxes on it. Very true, *provided* he retained it in that State. But suppose he takes his $20,000 to Chicago, and pays that amount for a lot, and returns to Connecticut with his deed showing the transaction,—will the Assessor there claim the right to require him to pay a tax on $20,000 to the State of Connecticut, because his deed to Chicago property shows him to be worth that amount?

But it will be said that is not the case; he loaned the money, and has taken a note and mortgage, on which he draws an interest, himself still living in Connecticut and under its protection, and should be subject to the tax. There is no income-tax law now in existence in this country, so no tax can be levied on the interest as income. The bond and mortgage may show Mr. Kirtland to be (nominally) *worth* $20,000, but the actual money is invested in and under the protection and laws of the State of Illinois, subject to taxation, and is taxed, in that State. An arrangement might have been made between Mr. Kirtland and the borrower in Chicago that he, Mr. K., should pay the taxes on the $20,000; but he would hardly have agreed to that, and made the loan at the same rate of interest as in case the borrower paid the taxes; he would have required a higher rate of interest. The matters of interest and taxes are to be considered by the borrower and lender when making their agreement; and then, in this as in all similar cases, the State of Illinois, and the county and city where the *property* is located, having the sole right to levy and collect the taxes on it, would not recognize any agreement between the parties, nor accept either as being responsible for the taxes, but would *look to and hold the property*, and, if the proper representatives of it did not pay the taxes in due time, then the property would be sold for the taxes due.

I think it is very clear that the State of Illinois is reasonably sure of collecting taxes on that $20,000 which it is stated was invested in improvements on property in Chicago, making the property subject to that much greater assessment. Now, the State of Connecticut claims the right to tax the same $20,000 in that State, on the ground that the *value* is there in the shape of a "bond and mortgage." If a piece of real estate should be taxed for more than it is worth, and is sold by the State for less than the taxes due, the State must lose the difference; no claim can be made against an individual for the balance, as it was the *property* that owed the tax. How it may be in regard to "bond and mortgage," I do not know; but my impression is, that the property taxed, whether personal or real, is the property to be levied on and sold. Now, suppose this "bond and mortgage" comprises all Mr. Kirtland's effects, and he refused to pay any tax on it to the State of Connecticut,—it would be in order then for the State of Connecticut to seize the "bond and mortgage," and sell it for taxes claimed to be due that State. How much would it bring? What would the purchaser of it do to draw the interest; or, in case of the refusal of the mortgageor to pay or to recognize him, how would he proceed to foreclose the mortgage and get possession of the property, or enough of it to satisfy his claim for $20,000? If he be a citizen of Connecticut, and an advocate of double taxes (I hardly think any one else would invest in it), he would of course continue to pay taxes on it to his State as long as he held the papers; and, being a citizen and taxpayer, would naturally look to the State of Connecticut for protection; and it is not to be doubted that the Supreme Court of that State would collect the bond for him, even if it required the sending an army to Chicago to enforce its decree. I am no lawyer, and that may account for my not being able to see how else the State of Connecticut can collect taxes on that $20,000 in case Mr. Kirtland has nothing but that note and mortgage which the State taxes on $20,000 assessment.

Suppose Mr. Kirtland made a loan of his $20,000 on Chicago property, and took the note and mortgage as stated, but, instead of the borrower investing the money in Chicago, he went to Connecticut and purchased land there with that same money, and, in addition to that, took with him from Chicago $20,000 more, which he invested in improvements on the Connecticut land, and then returned to Chicago, where he continued to be a citizen. The assessment on both pieces of land in Connecticut would be the same as before, with $20,000 added for the improvements. Still, Mr. Kirtland would hold his bond and mortgage on the Chicago property for money loaned, which was taken back and invested, and subject to taxation in Connecticut. Would it be just to require him to pay another tax on the same money, because he holds the evidence of debt for the money loaned and known to be taxed in the same place? In that case, the Chicago man might be called on by the State of Illinois to pay taxes on the extra $20,000 he took from here and invested in improvements on the Connecticut land, thus paying taxes on the same money in two States. F. D. W.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Sept. 14.—Justice demands that taxes be levied against property in Illinois in the following manner:

A owns property valued at $10,000, upon which B has loaned $5,000,—B being a resident of Connecticut. A should be taxed upon $10,000, less recorded debts against the same; and B should be taxed upon the $5,000 interest which he holds in the property. This is just, for B is afforded protection of his interest by the whole power of the State of Illinois, both as to "protection of his mortgage, enforcement of his rights, and payment of the debt, and also against damage or destruction by mobs."

It would undoubtedly be unjust for Connecticut to attempt the collection of taxes upon that which represents an interest in property located in a foreign State, as it affords no protection to the property in any way, shape, or manner. But the State of Illinois does afford that protection in every respect; and, although the lender, B, may not have acquired an actual ownership in or to any portion of said property, he neverthe less relies solely upon his lien on that property for payment of the debt; and, as the whole power to protect and collect said debt rests with the State through its courts, it is only simple justice that B should be forced to contribute his portion toward maintaining and supporting those methods and means originated for the protection which he, in common with all others, enjoys. S. D. F.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—Permit me to trouble you with a few lines relative to the article in your paper of the 10th inst., in which you reply to a correspondent at Hillsdale on the subject of Mr. David A. Wells' article on "Taxation."

It is very certain that if I, a citizen of New York, own $10,000 in gold, *some one* should pay taxes on it. If I lend it to a man in Chicago, to enable him to buy a lot, pay off an incumbrance on a lot, or build a house on one, the owner of the lot, of course, pays taxes on my money. But, if I lend it to a man in Chicago, taking his note, and perhaps the bond of one of his friends, to enable him to enter into business or increase his business, he does not pay taxes on my $10,000 gold, for he is allowed to deduct his debts from the amount rendered for taxation.

In the latter case, if your theory is correct, my $10,000 gold escapes taxation altogether. Yours truly, R. G. T.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

From the Hon. Thurlow Weed

INDORSING

Dr. RADWAY'S R. R. R. REMEDIES

After Using Them for Several Years.

NEW YORK, Jan. 4, 1877.—DEAR SIR: Having for several years used your medicines, doubtingly at first, but after experiencing their efficacy with full confidence, it is no less a pleasure than a duty to thankfully acknowledge the advantage we have derived from them. The pills are resorted to as often as occasion requires, and always with the desired effect. The Ready Relief cannot be better described than it is by its name. We apply the liniment frequently and freely, almost invariably finding the promised "relief." Truly yours,
(Signed) THURLOW WEED.
DR. RADWAY.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Cures the Worst Pains in from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this advertisement need any one suffer from pain. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN. It was the first, and is

The Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammation, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands, or organs, by one application

FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the RHEUMATIC, Bed-Ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys,
Inflammation of the Bladder,
Inflammation of the Bowels,
Congestion of the Lungs,
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing,
Palpitation of the Heart,
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria,
Catarrh, Influenza,
Headache, Toothache,
Neuralgia, Rheumatism,
Cold Chills, Ague Chills,
Chilblains, and Frost Bites.

The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for 50 cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other Malarious, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

has made the most astonishing cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Every drop of the Sarsaparillian Resolvent communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system, the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular Disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin Diseases, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of modern chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent power to cure them.

If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that are continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the Sarsaparillian will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent

DR. RADWAY—I have had Ovarian Tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended, but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills, and two bottles of your Ready Relief; and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose. HANNAH P. KNAPP.

PRICE, - - - $1 Per Bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 30, 1875.—DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I have been taking your Resolvent, Regulating Pills, and also using the Ready Relief about one year for ovarian tumors on the abdomen, which the most eminent physicians of our Medical College pronounced incurable.

They were like knots on a tree. My weight was 275 pounds when I commenced with your remedies, and now it is two hundred and ten pounds, but they are not all gone yet. I have taken twenty-four bottles of Resolvent, nine of Relief, and twenty-four bottles of pills. I got the medicines from G. Grenvill. Please send me your book "False and True." MRS. C. KRAPF.

Another Letter from Mrs. C. Krapf.

DR. RADWAY—Kind Sir: I take the liberty to address you again. My health is greatly improved by the use of your medicines. Three of the tumors are entirely gone and the fourth is nearly so. Dropsy is gone, health still improving, and my weight decreasing very fast. I have had a great many calls this summer to inquire of the wonderful cure your medicine has done for me, one from Ohio, one from Canada, three from Jackson, and quite a number from this place. Yours with respect, MRS. C. KRAPF.

We are well acquainted with Mrs. Krapf. She is an estimable lady, and very benevolent. She has been the means of selling many bottles of the Resolvent by the druggists of Ann Arbor, to persons afflicted with internal tumors. We have heard of some wonderful cures effected by it. Yours respectfully, EBERBACH & CO.
Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 18, 1875.

DR. RADWAY'S

REGULATING PILLS!

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidney, Bladder, Nervous diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of weight of the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinkings and flutterings in the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking and Suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat burning in the flesh.

A few doses of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price, 25 cents per box. Sold by Druggists.

READ FALSE AND TRUE.

Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS.

Fitness of the Former State for Colonization Purposes.

Preliminary Report Made by Mr. O. C. Gibbs.

Various Kinds and Qualities of Land Open for Settlement.

The Climate, Public-School System, Homestead Law, Etc.

The Chances for Agricultural Laborers in Texas.

ARKANSAS.

FIRST LETTER FROM MR. O. C. GIBBS.
Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 8.—In accepting the commission from THE TRIBUNE to visit the States of Arkansas and Texas to learn their agricultural resources, and the inducements they offer to emigrants from the North, and especially to men of small means or without means other than strong muscles and a willingness to use them, my purpose is to gather and furnish to the readers of THE TRIBUNE such definite and specific information upon all matters relating to the country,—its climate, soil, products, methods of farming, profits of the same, state of society, and religious and educational privileges, that any person considering the question of emigration can form an intelligent opinion as to whether or not he can better his condition and prospects by doing so. I shall endeavor to "nothing extenuate nor set down aught in malice," but to give actual facts as they present themselves to my observation, which can be received by the readers of THE TRIBUNE like the publications of the American Bible Society, "without note or comment," leaving the reader largely to draw his own conclusions.

THE CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH I HAVE UNDERTAKEN THE MISSION are favorable for an honest and unbiased report, since they are such as to place me under no obligations to either individuals or corporations with whom I may come in contact for anything beyond those courtesies which are due among gentlemen. Neither have I business interests of my own, either present or prospective, to be served by any variation from the naked truth.

It cannot be expected that in the limited time at my disposal I can make a thorough examination of all portions of these great States. Instead of attempting to do so, I shall select such localities as will give me a fair average of all portions of them. Before proceeding to give specific information in regard to farming operations, some general information which can be gathered from documentary sources seems necessary, which would not be the case if the readers of THE TRIBUNE generally had access to those publications.

THE STATE OF ARKANSAS lies between the parallels of 33 and 36½ degrees of north latitude, and extends through five degrees of longitude, from the Mississippi River on the east to the Indian Territory on the west, and covering an area of 52,000 square miles. The eastern and southeastern portion of the State is the lowest, the country gradually rising toward the northwest until an elevation of 1,500 to 2,000 feet above the sea level is reached. With the exception of considerable areas of prairie land in the counties in the eastern-central portions, and in the counties adjoining Little Rock County, and comprising probably not more than 4 per cent of the entire area of the State, it is one vast forest, unbroken except as cleared by the hands of the husbandman. How small a proportion has been thus cleared may be gathered by the fact that the present population of the State is only about 600,000. Excluding the residents of the cities and towns, this would give an agricultural population not exceeding ten persons to the square mile, or, if the land was equally divided, would give sixty-four acres to every man, woman, and child living in the State outside the towns. As Arkansas became a State in 1836, it will be seen that in increase of population and development of resources she has not kept pace with other States, either in the South or West.

As my object is to ascertain and report what she now offers to Northern men, any discussion of the causes of this slow development is unnecessary. The timber covering so large a portion of the State is much of it of a very valuable character, embracing the yellow pine and sycamore for building lumber, several varieties of the oak, of which the white oak is as fine as ever seen, black and white walnut, ash, hickory, pecan, sycamore, gum, and many other varieties not to be found growing at the North.

THE LANDS OF THE STATE may be divided into four general classes, viz.: Government, State, railroad, and lands owned by private individuals. The Government lands, it is estimated, do not comprise more than one-sixth of the lands of the State. These are subject to private entry at $1.25 and $2.50 per acre, the latter price where they form the alternate sections of railroad grants. They are also open to settlement under the Homestead law of the United States granting 160 acres to any head of a family who settles upon and improves the same for five years. In case of settlement upon the alternate sections of railroad grants, the homesteader is entitled to only eighty acres. But as so small a proportion of the lands in the State are yet a portion of the public domain, it can readily be seen that these lands must be of very inferior quality, or they would have been bought before this time, and while some good lands may be found, I hardly think it would be worth the while of an emigrant to trouble himself about Government lands.

STATE LANDS.

The lands of the State, except those forfeited for non-payment of taxes, are composed of different grants by Congress, and are known as internal improvement, seminary, saline, sixteenth section (school lands), and swamp and overflowed. These comprise in all nearly 10,000,000 of acres, without including the sixteenth section in each township for school purposes. The internal improvement, saline, and seminary lands are sold at a uniform price of $3 per acre cash. Swamp and overflowed lands are sold at $2 per acre. School lands are sold at public sale at not less than $2 per acre when within six miles of a navigable stream or railroad. Forfeited lands—lands bought in by the State at tax sales for non-payment of taxes—are subject to sale or donation to heads of families. The State at this time holds some four and a half million acres of these lands, which are sold at a uniform rate of 50 cents per acre, or donated in tracts of 160 acres to any head of a family who shall settle upon and improve at least five acres for a term of five years, or, in lieu of settlement, shall improve ten acres. The only cost is a fee of $5 for a deed. I should before have stated that in all cases of the purchase of any class of the State lands payment can be made in State scrip in lieu of cash, which can be bought at a discount of about 33⅓ per cent.

The titles to these forfeited lands are so uncertain that no person should purchase or locate upon them without having the title carefully examined by a reliable agent. Many lands are returned on which taxes have been paid and for which the owners hold receipts. Ignorant or careless Assessors will return Government lands which are not taxable. Then any informality in the procedures of advertising and selling lands for non-payment of taxes renders the sale illegal. The State only gives a tax title, and as the purchaser or homesteader takes it at his own risk, the utmost care should be exercised in the examination of the title, or he may some day find himself involved in a contest with a former owner.

RAILROAD LANDS.

The principal railroads in the State are the St. Louis & Iron Mountain, extending diagonally across the entire State from the northeast to the southwest corner; the Memphis & Little Rock running northeast from Little Rock to Memphis; the Fort Smith Road, from Little Rock northwest to Fort Smith on the borders of the Indian Territory; and the Little Rock, Pine Bluff & New Orleans Road, running southeast from Little Rock, and reaching the Mississippi River at Chico. These roads all radiate from Little Rock like the spokes of a wheel.

Of these, the first three have received large land-grants from the General Government of alternate sections for a distance of from ten to twenty miles on each side of the road. These grants were made before the War, and the lands withdrawn from sale by the General Government. As the War put an entire stop to the building of the roads, the grants were forfeited for non-compliance with the terms, but, after the War, were renewed. The roads were built, and a large part of the lands originally granted were secured by the railroad companies. These lands are sold for from $2 to $6 or $7 per acre, according to location and quality. An average price for good lands would probably be from $4 to $5 per acre, on long time and low interest, or with liberal discount to cash customers. Information in regard to railroad lands can be obtained by any one by addressing the Land Commissioner of either of the above mentioned roads, at Little Rock. I would, however, advise any one to accept on trust the printed statements which will be furnished in response to such applications. The tendency with all persons is to view matters connected with their own interests in a more rosy light than others can see them, and, while perhaps not intending to overcolor or exaggerate in their statements, they are more likely to speak of the two and a half bales of cotton and eighty bushels of corn grown on the rich, alluvial bottom-lands, than of the 200 pounds of cotton and fifteen bushels of corn per acre which the upland farmer gets from his slovenly system of tillage.

CLIMATE.

However it may be in other respects, there can be no question that Arkansas possesses substantial climatic advantages over the North and West, and that, other things being equal, the farmer here ought to accomplish more for himself and family than his brother farmer, living 500 miles further North. Winter sets in late in December and only lasts two to three months. During this time snow rarely falls, or the ground freezes beyond the depth of two or three inches. Stock require but little care or feeding, and, as it is a timber country, and stock is not exposed as at the Northwest to the prairie winds, little or no shelter is provided. Much of the young stock winter in the woods and bottoms without any care. Farmers have six weeks' more time for farm work in both fall and spring than in Northern Illinois, and during the winter there is nothing except the rains to prevent out-door work in clearing land, fencing, etc., to be carried on continuously.

The summers are long but not excessively hot, not reaching so high a temperature as is frequently the case at the North.

This being a timbered country, the rainfall, as might be expected, is abundant, but not excessive, as shown by the following table:

AMOUNT OF RAIN-FALL AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., FOR THE YEAR 1871.

January	4.1	August	1.1
February	4.6	September	.9
March	6.6	October	2.1
April	9.9	November	1.4
May	5.3	December	.0
June	3.8		
July	4.9	Total	43.80

The prevailing diseases, as might be expected, are of a bilious character, taking the form of bilious-intermittent fever. These are much more prevalent in the low, rich bottom lands than in the uplands or hill country, and it is very questionable whether it would be prudent or safe for Northern men to settle on these low lands,—certainly not till they had become in a measure acclimated. In any case, Northern families might expect to pass through more or less of a process of acclimation, and have some experience of chills and fever, which may be expected more or less in any new country, and which we experienced even in Minnesota.

Much sickness, if not the greater part, in the case of new settlers could be avoided by proper care in the mode of living and avoidance of exposure to storms or excessive heat until acclimated. The people whom I have seen living upon their farms certainly in their appearance give evidence of good health.

PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt of the State is large, and will require the careful and prudent husbanding of its resources to provide for its interest and its final extinguishment. This seems to be fully appreciated by the present Administration. The rate of taxation, State and county, is about 1½ per cent on a fair valuation.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Provision is made for a system of free schools throughout the State, but except in the cities and larger towns, they are few, and maintained for but a portion of the year. The one thing lacking is the people—as schools cannot be built up and sustained in sparsely-settled districts. So far as I can see there is an appreciation of their importance, and a willingness to submit to any reasonable rate of taxation for their support. The City of Little Rock, with a population of about 21,000, supports twenty-five schools of a high order. Of these, one-third are colored, as the State law provides for separate schools for the white and colored.

HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION.

Under a law of the State $500 in value of personal property to be selected by the owner is exempt from execution for debt, and in the country a homestead of eighty acres, or in a village or city one of one acre, irrespective of its value, or the improvements upon it, is exempted from all claims except for the purchase money, or any portion of the same.

Having in this letter covered the points upon which general information shall be desired, I shall devote my remaining letters from this State to a description of things as I found them among the farmers, giving the process of clearing land, raising crops, building, fencing, the raising of stock, pork, fruit, etc., and the profits realized from the same.

O. C. GIBBS.

TEXAS.

A CHANCE FOR AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

LIBERTY HILL, Williams Co., Tex., Sept. 6.—The condition of the labor market in Texas can be stated in brief space, and the statement will show the chances for willing hands, whether of men or women, that are open to the unemployed of the North. And to account for the present condition of things, as they will appear in this communication, I must first say something of the Texas soils and climate. The coast lands and lower river bottoms are sugar and cotton lands; rich, low, black, and unhealthy. Next above the sugar lands, and running far back along the river bottoms is the cotton and corn region. In this region the uplands are usually healthy enough, but the bottom lands are deep, black soils, subject more or less to overflow, and are liable to chills and fevers (black and rich lands may be found anywhere in the State, but are not unhealthy where they are high or rolling). The higher central, northern, western, and northwestern portions of the State are the grain-growing regions, being an intermixture of timber and rolling prairie and of different soils, the black perhaps predominating, and with a climate that for salubrity is unsurpassable.

The whole of Texas was once a cattle-growing region, over which from year's end to year's end immense herds roamed in the fattest kind of freedom. And still cattle are raised to a profit everywhere; but the great herds have been driven by the encroachments of the plow and the fence into the great plains of the western portion of the State. I have spoken of the west as belonging to the grain-growing region, and so it does by location and climate in all but its greater liability to drought. To farm I would not advise a settlement far west of the Colorado River. All that vast region is uncertain in its rainfall and water supply, and should be given up to the cattle and sheep. These belts, as I have named them, are the natural divisions, as to product, in a general way, and still corn runs through them all, and cotton can be raised almost anywhere. But the sugar-region on one border and the small grains on the other make marked lines. Another fact should be noticed: the winters are only in name, and very little provision has to be made for them, the vast majority of all live stock in the State never tasting anything provided for its support by human effort.

Now, with such a soil and such a climate as ours, where man can be as lazy as he pleases and still live, it isn't very strange if he pleases to be pretty badly afflicted in that way. And he is,—especially the common laborer, who is a negro,—and under almost any (Southern) circumstances the negro is greatly given to shortening both ends of the day and cutting a large slice in the middle. And he will do so, nine times in ten, if he can and still live.

There are a good many German and Swede laborers in the State, and a few other white men who hire upon farms. But the German and the Swede prefer to work for their own countrymen, and are common laborers but for a little at most; for very soon they become land-renters and land-owners, and are employers instead of employes. Generally the negro is reckoned as the common laborer both for out and in door work, and his is a very precarious kind of help.

In the lower country, where white men are not expected to do much, the blacks are kept to the field and the house upon some terms (usually not much to the advantage of the owners) for enough of the season to make the crops and do the cooking in the busy season. There is their natural home; they can live more in herds, and so are more easily obtained and kept, and it is where they are most needed.

In the higher regions, upon the grain and stock farms, there are fewer negroes, and they are less manageable. They float away and hang around the towns where they can be together. The black women are aping their fairer sisters and think it disgraceful to work, and often absolutely refuse at any price; and there are large and wealthy farming neighborhoods in my own locality where the farmers' wives and daughters are all doing and compelled to do their own work.

Now this brings me to the opportunities here (and by here I mean in the high, healthy, and well-settled grain and stock portions of the State, just where Northern people can live and work in health the year round) for working men and women. They are simply abundant. Good, willing, efficient, honest laborers, both men and women, are needed, would be gladly received, and honestly but not very highly paid, the men upon the farms and the women in the house. The kind of women's work that is needed is general housework, to help the mistress in the chamber, the dining-room, the kitchen, at the wash-tub, everywhere; for the mistress always help about her own work also. And all young people and of small means and small families can make a start in no better and no more honorable way than by working awhile in this way for wages. To men the farmer can pay from $10 to $15 per month, and to women from $6 to $10, with board and lodging, of course. Our farming communities can afford to pay no more, and will not promise it. And even at such wages the number of laborers that will be employed depends greatly upon the methods of payment. If ready cash must be paid, the farmer will hire just as few laborers as possible, and rent more of his land upon shares, or cultivate less land. But if he can see from the start just how he is to pay, so that even short crops or other misfortune shall not worry him nor leave him in debt, he will employ a full complement of help, both out doors and in, and run his farm himself. And as all farm-laborers ought to be preparing to become farmers on their own account, and as this is a country where such preparations in the way of horses, oxen, cows, hogs, young stock of any kind purchased, will cost nothing to keep, but only grow in size, and numbers, and value from year to year,—and especially as they must be had before the laborer can become the farmer,—there is no good reason why the necessities of the farmer and the interests of the laborer might not run together, and to the good of both parties. Almost all large farmers are also stock-growers of some kind, usually of various kinds. He has to be to keep his own place supplied. And he must depend upon his surplus stock somewhat to meet his bills. Now if he can make his labor contracts so that his payments shall be in part in stock h,e can cultivate more and employ more help than he will venture to do otherwise.

At present a majority of laborers prefer to go unemployed rather than to take a horse, an ox, or a cow in wages, even though they will be glad of a team for next year's cropping and milk for next year's housekeeping.

In few words, the agricultural portions of Texas need more and better laborers,—men and women who know how and are willing to work, and who have the sence to see that it is for their interest to have steady employment and upon such terms as will secure it.

B. A. ROGERS.

LOUISIANA.

EMIGRANTS INVITED.
To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 7.—Some time ago a friend of mine, Mr. Samuel B. Hoefgen, residing near Crawfordsville, Ind., sent to me among other papers a copy of your Saturday edition, in which I noticed a communication from a workingman deprecating the urging of workers to go into the country to seek homes and labor on farms, and one of his main points of argument was that people in such condition cannot raise money enough to go, not to speak of means of subsistence or to purchase lands for homes, and I believe he asked for information and advice.

I would respectfully call attention to the fact that Louisiana is the garden State of the South, and none other furnishes so many requisites or so wide a choice of soil, climate, and varied productions. It has not only all that is claimed for Florida, but more, has richer soil,—upland and lowland,—and its salubriousness is unsurpassed. Plenty of ready cleared land in already settled communities, which the formerly wealthy proprietors are anxious to lease or sell on favorable terms at less rates than wild land, can be had on the bounds of civilization, all readily and quickly accessible by rail and water to market and abroad, with mail and other facilities not attainable in the wild West, and lands upon which several crops a year can be raised, and a land of almost perpetual verdure and equable climate, free from local diseases, and seldom now afflicted by imported diseases from more careful quarantine and more scientific knowledge of prevention and checking. Epidemic disease, formely imported from the tropic zone and carried by intercourse to interior towns and villages, are things of the past.

A warm-hearted community will cheerfully and gladly welcome immigrants, especially from the West, seeking business or homes, no matter what their political sentiments may be, provided they are decent, respectable, and law-abiding, and do not seek to stir up strife and ill-feeling between the naturally-docile negroes and their friends and former owners for political ends. The negroes are lazy and shiftless, and, deprived of the former care bestowed on them, have little natural increase, and, like the red men, are fading away.

I will also here take occasion to reply to the query in your Home department of Saturday, Sept. 1, under the head of "Mild Climate," and signed "My Wife and I." They will find in Louisiana all they seek, and more. Let them address Mr. Daniel Dennett, the agricultural editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who is also a member of the State Board of Immigration recently authorized by the Legislature, and who give their time, etc., gratuitously for the benefit of the State, the Legislature failing to make appropriation for expenses. Mr. Dennett's book, entitled "Louisiana as It Is," will give a great deal of information, and will surprise many by the assured facts as therein stated. The writer will cheerfully assist all in his power to afford information on application, with stamps for return postage. Respectfully,

C. L. SEIXAS,
P.-O. Box 2355, New Orleans, La.

GATHERED LILIES.

Meek and saintly, breathing faintly,
Lie the lilies I have sought;
And a golden rain of pollen,
Dropping, dropping, falling, falling,
Is their life-blood; dearly bought
With their tender lives, my pleasure;
But the cluster, such a treasure
Never yet my hands have brought.

Meek and saintly, breathing faintly,
Lies my drooping, suffering one,
With a shower of golden ringlets
On her snowy pillow; yet I
Fear her life is almost done.
O to see my patient darling
Wasting, slowly, surely fading
Like a lily 'neath the sun!

Sweetly sleeping, while are sweeping
Silken lashes golden sway
O'er her cheek, than lilies whiter,
Than the snow of Winter brighter
When it falls each wintry day—
And as cold. O darling, darling!
All my lilies now are gathered
From my aching arms away.

Sweetly sleeping; o'er her weeping
With a murmurous complaint,
Find I comfort for my weakness
That the silent lips in meekness
Wear the smiling of a saint.
And I lay these spotless lilies
Near her hands so restfully folded,
To bespeak a blessing quaint.

CHICAGO. L. M. SURBRIDGE.

Remedies for Hay-Fever.

Bethlehem (N. H.) Correspondent Boston Traveller.

The annual meeting of the Hay-Fever Association for the choice of officers and the transaction of other business was held in the Orthodox Church this afternoon. The attendance was large, as is usually the case at the opening meeting, consisting for the most part of ladies. Many remedies were announced, which had been sent by persons throughout the country, some of which were very indefinite as well as amusing. The tincture of fresh spikenard-root was mentione as relieving one, the clove-blossom another, and Turkish baths others. Turkish baths were recommended by a gentleman who writes that he is under treatment now, and is entirely relieved. A solution of bromide of ammonia was mentioned as relieving some. These remedies were received from persons afflicted with the rose-cold, occurring in June, or the milder form of the hay-fever, continuing from the time of cessation of the rose-cold to the beginning of the hay-fever proper; but undoubtedly they would prove effective in relieving, if not permanently curing, the real fever.

Dr. Hidden of Baltimore, who has had some experience with the disease, said that in some cases he had effected a cure. He has found, he thinks, the predisposing cause, and deals wholly with that. He thinks the disease a local one, and that whatever tends to strengthen the patient, either a voyage or a change to cooler air, may keep off or prevent an attack. Out of five persons treated by him, three, he says, have had no return of it. His process is one of inhalation; of bringing the membrane to its original state, though the ingredients of his preparation he would not divulge. Many attempt to cure the disease by giving what can be only temporary relief. Dr. Newton, of Cincinnati, has found that smoked glasses worn a day or two before the day of the attack tend to ward off the disease; also, he recommends bathing the eyes and the inside of the nose with bicarbonate of soda, thus neutralizing the mucous formation.

Dr. Beard, of New York, who has made this subject a study, and who has tried in every conceivable way to get the disease in order to find a cure, was the last speaker. The Society, he said, seemed to have been formed to propagate fever, for three years ago there were only fifteen members, but now 100 can be counted. He has made no progress during the past year as regards it. No specific has been found, he said, though many remedies are known. He stated that it is known in Nebraska, at a height of 7,000 feet above the level of the sea; that one case out of four is relieved on the coast, while nine out of ten find benefit, if not total exemption, in the mountains. He thinks that Penikese Island, which was thought of as a grand resort for hay-fever patients, would be no better than the Vineyard. Several places on Lake Michigan are exempt, but one must go before the first attack, otherwise the air there is apt to be too strong for them. One can, however, always find relief at sea, no pollen having a chance to reach that distance.

LONDON.

Its Scenery, and the Amusements of Its Common People.

English Conservatism---Wooden Pavements and Pullman Cars.

The Little Parks Scattered Throughout the Great Metropolis.

A Ramble on the Thames Embankment—The Temple and Somerset House.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The summer-sunshine, falling indolently upon the sombre tiles and smoke-stained walls of the city, has at length imparted somewhat of its quiet spirit to the streets, that are ordinarily so crowded and turbulent. These few weeks that are now passing are not by any means the least pleasant of the year to the majority of Londoners. I do not refer now to that very insignificant portion of tha population residing in the West End, in vast and ugly mansions, whose gardens are hidden behind still more hideous brick fences, ornamented by ferocious bits of broken glass. These people are not here; they have scattered to the four winds,—to Scotland, Wales, and the various watering-places by the seaside and on the Continent, and the prisons which they call houses are all locked and shuttered. But

THE REAL INHABITANTS—

the separate atoms of humanity who go to make up the enormous organism of London—are still revolving in their respective circles, and frequenting the same haunts upon which their eyes opened at birth, and where they will be closed in death. The city clerk, with his black satchel under his arm, starts in the morning from his home, passing along the same streets, crossing the same squares, turning the same corners, plunging down the same narrow lane and through the same court, enters the same shop, which he has reached at the same hour daily for the last twenty, thirty, or forty years. And yet he is a nomad compared with others, who seldom travel out of their particular neighborhood, except to walk out to Regent's Park, perhaps, on a Sunday. One day, not long ago, I hunted up my old quarters, where I spent a few happy weeks when in London four years ago. I confess to a feeling of surprise as I turned a corner and saw, standing on the same spot, in the middle of the street, where I saw her last, a decrepit old woman,—her hands folded across her breast, and her eyes apparently raised heavenward, but really on a sharp lookout for pennies,—mumbling the same old song that she used to sing those years ago.

But the summer-weather has

A DROWSY EFFECT

upon even the aborigines of London. There is less stir and noise along the thoroughfares, and one frequently, in the daytime, has the foot-path to himself on the Strand,—that is, for a short distance. There would be still fewer signs of life if the authorities did not take advantage of the dull season to repair the pavements,—an enormous work, as any one can realize who knows anything about London streets. Although there is a perfect maze of lanes and courts leading from everywhere to nowhere, there are practically not half-a-dozen thoroughfares east of Charing Cross and Regent Circus; and, when one of these is blocked, the confusion may be imagined. The civic authorities have been lately putting down a wooden pavement on Fleet street, and all vehicles going east and west to the City have been obliged to make a detour of fully half a mile around by way of Holborn,—all the intervening passages being too narrow for general use. Wooden pavements, by the way, are just beginning to find public favor, and are rapidly superseding the old round-cornered stones. It takes the English people a long time to find out anything, but, when they once adopt it, they stick to it. They have not yet learned to appreciate the Pullman car, although the latter have been in use on the Midland Road for several years. The Englishman, in traveling, is a queer compound of

SELFISHNESS AND AVARICE.

He thinks it a virtue to be rude, a mark of quality to be exclusive. Yet he cannot inflict upon himself the anguish of spending a little extra money to secure either his own comfort or congenial companionship. He will sit bolt upright for hours in a second or third-class railway-carriage, staring frigidly ahead, or frowning at his fellow-passengers, who, in turn, maintain an equally dignified and agreeable demeanor. Yet, for a few shillings, additional fare, he might secure luxurious cushions, plenty of room, air, and attendance, and the assurance that his fellow-travelers were, in all probability, respectable. I think Mr. Pullman has exhibited a wonderful degree of patience and a true American pluck in maintaining his service on the Midland in the face of the blind stupidity of the English public.

The poorer classes do not come under this category. I think it is safe to say that in the artisans of London lies

THE HOPE OF ENGLAND.

As a rule, they are intelligent and educated,—self-educated, perhaps, but all the better for that, since they are freed from the dogmatic training of English class-schools; honest to a degree that is perplexing to one who has had experience of shop and tavern-keepers; and, withal, willing to learn and accept truths that come from other than British sources. But their influence is limited as yet, since the whole system of British rule is repressive. Meanwhile they enjoy themselves, and gradually gather strength as they gain in knowledge. Who are the people that throng, every Saturday afternoon, the little Thames steamers plying between Battersea Park and the grassy slopes of Greenwich; that, on the tops of omnibuses and street-cars, speed merrily to Hampstead Heath, Primrose Hill, or Clapham Common? They are the bone and sinew of England, the future rulers,—for as yet they are not able to make any stand against the coalition of Rank and Wealth. But, if there should ever come a time when Wealth should tire of always being used as a puppet by Rank, and should manifest any spirit of independence or manliness, then

LET THE ARISTOCRACY OF ENGLAND BEWARE!

The workingmen are not their best friends. One of the Conservative newspapers, the other day, advocated the abolition of Bank-Holidays,—devoting two columns to an argument that the poor people of London would be better off without a day of recreation, because they were only too apt to spend money on that occasion which ought to be saved and invested in the bank. Was it not a paltry plea? Yet the paper was but echoing a prevailing sentiment among the upper classes; only the real cause of that desire was not expressed in the editorial. The aristocracy are opposed to holidays because they interfere with their own plans and pleasures. Only on the last Bank-Holiday a lady friend of mine was bewailing because "Everybody has to stay at home to-day, you know."

But there are pleasanter themes than these to dwell upon, and fitter, too, in these calm summer-days. Off from the main streets there are hundreds of little squares and parks, each with its plot of grass,—a trifle dusty, perhaps, when there is no rain for a few days,—and its clumps and rows of leafy trees forming

A PICTURESQUE CONTRAST

to the surrounding houses. You come upon these parks everywhere in your chance rambles, at the most unexpected moments. Strolling down some narrow, tortuous court,—so narrow that the tall houses seem to meet far above you skywards,—you turn a corner here and a corner there, and, presto! you find yourself in meadow-land in the twinkling of an eye; and, were it not for the rattling of carts on the stony pave, and the glimpse of brown tiles and quaint chimney-pots through the trees, you might well imagine yourself in the country. The fine old plane-trees embower you in their luxuriant foliage; and perhaps there is a little patch of flowers in the foreground, whose brilliant tints relieve the prevailing green. Just at this time, too, the magnificent catalpa-tree is in blossom, carrying you back in imagination to the joyous spring-time, and almost making you think that you can live over again—O, if you only could!—the months that are gone. What would you not give if you could turn back the hand of Time, and reshape your destiny according to your liking! Perhaps, too, while you think of it,

THESE ANCIENT GABLE-ROOFED HOUSES, standing so quietly and respectably on every side, would, if they could speak their thoughts, express a similar sentiment, and sigh for the good old days two or three centuries gone, when they were young and in tolerable complexion. Every one of them, depend upon it, is loyal to the back-bone, and would like to break forth in huzzas for King Charles. The simple burghers who first lived in these dwellings were fine fellows, if they did wear knee-breeches; and whenever the King was in trouble from any of his treacherous nobles he had only to say the word, and his stanch-hearted citizens of London thronged around him with their pikes and muskets, ready to give and take, and die, if need be, for their sovereign. But somehow things are changed nowadays. It is no longer the sovereign who rules. The cloak of royalty has descended upon many shoulders, and the burden of authority has become a hundred-fold heavier. Besides, the people have grown in wisdom, until they do not need to be led like little children,—in fact, it may be said that the world has attained its majority. Through the many centuries of slow growth, there has been, despite the set-backs that human ingenuity has devised from time to time, a steady accumulation of

EXPERIENCE AND KNOWLEDGE.

Where once every little district had to have its Baron or King to maintain its balance of order, now one ruler suffices for a continent. Even the Emperor of Brazil, who rules one of the vastest countries of all times, can leave his palace and travel in distant lands without the slightest concern, and without affecting the interests of his subjects.

There are many people—in fact, the phrase ought to comprise everybody—who are lovers of rural scenery. People are taught in books that it is nice to gaze from the brow of a hill over a broad landscape of field and wood, whose rich hues of yellow, green, and brown are cunningly arranged and contrasted by the skillful hand of Nature. Much, however, of the admiration bestowed upon country-scenery is conventional,—not so spontaneous, certainly, as that excited by a new silk dress or a trotting horse. But, if this be applicable in relation to rural scenery, in how little general estimation must be held the scenery of the city? Yet there are views about London that are fully as attractive and interesting as any out of town. Walk along the

MAGNIFICENT THAMES EMBANKMENT

on these pleasant summer afternoons. It is a boulevard, broad, and shaded with rows of trees. Once it was only the sloping, muddy, bad-smelling bank of the river, left bare at every going-out of the tide. Now, for miles, you can walk upon this, one of the finest streets in the world. On one hand, looking over the solid stone parapet, you have the river, lively with barges, steamers, and pleasure-boats; on the other hand, a succession of parks and gardens, back of which rise stately mansions full of historical interest and associations. There is the Temple, where, as early as the twelfth century, resided the famous colony of Knights Templar, whose church, and hall, and dwellings still look down upon the gardens where Johnson and Goldsmith were wont to loiter—only a few days ago, comparatively. As pretty a picture as one often sees is, looking from the Embankment, the green lawn of the Temple with its ancient houses, over which peeps the quaint Norman steeple of the church. All along the footpath (sidewalk, according to the American language) are benches underneath the trees, placed there for the convenience of the people; and, that they are duly appreciated by the public, any one happening along the Embankment in the afternoon will not fail to observe. There are the

LONDON ARTISAN AND HIS WIFE,

come out for an "airing,"—good-natured, and enjoying to the full all the beauty of the scene, inhaling the fresh breeze from the river, and chatting amicably with friends or strangers. But especially noticeable are the little children thronging the walks, clambering upon the parapet, chasing one another over the pavement, and swarming upon the benches. Pale, thin, and sickly are many of them,—telling of life in noisome tenements, hard fare, and rough usage. But they are generally in blissful ignorance of their hardships, accustomed, as they have been from birth, to the same kind of existence, and childishly enjoy themselves while they may. I often wonder where they come from, so many of them; for they seem to be quite unaccompanied by older people.

A short distance beyond the Temple, one sees the proud pillars and pavilions of Somerset House, where Catherine of Braganza once held her Court. The Adelphi Gardens come next. In fact, there is an

UNBROKEN CHAIN OF THESE LITTLE PARKS

lining the Embankment all the way from Blackfriars to Westminster. As the day gradually wanes, and shadows brood over the palaces and mansions, until they seem almost to fade away in the twilight, gas-jets are set aflame from countless pillars and chandeliers. The scene becomes even more picturesque than in the daytime. It is a new revelation. The crowds upon the streets increase, and you are hustled and pushed here and there, until you relinquish your loiter with a sigh, and are carried away with the human tide.

G. E. W.

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

O first Fall-wind
That through the pines art sighing,
O'er what gray wolds
Hast thou with tears been flying?
Where didst thou find
That low, sweet, murmurous sobbing
The bright maid Summer
Needs? Hast thou been robbing?

I saw her yester-morn,
Neath the elder's cross-foot sitting—
With the garnet berries
Wrought a crown Eugenie fitting;
And defiant was she
To her subjects, vainly twitting.

And I heard her say
To the brook beside her creeping,
"Come not near me
With your fawning, cringing, weeping.
At my court, each day,
Tournament and feast I'm keeping."

Slowly to her feet
Fluttering, with fear descending,
Fell a maple-leaf,
Golden, from a branch low bending:
"Ha!" she spiteful said;
"Thus my soldiers are offending.

"When in dress of green
I deck you for my serving,
Dare you change your robes,
Mandates of my realm unnerving?
Abide as you are!
I speak but once—I am unswerving."

Then to the cricket,
Who sat near her sadly spinning,
Cried she angrily,
"Cease, old woman, your incessant dinning;
The whirr of your wheel
Drowns the notes of my thrushes' singing."

I did not listen more—
Surprised, I turned away;
Was this the gladsome Summer
That came in soft array,
And gave such hopeful promise
Of a good and gentle sway?

Ah, maiden! was it power
That spoiled that inborn grace?
Was it thy jeweled gifts,
Or the beauty of thy face?

Which one of all thy spearmen
Has taught thee thus to prate,
And changed the tender woman
To a fitting shrew and mate?

Shame that for any cause
Thy sceptre should depart,
And all thy charm-ed laws
Turn backward on thy heart.

Thy throne usurped must be
By one of sober mien,
The key-note of whose minstrelsy
Is, "Trust amidst the pain."

CHICAGO, Sept. 1, 1877. DOROTHY FOX.

THE DYING SUMMER.

The Summer is dying—dying!
Up from the bleak, bleak sea,
The winds come chill and lonely,
Whispering "death" to me.
Has the Summer been fair, my darling?
O Heart, how you throb and beat!
When has the Earth been so filled with light
As this Summer, glad and sweet?

O I cheated my soul with the sunshine—
I basked in its golden smile;
I said, The Winter is coming—
Let me live and love for awhile.
Let me live in your eyes' warm love-light—
In the tender words you say;
For youth grows old, and love grows cold,
And the sunshine fades away.

Ah me! the Summer is dying—
The Earth is dark and drear;
The winds are bleak and lonely,
And my heart is full of fear.
Has the Summer been sweet, my darling?
Hush! all its bloom has fled,
And the love that made it a dream of Heaven
Is lying cold and dead!

MILWAUKEE, 1877. FANNY DRISCOLL.

A Baby by Express.

Cincinnati Gazette.

People who are fond of the practical theory of the advent of babies which makes them angels, escaped through the gate left ajar by a compassionate saint, will be horrified to hear of the modern prosaic process of obtaining babies by express. But it is a fact. A lady in this city, desiring a house flower of this sort, and having a fancy for the daughters of the sunny South, sent a description of the kind of a child she wanted to a foundling hospital in New Orleans. A day or two ago she received a reply that a child suiting her description had been found among the babies in the hospital, and that it was on its way to Cincinnati. Imagine her sensation yesterday morning when the messenger of the Adams Express rang the bell and announced a package for Mrs. ——, at the same time presenting a little human fairy, a little girl of tender years, with an express label tied to one little arm. The package was duly receipted for and was gladly welcomed.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

An Argument for the Remonetization of Silver.

Speech of the Hon. Alphonso Taft, of Ohio,

Delivered at Sandusky on Thursday Evening, Sept. 13, 1877.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: If all laws prescribing the form and denominations of coin, and giving to them the quality of legal tender, were repealed, gold and silver would still be the practical measures of values for the world, as they were before coinage began, when "Abraham weighed to Ephron the silver," the price paid for "the cave of Machpelah," and as they are now in China, where silver is the only currency, and passes by weight, without regard to its form or coinage. Their indestructible and brilliant qualities, their convenient divisibility, their rareness for other uses, and yet their sufficiency for a medium of exchange, and the utter want of any other metal or material fitted for a universal currency, have long since fixed their destiny, and every attempt by legislation to pervert or defeat that destiny has been a signal failure. Accumulated by the mining industry of ages, they now exist as a reliable and constant measure of the values of all other property in the world. Our ideas of pecuniary values have originated in them, in their quality, and the cost of producing them. How poorly the political world appreciates the universal blessing which Providence has furnished to mankind. The quantity of these metals that has been made available by the labor of man, in all past time, and which now remains in use, amounts to not far from ten thousand millions of dollars, and is almost equally divided between gold and silver. As coins they are durable. "Rust doth not corrupt them." They are convenient, and every coin is a medal. Coins have brought to our time important historical facts from remote antiquity, and still have been continually used as a true and convenient measure of values. If the quantity of these precious metals, at the present time, instead of being ten thousand millions of dollars, had been but five thousand millions, the prices of all property would have been less. Not that the precious metals are equal in value to the total of all other forms of value, nor that the reduction of the entire amount would necessarily reduce the prices of all property in the exact proportion of that reduction, but that prices do very largely depend upon the quantity of the precious metals, and their distribution throughout the world.

These metals have a use for which they seem to have been divinely set apart. They perform the certain function of measuring all the values of interchangeable property. If they were more plenty they would be cheaper, and prices would be higher, and if they were less plenty they would be dearer, and prices would be less. Their increase in the world has kept pace with their consumption in the arts, their loss by friction, and the increased demand by the growth of property interests incident to the increase of the world's population and wealth.

I do not mean that, in the thousands of years during which men have been at work in the mines, these metals have not grown in quantity, as compared with other values, and the uses to which they have been destined, and that consequently prices have grown. But that growth has been so imperceptible as to be detected only by the comparison of different centuries.

Gold and silver have, therefore, held their own with a nearly constant ratio till the present century.

In 1797, England, while engaged in the Continental wars with Napoleon, suspended specie payments. Up to that time she had, like the rest of the world, used the double standard of gold and silver. This suspension of specie payments continued about twenty-five years. In 1821, before making any serious effort at resumption, and while neither metal was in actual use, an act of Parliament was got through demonetizing silver. My impression has been that, while that measure was brought about by the aristocratic wealth of England, and was pecuniarily beneficial to what has been called the plutocracy, when the resumption in gold came, it was not beneficial to the English people. Nor can I suppose that, while England stood alone in her exclusion of silver, her position seriously affected the value of that metal. It replaced in other countries the gold which was absorbed by Great Britain, and was as much in demand as before.

But in 1871, the German Empire, which prior to that time had the single standard of silver, and which had just exacted five milliards of gold from France, changed its standard from silver to gold. In 1873 the United States stopped coining the silver dollar (except the trade dollar for use in Asia which need not be particularly noticed here), and in 1874 took away its character of legal-tender for sums above $5. This accomplished its demonetization. In 1876, France, Italy, Belgium, Switzerland, and Greece entered into what they denominated the Latin Union, for limiting the coinage of silver in their respective countries, to protect themselves from the apprehended influx of silver from Germany. Meantime, Russia and Austria, whose specie standard is silver, are, under a suspension of specie payments, furnishing no market for silver, and have even let go what they had. This action of the leading commercial nations of the world accounts for the present depreciation of silver.

REMONETIZATION.

Whether silver shall be remonetized and on what terms have become questions of paramount importance to the country, in view of the approaching resumption of specie payments. I am decidedly in favor of complete remonetization, and of the coinage of the silver dollar, containing, as it has done since 1872, 371¼ grains of pure silver. This subject has been discussed by many learned writers, philosophers, bankers, politicians, and orators of this and other countries. It is of national and of international importance. It affects the convenience of exchange between different countries, and the relation between debtors and creditors, whether individual or national. In reading any author upon this subject it is necessary to observe the standpoint of interest from which he writes, and the interest of the country to which he belongs.

I have said that the ideas of the value of property depended upon the quantity of the precious metals. Silver has contributed as much to the standard of values as gold. It has contributed to the world's stock of coin nearly one-half. For a large part of the history of the world more than one half, and the present time it does not fall far below it. Although a much larger amount of silver is used in the arts, yet when we take into consideration the vast populations of Asia, who use silver as their only currency, and the several countries of Europe and South America that use silver as their only standard, or the double standard of silver and gold, and the estimated amounts of silver coin existing in those countries, it is clear that in the aggregate silver contributes nearly one-half of the currency in circulation at the present time. The population of the countries which have the silver standard alone is much greater than those that have the gold standard alone, and, in fact, greater than both those that have the gold standard alone, and those that have the double standard; including as they do all the populous nations of Asia, and Australia, and Russia in Europe. But the more commercial nations of Great Britain, Germany, and the United States are now ranked among those that have the gold standard alone. France still retains the double standard.

The following table is interesting as showing how the silver and gold has been distributed through the world: [These tables have been published in THE TRIBUNE and are therefore now omitted.]

Here, as will be seen, are twenty-six countries still using silver as a legal-tender, and sixteen countries in which silver has been demonetized.

Although it appears by this table that gold forms the currency of some nations, and silver of some, and some countries have the double standard, yet, in a cosmopolitan sense, we may still regard them as universal. The two supply the world with money. The withdrawal of any great commercial country like the United States from the use of either metal affects its value. But the entire value of the total of both metals remains constant. The prices of the world have, in fact, been based upon the quantities of both.

If the whole civilized world should demonetize one-half of its precious metals the effect would be to leave us in the same condition as if the entire currency of the world were contracted to that extent. The demonetizing of silver, or of gold, would have substantially the same effect. England, Germany, and the United States are not the whole world, and cannot drive silver from France or the Asiatic nations, yet, by driving it out of their own realms, they can depreciate it. It would remain money in other parts of the world, but by withdrawing the markets of England, Germany, and the United States, the demand for it would be greatly reduced; at the same time the demand for gold would be equally increased. Was it not then an oversight that the United States should ever have followed England and Germany into the demonetization of silver? It was a plain contraction of the basis of our currency, and, as we had immense debts to pay to England and to Germany, we wanted all our legitimate currency to pay them with. England and Germany, as we have seen, held enormous amounts of our bonds, and bonds of other nations, and were interested to have the interest and principal paid in a medium as valuable as possible. If, by the demonetization of silver, gold shall be made more valuable as compared to property, their bonds will be just so much more valuable to them, and will be just so much harder for the United States to pay, if they shall submit to the contraction of their own currency by excluding silver. The amount they will gain by the decline which has been already brought about through the demonetization of silver is more than 7 per cent on the whole amount, and will go on increasing unless it shall be resisted and checked. The United States was, and is, under no obligation to join the crusade against silver. In 1873, it is true, when the silver dollar was 3 per cent. more valuable than the gold, Congress ceased to coin the silver, and in 1874, by the Revised Statutes, it limited its use as a legal-tender to five dollars. As our currency in circulation consisted, and still consists, of paper, the effect has been less in the past than it will be in the future, if this state of things continues. Of the power of Congress to restore silver to its old place in the currency I have no doubt. This American silver dollar, as adopted in 1792, was the successor to the Spanish milled dollar, which had been made a legal tender by act of Congress, and was in general circulation. It contained the same quantity, viz., 371¼ grains of pure silver, and it has remained the same to this day, notwithstanding the change made in the gold dollar, when, in 1834, the ratio of 16 to 1 was adopted in place of 15 to 1. The Funding act of July 14, 1870, provided for the issue of bonds bearing interest at 5, 4, 4½, and 4 per cent, the aggregate amount of fifteen hundred millions of dollars, for the purpose of retiring the 5-20 6 per cent bonds, and were made "redeemable *in coin at the present standard value*, bearing interest payable in *such coin*." In the Resumption act of 1875 the Secretary of the Treasury was authorized "to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than *par in coin*, either of the description of bonds of the United States described in the act of Congress approved July 14, 1870." All the bonds of the United States, therefore, whether under any of the acts of Congress prior to the Funding act of 1870, or under that act, are redeemable in coin of the standard value of July 14, 1870, of which the ancient silver dollar was one. I find nothing in our legislation to prevent a provision, by act of Congress, for coining the silver dollar, to be a legal-tender without limit. On the other hand, the remonetization of silver will not prevent us paying our bonds in gold. It is not necessary that I should say in this discussion what discretion ought to be exercised by the Government in the use of silver or gold coin in the payment of bonds which may have been taken under assurances that they would be redeemed in gold. Our Government will, undoubtedly, act in the highest good faith, and will not permit purchasers of bonds to be deceived as to the medium in which they shall be paid.

It is not at all probable that the acts demonetizing silver would ever have passed, if the use of metallic currency had not been at the time suspended. It is a remarkable coincidence that England was led into the same measure while under suspension of specie-payments. This alone accounts, in part, for whatever of financial distress followed the resumption, a few years after, on gold alone. We do not propose to fall into the same mistake.

There are many reasons for retaining silver as a standard of value. Mr. Cernuschi makes a good argument in favor of England's returning to the bi-metallic standard, and shows how much better it would be for her East India colonies, that use the silver standard, alone, and by the present depreciation of that metal are made to deal with England at a ruinous loss. Yet England is inflexible. He shows how much more convenient and fair it would be to use both metals, and looks to either a general agreement among nations in favor of the remonetization of silver, or a concurrence of the Latin Union, consisting of France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, and Greece, with the United States, to withstand the influence of England and Germany. In all this speculation concerning the supposed "parliament of man," and in the prediction of failure unless we act with the Latin Union, and make the ratio of our silver coin fifteen and one-half to one, instead of our old dollar which is sixteen to one, he evidently is looking to the reasons which should influence a Frenchman, rather than to those that most interest the United States. Undoubtedly it would facilitate international exchanges to have the same ratio adopted by all nations, and if not by all nations, by as many as practicable; but the great reason that is and should be paramount with us, is that we owe moneys at hame and and abroad which we have agreed to pay in silver or gold, with the ratio of sixteen to one, bears differently on France, which is a creditor with no foreign debts to pay. While we may well go to France, therefore, for her experience and advice, we may not follow her advice too implicitly. England and the United States have distinct interests on this subject, not only as creditors and debtors, but also as producers of the precious metals.

If we allow the war upon silver to go on with our concurrence, or without our determined opposition, we betray our interests as a producer of silver. That, however, is far less important than that we maintain our right to the aid of silver in resuming specie payments and in paying our debts. These two reasons have small influence with France, which has no foreign debts to pay, nor any silver mines to work. Her writers, therefore, like the English, may well be expected to have but a false appreciation of our case.

Our people are also divided into two classes, according to their individual interests,—that is, into creditors and debtors. The large creditors are much more likely to join in the crusade against silver than those who have large debts to pay. Hence, we witness powerful efforts to form public opinion on the subject, and the press is, to a large extent, controlled by the authority of wealth, in large cities, where the money power is most felt.

Nor is there any danger of unlimited coinage. It would require three years to coin a reasonable supply of silver for one-half of our metallic currency after the resumption of specie-payments. Meanwhile, its tendency will be upward. If there should ever be any occasion to interpose by law to restrict the coinage, which I do not believe, it could be done when we shall have become as well supplied with silver coin as France and Germany now are. If France had no more silver coin than we have, she would not have thought of restricting the silver coinage.

But if it should turn out that our silver is really overvalued, which I do not believe, the ratio itself can be changed after a full opportunity to observe the course of exchanges, and the effect of remonetization. As silver was not overvalued in 1873 and 1874, when it was demonetized, and as the new product of silver has since that time been less than that of gold, the presumption is that it is not overvalued now, and we are not bound, out of a decent respect for our ourselves and our National interests, to try it.

There is not likely to be so much difficulty in fixing and maintaining the proper ratio between gold and silver as some have supposed, for the reason that if the Government establishes, as it has done, a ratio which it regards as correct, the miners themselves will help to keep them in *equilibrio*. If it shall be more profitable to mine gold, they will let the silver mines rest, and vice versa.

Among the alarming consequences of our coining the old silver dollar, it has been said that we should be flooded with the old silver thalers of Germany, which are supposed to be thrown out of use at home by the change from the silver to the gold standard, of the German Empire, in 1871. It is not worth our while to be too easily alarmed. In the first place, if the Germans send us their old silver for our gold, they will have to pay the market rates for it. We have not yet found the Germans giving away their silver thalers. But when the standard of value was changed in Germany, how was it done? The gold mark, of 23.82 cents, was made the unit of value, and the silver thaler was retained as an unlimited legal-tender, one thaler valued at three gold marks, and the coinage of the thaler was stopped. The thaler is as good as ever to the German, and the ratio at which it is a legal-tender is about fifteen and one-half to one; that is, one ounce of gold in Germany is worth but fifteen and one-half ounces of silver in the payment of domestic debts and transactions of business. Is it probable that the thrifty German will bring the same silver to America and pay it off for gold at our ratio of sixteen to one,—that is, buy one ounce of gold for sixteen ounces of pure silver, and take the gold home where it would not be legally worth but fifteen and one-half ounces of silver? If so, let them come. We want silver from some source, and may as well take it from them as from others.

Mr. David Wells, who has taken an interest in this subject, has communicated his views to the public. He takes ground against the silver dollar, and his principal, if not only, reason is that silver is too heavy and bulky to be carried conveniently in the pocket. For small change it would be more convenient than gold, and I think it would to a considerable extent take the place of $1 notes. There can be no doubt that the silver dollar would be popular with the people. But what renders the objection groundless is that the American people are accustomed to have their money for any considerable payments in the form of paper, and would not carry either silver or gold in their pockets beyond very small sums. Our business transactions will be carried on in some form of paper circulation. We shall unquestionably have banks, or the Government will issue notes for circulation, not as legal tender, but to be convertible into specie. I do not propose to discuss the question what paper shall be used as our ordinary circulation. But the provision already made by the National Banks, and by the free banks, all of which are required to make their paper absolutely secure by the purchase and deposit, with the Government, of Government bonds, with power in the Government to sell them if needed to pay the circulation, affords as good a currency as can be desired. No system could be more absolutely secure, and I am sure that the Republican party will never consent to authorize any banking to be done with paper less secure. The system of State banks, which the Democratic platform of 1875 recommended, would fall far short of the national security. I think that the Government should not, itself, become a banker by issuing any more circulation. The power to create circulation is a dangerous power to place in the hands of a body of politicians. No one can tell what might some time be done by them under high political excitement. The National debt has a felicity in furnishing security for bank paper beyond anything hitherto discovered. It is to be hoped that neither party will prove so reckless of the country's safety as to reject the plan of supplementing, by National bonds, the ordinary reserve of coin in bank for the payment of the circulation. By the observance of this caution we may have a plentiful supply of paper circulation for business purposes, without risk of any possible loss to the public. Its prompt convertibility will rest on the specie which it represents, while its absolute security from loss to the holder will rest upon the public credit. Meantime, the gold and silver coins will be in use sufficiently to make us familiar with their peculiar beauties for both the eye and the ear. Business men will be happy, because they can find encouragement for their best energies. Capitalists will be happy, because there will be no longer a want of profitable investment for their capital. Workingmen will be happy, because they will no longer want employment at remunerative prices. The National credit will certainly suffer no serious injury. With the balance of trade with Europe in our favor, and increasing, with specie payments well assured, and with all our mines and our mints in full operation, and our public debt showing a reduction every month, our public credit cannot be cried down.

HER EYES.

The blue Autumnal daisies bloom
In dell and woodland once again;
But, ah! the lovely blossoms wake
Within my soul such tender pain;
For bright as daisies after rain
Were her sweet eyes of bonny blue—
Those gentle eyes, so dear, so true,
That ne'er will wake and smile again.

I walk the woodland-paths alone,
Just at the purple edge of night;
The daisies lift their azure stars
Where fallen leaves burn wild and bright;
The wind mourns Summer's lost delight;
But O! I mourn those saintly eyes,
And wonder if from Paradise
They gaze on me across the night.

VOLUSIA, N. Y. CARRIE F. WHEELER.

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